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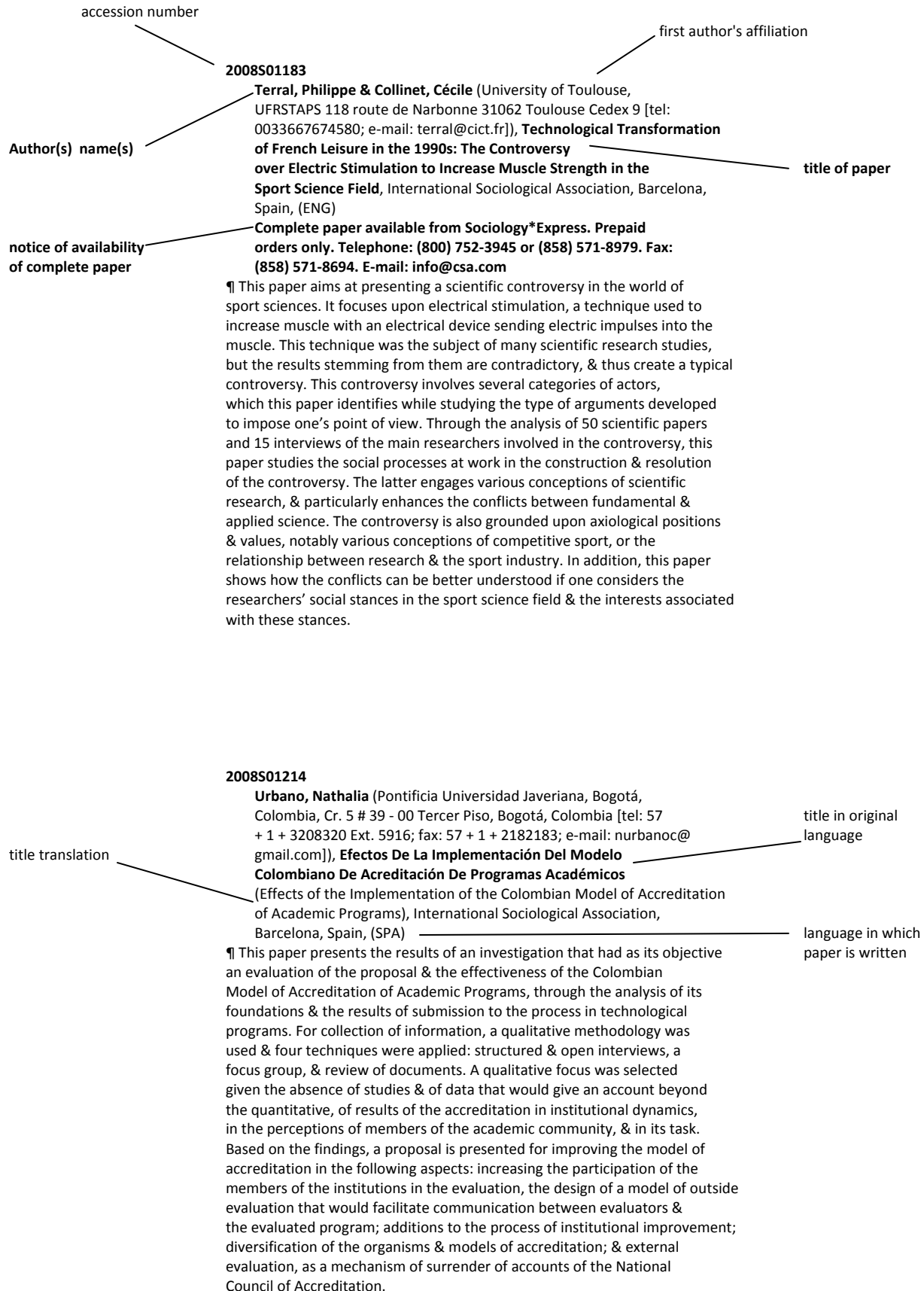### SUBMISSION DEADLINE: June 1, 2009

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2008S01183
Terral, Philippe & Collinet, Cécile (University of Toulouse, UFRSTAPS 118 route de Narbonne 31062 Toulouse Cedex 9 [tel: 0033667674580; e-mail: terral@cict.fr]), Technological Transformation of French Leisure in the 1990s: The Controversy over Electric Stimulation to Increase Muscle Strength in the Sport Science Field, International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain, (ENG)

Author(s) name(s)

title of paper

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¶ This paper aims at presenting a scientific controversy in the world of sport sciences. It focuses upon electrical stimulation, a technique used to increase muscle with an electrical device sending electric impulses into the muscle. This technique was the subject of many scientific research studies, but the results stemming from them are contradictory, & thus create a typical controversy. This controversy involves several categories of actors, which this paper identifies while studying the type of arguments developed to impose one's point of view. Through the analysis of 50 scientific papers and 15 interviews of the main researchers involved in the controversy, this paper studies the social processes at work in the construction & resolution of the controversy. The latter engages various conceptions of scientific research, & particularly enhances the conflicts between fundamental & applied science. The controversy is also grounded upon axiological positions & values, notably various conceptions of competitive sport, or the relationship between research & the sport industry. In addition, this paper shows how the conflicts can be better understood if one considers the researchers' social stances in the sport science field & the interests associated with these stances.

2008S01214
Urbano, Nathalia (Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Bogotá, Colombia, Cr. 5 # 39 - 00 Tercer Piso, Bogotá, Colombia [tel: 57 + 1 + 3208320 Ext. 5916; fax: 57 + 1 + 2182183; e-mail: nurbanoc@ gmail.com]), Efectos De La Implementación Del Modelo Colombiano De Acreditación De Programas Académicos (Effects of the Implementation of the Colombian Model of Accreditation of Academic Programs), International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain, (SPA)

title in original language

title translation

language in which paper is written

¶ This paper presents the results of an investigation that had as its objective an evaluation of the proposal & the effectiveness of the Colombian Model of Accreditation of Academic Programs, through the analysis of its foundations & the results of submission to the process in technological programs. For collection of information, a qualitative methodology was used & four techniques were applied: structured & open interviews, a focus group, & review of documents. A qualitative focus was selected given the absence of studies & of data that would give an account beyond the quantitative, of results of the accreditation in institutional dynamics, in the perceptions of members of the academic community, & in its task. Based on the findings, a proposal is presented for improving the model of accreditation in the following aspects: increasing the participation of the members of the institutions in the evaluation, the design of a model of outside evaluation that would facilitate communication between evaluators & the evaluated program; additions to the process of institutional improvement; diversification of the organisms & models of accreditation; & external evaluation, as a mechanism of surrender of accounts of the National Council of Accreditation.

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the 2008 forum of the
international sociological association

2008S00007

Abou Shadi, Rami Adel (Sociology Department, Faculty of Arts, Mansoura University, Mansoura, Egypt [tel: 0502368847; e-mail: ramyadel75@yahoo.com]), **Communication Technology and Developing Countries,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Information and communication technologies (ICT) have been growing rapidly in developed countries over the last five decades. In contrast to the developed countries that have been steadily capitalizing on the rapid pace of ICT, a large number of developing countries, particularly low-income countries have failed in the adaptation of these technologies thus contributing to the "digital-divide" between the developed and developing countries. Emphasis is now placed on educational institutions to produce skilled IT/IS professionals to meet the demands of the changing world. Thus the aspirations and requisite capabilities of any advancement would only be possible with the continuing drive to develop IT/IS professionals, not only in terms of quantity, but also quality. Skill sets change because there is continued change in industry perspectives and demand due to the rapid changes in technology and the current shift towards globalization. New information and communication technologies manifested today in the Internet emerge as a new challenge for developing countries. This challenge has been perceived in two related ways. The rapid expansion of ICTs has been often wrongfully associated with an automatic improvement on the levels and quality of education. High expectations on the potential impact of ICT tools like the Internet have led many to believe in them as magic solutions for the wide range of problems that characterize the education sector in developing countries. Co-ordinated management at both national and local levels is seen as very important for development towards an information society.

2008S00008

Acharya, ArunKumar (Instit Investigaciones Sociales, U Autonoma de Nuevo Leon, 5 Piso, Biblioteca Magna, Av. Alfonso Reyes 4000 Nte. CP. 64440, Monterrey, NL, Mexico [tel: 0052 81 8329 4237; fax: 0052 81 8329 4237; e-mail: acharyaUL77@yahoo.com]), **Trafficking of Women in Mexico: Myth and Methods,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Trafficking in humans is an integral part of the social & economic fabric in Mexico as in other parts of the world. This practice causes intolerable degradation & suffering for the girls and young women involved & treated as a commodity. The process results in a risk to their physical & mental health, & in particular, to their sexual health, which I have explored in this research. Sixty trafficked women currently working as commercial sex workers were interviewed using a semi-structured questionnaire, and 13 in-depth interviews were conducted in La Merced red-light area of Mexico City. Trafficked women in Mexico are basically young women, have little education & are mostly unmarried. They were working in cheap hotels & were living with a pimp. In the week prior to the interview, 70 per cent were beaten with objects, 100 per cent were abused verbally, 28 per cent were burned by lighting cigarette, 36 percent were threatened with being killed, & 22 per cent were raped by clients & traffickers. Unwanted pregnancy and forced abortion were common; 65 per cent have had at least one abortion. Almost all women had been infected by sexually transmitted diseases. The present research concluded that sexual violence has serious physical & mental health risks on trafficked women & it need an urgent response from the government not only to provide health facilities to these women but also to eradicate women trafficking in Mexico.

2008S00009

Acikalin, Oya (Sociology Dept, Yuzuncu Yil Unv, Van, Turkey, 65080 [tel: 0090 532-7868906; fax: 0090 432-2251188; e-mail: oacikalin@gmail.com]), **The Gender Perspective of the Eastern Anatolia Development Programme,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper evaluates the gender perspective of the Eastern Anatolia Development Programme by analyzing its design & implementation as to whether it has transformed or reinforced gender inequalities through its 309 grant scheme projects. The programme covered four provinces of the least developed region of Turkey. The research is based on the final reports of 35 projects that directly targeted women & interviews with the managers, trainers & beneficiaries of the 11 sampled projects. In order to understand how the development process worked & what impact activities and experiences had on women, the article analyzes women in terms of their ideologies, relations & labour within a changing context whereby economic, cultural & political aspects of inequality in gender relations exists. Women utilized benefits in the women targeted projects most whereas gender inequality was reinforced in other projects. Despite this, EADP projects generated considerable positive affects which was highly appreciated by the participants. There are signs that women can transform their lives when there are opportunities which cover several aspects of their lives for longer periods. A critical-ethical perspective focused on equalities is essential for all female participants, NGOs, sponsors & others to reach intended & institutional success.

2008S00010

Adamyants, Tamara Z. (Institute of Sociology Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow Russia Krzhizhanovski 24/35, h. 5, 117218 [tel: 7(495)3192887; fax: 7(495)7190740; e-mail: tamara-adamiants@yandex.ru]), **High Level of Communicative Skills as a Universal Problem,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Processes of globalization are impossible without mass skill of people to understand each other adequately. It is an obligatory condition of the dialogue, constructive decision of problems. The ability of the man to understand adequately an author's intention (understood as resultant force of motives & goals of communication), & also his ability to inform own communicative intention adequately we connect with a high level of his communicative skills. The opportunity to differentiate an audience on a level of communicative skills (so-called social-mental groups) is given in the frames of semio-socio-psychology paradigm developed by Russian scientist Tamara Dridze. In the basis of this paradigm - representation about an opportunity of allocation in any whole and finished communicative act the structure of cognitive programs which are united by author's intention. The complex of special research procedures (a method of the motive-goals analysis) allows to study, how the consciousness of the person interprets the author's intention, what degree of understanding it (the question is understanding only). The researches executed by us show that the problem of adequate perception is actual even for those people which communicate in the same language, inside the same cultural field. The using of semio-socio-psychology paradigm enables to improve communicative skills of people also. The first curriculums for students & schoolboys are already created. Such experiments are executed in some high schools of Moscow. Positive results are received. The problem of perfection of communicative skills demands the further researches, new manuals & mass actions on training people.

2008S00011

Adelman, Miriam & Ruggi, Lennita (Universidade Federal do Paraná, R. General Carneiro 460 9 Andar [tel: 55-41-3360-5093; fax 55-41-3360-5093; e-mail: miriamad@ufpr.br]), **Performing (Different) Femininities: Women Jockeys at the Race Track in Brazil,** *International Sociological Association,* (ENG)

¶ Equestrian sports offer a rare opportunity to bring male & female athletes together as competitors & team members, & women's historic participation in this field has been on the rise worldwide. Yet women's entrance into the still very masculine world of horse racing has proven particularly difficult, & this is certainly the case in Brazil, where women's entrance into the world of sport has been circumscribed by strong normative notions of acceptable "feminine" bodily performances. Our own ethnographic study of gender, space & sport at the racetrack looks at the paths taken by young Brazilian women jockeys–in this case, of predominantly poor & working-class origin–in their pioneering incursion into the male preserve of the turf. A contrast emerges between media discourse, which attempts to place these women within frameworks that have been previously established for the social presentation of female athletes - & their own narratives, which reveal a series of conflicts they face in negotiating their space

and their identities as women who are both athletes & workers struggling to make a living in this (still a) "man's world."

2008S00012
Adem, Cigdem (TODAIE The Public Administration Institute for Turkey and the Middle East, 85. Cad. No: 8 06100 Yucetepe, Ankara, Turkey [tel: 00 90 312 231 73 60 /1706; fax: 00 90 312 231 38 81; e-mail: cadem07@gmail.com]), **Diverse Discourses on Global Environmental Change and Local Perceptions in Turkey,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The study focuses on the recent discourses on global environmental change in Turkey & on the local perceptions of global warming. Turkey acceded as the 189th Party to the UNFCCC in 2004. It has ratified the UNFCCC at a very later stage & is still not a party to the Kyoto Protocol this places Turkey to an exceptional position in global climate change debates. At the moment, an interesting debate is ongoing about ratifying the Kyoto Protocol. The nationalists, the government, the industrialists & even some environmental NGOs are against Turkey's ratifying the Protocol prioritizing "economic development." Another tendency is linking the global warming debates with the EU accession process; thus, postponing the ratification of the Protocol to 2014. On the other hand, a signature campaign, "Turkey Ratify the Kyoto Protocol," was held by the Turkish Greens. The paper discusses & analyses all these competing discourses in the first section. The second section of the paper is part of a field study that was realized between August-November 2003 & August-September 2005, which is carried out in six villages in the Camili basin. The area is situated in the Black Sea region, in the north east of Turkey, in Artvin. The study is conducted within the scope of Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management Project, funded by the Global Environmental Facility, which is ongoing since 2000. The research method consists of a questionnaire conducted by local people related with the perceptions & local understandings of global warming.

2008S00013
Adeniran Adebusuyi, Isaac (Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Osun State, Nigeria [tel: 2348038927900; e-mail: pateULi-bi@yahoo.co.uk]), **Gender Ascriptions and Morbid Maternal Mortality in Nigeria: An Investigative Study of Ilesha,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ While instances of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) could be a proof of virility for men in Nigeria, women are needlessly stigmatized for such. As a consequence, these ingrained prejudices do create impediments to community health since women in most cases are not supposed to speak out even in matters concerning their lives. Therefore, the deleterious morbid effects & ill-health associated with child-birth & upbringing, especially in rural and semi-urban communities have always led to increased maternal mortality in Nigeria. With the MDGs' 2015 target year half gone, the attainment of its 5th goal of 'improved maternal health' seems improbable in the country. This research study focusses on understanding the underpinnings of the ascriptive roles prevalent across gender categories, & their implications for the MDG's target; utilizing Ilesha Community, South-western Nigeria as the study location. Meanwhile, both "Weberian Analysis of Power" and "Radical Feminist Perspective" would provide the needed theoretical platforms for the study. It is expected that on the bases of the expected findings, relevant recommendations would be offered vis-à-vis improvement of the state of maternal health in Nigeria.

2008S00014
Agozino, Biko (The University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago [tel: 1-868-662-2002 ext. 2023; fax: 1-868-663-4948; e-mail: onwubiko.agozino@sta.uwi.edu]), **Drug Abuse and Trafficking and HIV Prevalence in the Caribbean,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Objective: The objective of this paper was to assess the state of the literature on possible links between HIV spread & prevalence of drug & alcohol abuse & trade in the Caribbean region. Methodology: The methodology was that of a thematic search of existing literature in databases & books or journal publications. Online materials & UN agency reports of relevance were also consulted. Regular meetings were held with CHRC staff to review progress & edit drafts. Findings: Most of the research findings proved to be inconclusive. Some researchers reported significant associations between the abuse of some substances & HIV while others did not find such links but most of the relevant literature derived from research in developed countries. This report calls for more research in the Caribbean to firmly confirm or refute any hypothesized links between substance abuse or trade & HIV spread in the region. The review of the litera-

ture indicates that many of the relevant publications were methodologically & theoretically weak, with the rather uncritical adoption of survey methods to study drug use & risks associated with it. Recommendations: I recommend that intervention experiments be conducted in the region with greater partnership between biomedical researchers & social scientists to test different hypotheses about causal links and therapeutic or preventive possibilities without criminal justice prejudice or stigma in order to help stem the tides of the epidemics in the region.

2008S00015
Agrawal, Arnim (Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar, India [tel: +91 141 2707918; e-mail: arnimagrawal@yahoo.com]), **Leisure for Whom?: Some Ethical and Legal Questions,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ In the decade of 1970s, new theories were propounded to reflect upon the global changes occurring in the labour scenario such as 'New International Division of Labour' (NIDL) & 'feminization of labour force'. The multinational corporations transferred large portions of their more labour-intensive processes to third world countries for cheap labour. The majority of new workers are women. As per the statistics of the International Labour Organization (ILO), global employment almost doubled between 1965 & 1995, the most of this expansion took place in developing countries & more than half of these new recruits are women. It is often accused, rightly so, that the globalization is gendered. The globalization has drawn more women worldwide into the labour force, but women feature disproportionately among the most exploited workers. This has led to 'the feminization of poverty & exploitation'. Often it is noticed that women are grossly under-represented in global economic decision making bodies & over represented among the victims of globalization. On the contrary, women contribute substantially more than men in creation of wealth globally, specifically if the unwaged component of the contribution by women is taken in account. The exploitation of female labour force is so acute that in the most developed & civilized economy of the modern world, USA, the poor are denied fulfillment of the most basic needs at their work places what to speak of leisure. The companies even do not allow poor women workers in USA to go to urinals during work hours. Therefore, they have to wear diapers when they go to work so that they can ease themselves like infants. Hence this paper raises some fundamental ethical & legal questions about leisure patterns, emphasizing that all the leisure in the world seems to be meant for the affluent males only.

2008S00016
Agrawal, Arvind (Department of Sociology, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, India, 302004 [tel: +91 141 2707918; e-mail: drarvindagrawal@gmail.com]), **Globalization, Leisure and Tourism: A Critical Analysis from Third World Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Globalisation is a complex & all pervasive phenomenon. The Culture, hitherto, a local-geographical syndrome, is going to change with far reaching developments. This process is weakening geo-cultural and geo-social bonds & it is bringing into effect a new global cultural & global social scenario which is primarily leisure oriented with heavy emphasis on tourism. French economic historian Braudel said that the world economy is not the ontology of world society but those entities, individual & corporate, those interact with & thus create patterns that may be called global structures. Globalisation is not all about bringing the world together rather it has thrown new challenges belonging to the political, social, cultural, economic & environmental spheres. Thus globalisation has brought many threat perceptions & reaction syndromes at the level of local cultures. A paradoxical combination is emerging with globalisation, i.e., it is seen associated with spread of democratization, promotion of individual liberties, Human Rights & development of civil society but also leading to high disparities, growth in social inequality, erosion of public social service such as education & health, social welfare and unemployment insurance systems. Globalization has led to such increasing inequalities & disparities that the rich are becoming richer & the poor are becoming poorer. There is a growing pauperization of the population in least developed countries. In the last few decades, the share of global income held by the handful elite of world population increased from 70% to 83% while the share of the poorest dropped from 2.3% to 1.4%. This article focuses on this particular reality that how globalization of trends in leisure & tourism are very lop-sided meant only for the affluent citizens of affluent nations at a heavy cost of poor people of poor countries. This cost also includes the environmental degradation, social & economic decline as the state's capacity in third world countries to invest on welfare measures is being cut down drastically.

2008S00017

Ahedo, Manu, Brunet, Ignasi & Belzunegui, Angel (Department of Business Administration, University Rovira Virgili, Tarragona, Spain, 430002 [tel: 0034 9777558350; fax: 0034 977558386; e-mail: manuel.ahedo@urv.es]), **The Glo-Cal Dilemma. The Evolving Relations between Local Society and Global Multinationals in Tarragona - Spain,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Our article analyzes the evolutionary relations between global Trans-National Corporations (TNC) & local society in the case of the chemical complex in Tarragona, one of the highest concentrations of TNCs in Spain, with special focus on the global German chemical TNCs. Three kinds of relationships have been analyzed: a) the relations between TNCs & public institutions, where, due to low experience & capabilities, the regional university can be seen as the main local institutional developing collaborative relations. b) the inter-firm relations both inter-TNCs & between TNCs & local SMEs, where due to industrial sector & business group factors inter-firm collaborative dynamics have been very low & sporadic. c) the relations between TNCs and labour unions, where a slow learning process has been identified with respect to the emergence & development of European Work Councils. We conclude that in the Tarragona case the local society has undergone a difficult learning process society from short experience & weak capabilities. Thus, the local society of Tarragona still has critical collective limitations & lacking of social dynamics in order to counterbalance the power of global TNCs, & more importantly, in order to develop more mutually rewarding relations with the TNCs.

2008S00018

Ahteensuu, Marko Tapio (Department of Philosophy, University of Turku, Assistentinkatu 7, 20014 Turku, Finland [tel: +35823338895; fax: +35823336390; e-mail: mataah@utu.fi]), **Defending the Precautionary Principle against Three Criticisms,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The precautionary principle that calls for early measures to avoid and mitigate uncertain environmental damage (and health hazards) in the future has come to the fore in risk debate. This paper evaluates three criticisms which have been presented in academic discourses, political arenas, & also in public discussions in order to reject the principle altogether. In particular, the criticisms are labelled as the argument from vagueness, the argument from incoherence, & the argument from adverse effects. The first-mentioned says that the precautionary principle is ill-defined, & thus too vacuous to offer any useful guidance for decision-making. Consequently, it should be abandoned. The argument from incoherence refers to the following kind of inference: incoherent principles should not be used as the basis for societal risk decision-making; the precautionary principle is incoherent; thus, it should be rejected. The argument from adverse effects is the claim that the implementation of the precautionary principle would lead to serious & commonly unwanted consequences, & thus that the principle should be abandoned as a policymaking tool. Each of the three arguments is explicated & its more elaborated versions are assessed. Lastly, a brief review of the reasons for taking precautionary actions is provided. Rationale for taking precautions include the fact that human action can lead--& has already contributed--to serious & irreversible environmental damage. Second, ecosystems' sensitivity & intra/interdependencies are increasingly acknowledged. Third, traditional environmental risk governance has disregarded real risks with highly detrimental consequences. It is argued that the three criticisms do not result in the abandonment of the precautionary principle on the whole, but only of its particular implausible interpretations. The conclusion drawn is that the burden of proof remains with the ones who reject the principle.

2008S00019

Aina, Olabisi Idowu (Dept Sociology & Anthropology, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile - Ife, Osun State, Nigeria, +234 [tel: 2348037180569; e-mail: olabisiaina@yahoo.com]), **Women and the Hidden Face of HIV/AIDS in the Oil Region of the Niger Delta, Nigeria,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Oil exploration in the Nigerian Niger Delta has been described as a 'doom' on its people with growing poverty & HIV/AIDS epidemics amongst the local populace. Although the national averages of HIV zero-prevalence rate dropped from 5.8% in 2005 to 4.4% in 2005, the rate continues to increase in the oil producing areas of the Niger Delta region. For example, in 2001, River State which is the nerve centre of the oil industry recorded about 8 percent zero-prevalence of HIV. Also, in 2006, a baseline survey carried out by the Society for Family Health on the HIV/AIDS situation in the Bonny Island of River State, showed a zero-prevalence of 8.8% among the general population, 16.6% amongst the female sex workers (FSW), & as high as 18.7% among the Allied Workers (i.e. those who work with the Oil/Gas Companies & their Contractors). The study reported in this paper was triggered by these figures, & what could be described as 'the hidden face of HIV/AIDS', which made ordinary working class citizens (especially women) much more vulnerable to HIV/AIDS compared to those in 'sex trade'. Thus, the paper explores how the global dimension of HIV/AIDS interrogates with local idiosyncrasies in the discussion of women's vulnerability to HIV/AIDS.

2008S00020

Ajzenstadt, Mimi (Social Work, The Hebrew University, Mount Scopus [tel: 972-2-6767540; e-mail: mimi@mscc.huji.ac.il]), **Risk and Counter-Terrorist Policies in Israel,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Throughout the past few decades, Israel has developed a set of legal, criminal justice & other law enforcement initiatives under the broad category of counter-terrorist policy. This policy attempts to separate & manage effectively a group of suspected & accused terrorists. It is characterized by the "logic of risk," which involves consideration of the assumed probability, risk assessment of certain groups & the efficient management of groups defined as the most harmful to the society. This paper utilizes recent theoretical works which call to examine the practices, discourses and institutional forms of various policy measures which are at work in the task of risk management. It traces the ways in which notions of risk & dangerousness are embedded in the counter-terrorist discourse developed in Israel. Specifically, it analyzes legal & law enforcement mechanisms, which administrate the management of risk posed by terrorist groups. The analysis reveals how such initiatives & their enforcement are legitimized and grounded in a discourse embedded with the socially and politically constructed notions of "dangerousness," "risk assessment," & "security" in Israeli society.

2008S00021

Alarćn, Amado & Bermann, Soledad (Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Av. de la Universitat, 1. 43204 - Reus [tel: 977759896; fax: 977759810; e-mail: amado.alarcon@urv.net]), **Mental Health and Social Integration of Magrebians in Catalonia (Spain),** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ In our presentation we expose the first results of a research project that is taking place in Catalonia in the period 2007-2009 & it's founded by the Catalan Agency for Health Technology & Research (CAHTA). The projects tries to determinate the prevalence on reactive mental disorders (anxiety, depression, psychosis) in different Mental Health Care providers (Primary Mental Health Care, and Psychiatric Hospitalization) of Maghreb's migrant population compared with autochthonous ones, & to explore the fact influences that shots mental illness in directly relation at the migratory process & social integration in Catalonia. Method: Multi centre three-phase study: 1- Observational, & prevalence descriptive studies (from clinical histories) on reactive mental disorders in Maghreb migrants compared with autochthonous according to different Mental Health Care providers (Primary Mental Health Care & Psychiatric Hospitalization) during the last three years; 2-Observation, cross sectional, prevalence study in reactive disorders in a sample of Maghreb migrants compared in between with autochthonous, assisted in the Psychiatry Hospitalization Units and Primary Mental Health Care; 3) 3-Observation, cohort, prospective, at least one-year-follow-up study, from one series made up by cases that have been diagnosed of mental reactive disease in comparing Maghreb migrants & autochthonous detected during the second phase of these study. The first results of the research shows an infrarrepresentation of Magrebian population in the Catalan Health Care System. This infrarrepresentation, in the first stage of the research, appears linked to years of residence in Catalonia, familiar status & to labour & residential status.

2008S00022

Alarcón, Amado (Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Av. de la Universitat, 1 43204 REUS [tel: 34977759896; fax: 34977759816; e-mail: amado.alarcon@urv.net]), **Immigration and the Linguistic Division of Labor in an Industrial Cluster. Romanian Migration in the Cluster of Furniture at Montsia, Catalunya,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This communication presents the results of a research analyzing linguistic & cultural integration of Romanians in an industrial cluster in Catalonia. Fieldwork was undertaken in the comarca of Montsia (semi rural location in southern Catalonia). The companies of furniture there form a cluster of specialized, complementary and labour intensive companies. They co-

operate & complement each other in the productive cycle. Furthermore, they are embedded and linked with each other & with the local institutions by relationships of proximity & familiarity that reinforce trust in the local productive system. Competiveness of cluster has been achieved through the recruitment of cheap labour force. The first source of labour force was the internal Spanish migration in the 1960s & 1970s, coming from other parts of Spain. Blue-collar workers, then, were Spanish-speaking while businessmen & managers were Catalan-speaking. Towards the late 1990s, a high increase on demand was triggered by the housing expansion triggering the need of finding new labour market niches. Those recruited were Romanian immigrants. Nowadays, this group represents up to a 20% of total workers. These workers strictly limited to executing simple instructions under the supervision of the local managers. Communication is highly asymmetric, because employees tend to be silent. Managers feel that there is no need of complex communicative skills in order to do this kind of job. The fact of not speaking Spanish or Catalan is not a barrier for hiring them. There is a widespread perception that these workers, coming from a former socialist country, constitute a docile & industrious labour force. Romanians have not been able to get a promotion towards managerial positions in any of the companies. The semi-rural location & the strictly national dimension of the companies have contributed to isolate this cluster from international production & distribution networks. Even the arrival of workers with more language skills, such as Romanians being able to speak English & German, has not increased the international dimension & connection of local managers. However, competiveness is centered presently in a foreign labour force (Romanians) that accepts low work & employment standards. Spanish and Catalan are learnt not because of the requirements of production or job but as assets for integration in the local community.

2008S00023
Alarcón, Amado (Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Av. de la Universitat, 1 Reus, Spain, 43204 [tel: +34977759896; fax: +34977759810; e-mail: amado.alarcon@urv.net]), **Linguistic Choice in Multinational Companies: Implications on Both Inclusion and Exclusion of Social and Linguistic Groups,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This communication presents the results of a research undertaken in Catalonia, Madrid & Basque Country (Spain) being funded by MEC (SEJ2005-03937). The aims of research are: to analyze the rationality of corporate linguistic policies through criteria of communicative efficiency (maximal criteria or maximisation of the minimum communicative competence) & efficacy (minimal criteria or minimisation of maximum communicative loss). The implications on inclusion/exclusion emerging from communication on different linguistic & social groups are examined. Empirical evidence is made up from 48 in-depth interviews with managers & a survey of 340 employees on 16 companies affected by the internationalisation of its activity. Considering three languages (Spanish, Catalan/Basque & English), the results show that communication strategies based on maximal criteria place English as an optimal linguistic choice in contexts of increasing diversity in work and companies. Using the criteria of linguistic efficacy (minimal), the result is one's choice of Catalan language. In the results it is shown than given the distribution of linguistic knowledge in the sample, Spanish is a suboptimal instrument for communication both if we follow communicative efficiency or efficacy in a context of growing needs for international communication. On the question of the inclusion dimension of communication, English is ever more advantaged in comparison with Spanish & Euskara or Catalan in contexts of high cultural diversity.

2008S00024
Albenga, Viviane (EHESS, CEMS, Paris, France [e-mail: valbenga@yahoo.fr]), **The Reading Exchange as a Support for the Caring of Oneself: A Gendered Stake of the Literary Taste for Great Readers,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This presentation aims at showing how collective reading practices, grounded on exchange of books & talks about books, support the caring for oneself & for the others. This construction of a caring self by technologies of the taste may enable a subversion of gender identities. We chose to focus on three reading clubs, in contemporary France, in Lyon. The reader club A is grounded on oral reading of short abstracts of novels & poetry. The club B is based on talks about novels or essays & takes place in a public library. Last, the club C is a bookcrosser group. These three clubs differ by the professional belonging of their members, but middle-class women are the most numerous & implicated members. We will argue that these reading practices are both a matter of social distinction & a mat-

ter of caring oneself by a reflexive work upon taste. This work implies both the personal & intimate deepening of one's own literary taste & the assertion of this taste in public talks or upon Internet sites. Uses of this work reproduce some gendered divisions, but they also subvert them, especially for women, as a public space holding up a "caring self."

2008S00025
Alexandrescu, Filip M. (Department of Sociology, University of Toronto, ON Canada [tel: +40 727552168; e-mail: filip.alexandrescu@utoronto.ca]), **"Whose Resources? What Resources?" The Stratified Construction of "Community Resources" at Roşia Montană, Romania,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper explores the different meanings & uses attributed to the resources of the Roşia Montană community located in Western Romania. Here, a Canadian mining company intends to develop the largest gold deposit in Europe, in a region that the opponents of the project claim should be developed through agriculture and ecotourism. What are the "real" resources of the area & how they should be developed are highly controversial issues among the stakeholders of the project. The objectives of the paper are twofold. First, I show how the stakeholders of the project construct the natural & human-made resources of the area in different (diverging but also overlapping) ways. Second, I seek to explain these different constructions in terms of the positionality (Harstock 1987) of the different actors in the political economy of the project & their location at local, regional / national and transnational scales. The case under study raises important questions about what counts as a "resource" & who should be in charge of managing & ultimately benefiting from these "resources." In this way, it enables a detailed analysis of the ideological frameworks surrounding the meaning & use of resources in a post-communist community facing the conflicting pressures of economic & political globalization.

2008S00026
Alfaro, Veronica (Sociology Department, New School for Social Research, 79 5th Avenue, New York, NY 10011 [e-mail: alfav729@newschool.edu]), **Comparing Action and Social Movements in the Virtual Public,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Cyberactivism, hacktivism, & a diversity of similar concepts have been seen as the politics of the Information Society. Arguing that action is first articulated by communicative practices, this paper explores how online politics constitute a kind of public space, through the comparison of three key moments of activism that reflect the evolution from Web 1.0 to Web 2.0. First, I analyze the stage of strategic silences, through the actions of the Electronic Disturbance Theater, a group that developed (in support of the Zapatista movement) the virtual sit-in as an action of electronic civil disobedience. Second, I analyze the struggles for acting in concert through the orchestration of the protests against the WTO in 1999. Finally, I explore actions that provide a space for engaging in discourse in the blogosphere, specifically the Global Voices project, which focuses on blogging & practices of e-advocacy that are best exemplified by practices of cyberactivism that are related to the conflict in Myanmar (Burma) from August 2007 to date. This paper explores what is particular to the context of cyberspace for political activism, & how can these practices be understood as producing social & cultural changes. While recognizing the danger of a "comfortable activism," it explores the reformatting of political activity in a period of advanced modernity & of a changing social model that is becoming more liquid, reflexive, & networked.

2008S00027
Alipranti-Maratou, Laura & Nikolaou, A. (National Centre for Social Research, 14-18 Messoghion Av., Athens 11527, Greece [e-mail: lalipranti@ekke.gr]), **Reconciliation Policy in Greece: Policy Frames and Dimensions of Public Debate,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Socio-economic developments in the countries of the EU have enhanced the social and productive role of women through rising educational standards and their increasing participation in the labour market. As a result, women are called on to combine work and caring responsibilities. Recent terms like "dual career families," "reconciliation of family and professional life," "family policies and facilities" reflect the need to try and unify notions which were considered in the past incompatible, to balance the obligations and the roles of men and women, and to redefine the boundaries between family and work lives. Reconciliation, equal opportunities and family policy in Greece constitute fields that have been recently closely connected, with a commitment to promoting women's access to

employment. The paper contains the issue of reconciliation of work and family life and gender equality in public debate. In this section we will present some of the findings of the MAGEEQ project regarding gender equality issues as they appear in the field of family and social policy in Greece. The study involved the analysis of public documents with respect to gender equality in three policy fields namely politics, family policy and domestic violence. Our overarching aim was to identify policy frames in the public discourse on these issues. The underlying idea was that the framing of policy issues, and especially divergences in the framing of policy issues, create problems as to the implementation of gender equality policies. Presenting some of the findings we will attempt a critical analysis of Greek public discourse concerning reconciliation policy issues in public debate.

2008S00028

Allen, Jodie T. (Department of Sociology, University of Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, CB2 3RQ [tel: +44 7780 818845; e-mail: jta26@cam.ac.uk]), **Reconfiguring (Pro-)Anorexia Online: How Women Negotiate Their Eating Disorder Subjectivity in Relation to Psy Discourse,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The transgressive nature of the online pro-anorexia community has meant that its members have been framed as either oppressed or liberated, as cultural dupes or as active agents; demonstrating a pattern which mirrors the same binary logic that has surrounded socio-cultural discussions of the 'anorexic' for decades. Through transcending these limitations, & with the aim of attending to the multiplicity of voices found within the community, this study employed a discourse analytic approach to explore 12 message threads located in an online pro-anorexia discussion forum, each of which contained between 1 & 40 message(s). Individuals within the forum were found to be heavily involved in reproducing, restructuring, & challenging psy discourse, & the findings suggest that the individual's eating disorder experience is largely affected by how they position themselves in relation to the diagnostic criteria for anorexia nervosa, provided by the Diagnostic & Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV). The presence of a debate around psy discourse within the forum is used to challenge previous notions of this community as one that is solely involved in promoting ill-health & which is predominantly focused on the beauty ideal. Furthermore, this paper argues that the pro-anorexia community be acknowledged as offering a unique opportunity for the researcher to access sufferers' own accounts of their eating disorder experience, & its capacity to further our understanding of these illnesses.

2008S00029

Almeida, Cleide Rita Silvério de, Petraglia, Izabel Cristina & Dias, Elaine Teresinha Dal Mas Dias (Universidade Nove de Julho, Av. Francisco Matarazzo, 612 [tel: 55 11 3665-9312; fax: 55 11 3665-9369; e-mail: calmeida@uninove.br]), **Programme Université pour Tous: L'inclusion sociale en tant qu' action émancipatrice** (University Program for All: Social Inclusion as Emancipating Action), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)

¶ Faced with a complex situation strongly marked by social inequalities, Brazil's Minister of Education implemented certain programs of social inclusion to enable poor, black, & indigenous students to realize their dream of university studies. The most important program, & the subject of this paper, is the University Program for All (PROUNI), created & implemented by the Brazilian government in 2005. The goal of the program is to provide scholarship funds to low-income students in private institutions of higher education. Our study began in 2007 & will extend over four years, receiving financial aid from CAPES (a Brazilian research funding agency) & INEP (National Instit of Educational Studies & Research Anísio Teixira). It has the following objectives: to study & understand the category of inclusion; to illuminate the conception of social inclusion characterized by PROUNI & to make known the public policy implemented by the Program. This paper presents some partial results of the study on the concept of inclusion present in PROUNI that an emancipatory action targets. This Program has a great social impact, if we take into account particularly the fact that since 2005 it has granted scholarships to 112,000 youth, which almost corresponds to the 120,000 places offered through the entrance examinations in all of Brazil. By the end of 2007, some 310,000 PROUNI scholarships could be counted.

2008S00030

Almeida, Linoberg B. (Department of Social Sciences, Universidade Federal de Roraima, Boa Vista, Roraima, Brazil - 69300 [tel: 55-95-3621-3160; fax: 55-95-3621-3158; e-mail: lino-berg@yahoo.com.br]), **Mysterious Ways: Brazil, Guyana and the Rough Paths of Being Global and Local at the Same Time,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (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; & how this scenario influences Roraima, the most northern state & Guyana, the unknown neighbor with a population that migrates to Brazil reaching prejudice & violence due to poverty & race. 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, [1916] 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, Migration (Guyana-Brazil), here identified as the new Diaspora), the role of some international institutions, and 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.

2008S00031

Alpatov, Vladimir M. (Instit Oriental Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russian Federation 107031 [tel: 7(495) 628-30-14; fax: 7(495) 628-30-14; e-mail: v-alpatov@yandex.ru]), **Bilingualism and Strategies of Communication,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The language situation & the language policy in every multilingual state is the result of two contradictory needs: the need of identification & the need of communication. The first need consists in the wish of every person to use his (her) native language in all situations. The second need means the necessity of intercourse with any person without complication. The ideal situation connected with the need of identification is monolingualism. The ideal situation connected with the need of communication is the use of common language for all the social communities. However the situation of communication of two or more persons with different mother tongues is very common. Different strategies are possible under such circumstances. 1) Communication without any verbal language. 2) Every interlocutor is monolingual and uses his (her) native language. The need of identification does not suffer but the communication is difficult in both cases. 3) Communication through an interpreter. Both needs are satisfied but this strategy is not always possible. 4) Every interlocutor is bilingual & uses his (her) native language. Both needs are satisfied but this strategy is very rare. 5) Every interlocutor knows some third language. 5a) situation of pidgin, 5b) situation of nobody's language (Latin, Esperanto etc.), 5c) situation of alien international language (English, Russian etc.). 6) One person is monolingual, another person is bilingual & they speak the native language of the monolingual person. The strategies 5 & 6 are convenient from the point of view of the need of communication but they (especially the strategy 6) are not so convenient for satisfaction of the need of identification. The use of an alien language can be connected with the sense of ethnic, cultural and even political inferiority. Author Keywords: bilingualism, need of communication, need of identification, native language, alien language

2008S00032

Aluko, Yetunde Adebunmi (Department of Sociology, Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Ogun State, Nigeria [tel: +2348033181992; e-mail: yetkoo@yahoo.com]), **Women's Adjustment to and Satisfaction with Retirement in Nigeria,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Over the years, retirement has been perceived as problematic for most workers, not just because of the economic loss but also because of the loss of status & of a meaningful role. This study examined the effect of retirement on women's happiness with life; & the specific factors that cause lower satisfaction with retirement among women in Nigeria. Data were obtained through fifty (50) in-depth interviews. The results revealed that retirement becomes crisis if one does not prepare in advance for it. Retirement does not have a direct effect on happiness with life, rather it has several advantages. Other factors like health factors, earlier-than-expected retirement, lower income, & "The Nigerian factor," amongst others are the main determinants of negative evaluations of retirements. Author Key-

words: Women, Evaluation of retirement, Adjustment to retirement, Satisfaction with retirement, Happiness with life, Nigeria.

2008S00033

Alvarez-Galvan, Jose-Luis (Department of Sociology, London School of Economics and Political Science, London, United Kingdom, Wc2a 2ae [e-mail: j.l.alvarez-galvan@lse.ac.uk]),
The Impact of Local Social Settings on Labour Marketization: Workers Experiences in Call Centres in Mexico City, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ It is often argued that the pressures of intense competition have called for the marketization of the employment relationship leading to dramatic changes in labour. However, there is no clear consensus about the extent of these changes & how they affect workers and unions. Arguably, marketization & its effects are more likely to be observed in environments of intense local & international competition, rapid technical changes, short product-cycles, and with a high proportion of female employees. All these aspects can be found in the call centre industry in Mexico. The evidence from this case portrays a heterogeneous work landscape where variations in work experiences are not only explained by job designs or business strategies but also by the socio-demographic profile of the labour force. This lack of a common social background among employees has puzzled unions. In general, a polarized core-periphery scheme is emerging where socio-demographic characteristics reinforce the division. In short, local social settings still play an essential role in the way workers experience the effects of liberalization & labour flexibility, & are used by managers to fragment workers' collective actions.

2008S00034

Alves, Fatima & Franco, Creso (Education Department, Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), Marquês de São Vicente, 225, Gávea Cardeal Leme 10 andar - Rio de Janeiro, RJ - Brasil ZIP Code: 22453-900 [tel: 55 21 35271816; fax: 55 21 35271818; e-mail: fcalves0705@terra.com.br]),
Educational Policies and Achievement in the Capital of Brazilian States, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ On the basis of data from the Brazilian National Assessment of Basic Education, 4th grade, this paper investigates the association of educational policies & achievement in the period 1999-2003 in the set of schools attached to each local authority within the capital of Brazilian states. Multilevel cross-classified models were used in order to take into account the structure of data & the analysis included statistical control for students SES & the social composition of students attending the set of schools under administration of each local authority. The Results indicate that merit-based processes for appointing principals, financial autonomy of schools, external assessment of schools, offer of pre-school, and high percentage of teachers with more than a high school degree are factors associated to higher average achievement. Consequences for the design of educational policies are discussed.

2008S00035

Alves, Nuno de Almeida (CIES-ISCTE, Lisbon, Portugal, 1649-026 [tel: +351 217 941 404; fax: +351 217 940 074; e-mail: nalmeidaalves@iscte.pt]),
Computers and Internet: Balancing Work and Leisure in Everyday Life, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The information technology revolution allied to a tight market competition brought affordable hardware, software & broadband connections to an ever increasing numbers of individuals, families and organisations. The dramatic growth of ICT users increased immensely their diversity in terms of digital literacy, electronic communication skills & range of cultural practices interests and motivations. The previously harmonised set of users has now to share the electronic networks with groups of younger users, downloading & uploading digital entertainment, & several other user aggregates that use the internet to work, study, search information, communicate shop & in some cases also to perform activities such as illegal downloads circulation of pornographic content. All this states the enormous potential of the internet as a set for human action, but it also stresses the inequality of outputs that can be obtained from it, always depending on the amount & quality of the resources mobilized by their users. This paper is based on ongoing research on profiles of internet users. The empirical data originates from surveys applied to Portuguese internet users & interviews.

2008S00036

Alzetta, Roberto & Kaabour, Simohammed (DiSA, Department of Anthropological Sciences, University of Genoa, Cs. Podestà 2 Genoa Italy 16128 [tel: +39 010 2095378; fax: +39-010-20953741; e-mail: rULalzetta@hotmail.com]),
Suspended and/or Adapted in and between Two "Worlds"? The Double-Sided Experience of Inclusion/Exclusion among Young Second Generation Immigrant Origin Moroccan Youths in Genoa, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Recent events–emerging from media all over Europe–provide a incompatible image between western secularly oriented & Muslim immigrants' traditional religiously regulated socio-cultural models. The present paper aims to explore how young second-generation immigrant origin Moroccan youths, in Genoa, deal with their condition of being suspended between two "worlds": namely the one of their parents' traditional socio-cultural heritage & the one of Italian receiving society. Qualitative data emerging from an ethnographic fieldwork conducted in 2007/2008 among this group provide the framework of reference for this article's analysis. Due to deep differentiations in values, norms and principles, Moroccan youths often experience different forms and dimensions of conflict: from the existential/experiential to the intergenerational & the intercultural ones. In this respect some dichotomist attitudes–such as religiosity vs. secularity; traditional obedience vs. freedom; social integration vs. separation–can play a tremendous impact on young individuals' chance to be included, excluded or to seclude either in their own community or in Italian open society. Ultimately this high variability in terms of adapting & coping strategies can be only made "intelligible" by "tracing" in & between both the physical & the symbolic double sided social actors' experiences in daily life & practices.

2008S00037

Amancio, Julia Moretto (Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ciências Sociais/Universidade Estadual de Campinas - UNICAMP, Campinas, SP, Brazil, 13081-970 [tel: 55 19 98396723; e-mail: jumorettoamancio@uol.com.br]),
Beyond Neoliberalism: The Dilemmas, Ambiguities and Challenges of the Social Policies Management through the Partnerships between Civil Society and State, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Actually the public policies management depends upon the establishment of partnerships between public power & civil society's organizations. At the same time in which one tries to constitute more public parameters in the policies management, occurs the growing uses of service's indirect executions & focused expenses mechanisms. Through the case analyses of São Paulo's social assistance policies we intend to answer these following questions: In this context, which limits are imposed to the State in the policies implementation? The fact that the social assistance policy in São Paulo's city depends on the shared actuation between public power & civil society would not insides directly on the policies focalization strategies claimed by the public power? Which are the limits that these considerations reveals for the social services executed through the partnership between State & civil society's organizations? Beginning from official data, we produced one territorial & sectorial characterization of the social assistance network existing in the city. Confronting this data with the social vulnerabilities references used by the public power to define the policies focalization areas we have concluded that the public power can not accomplish the focalized policy strategy of management in the social assistance area of the municipality.

2008S00038

Amaral, Shirlena Campos & Ribeiro, Adelia Maria Miglievich (Programa de Pós-Graduação em Políticas Sociais - Universidade Estadual do Norte Fluminense (PGPS/UENF), Av. Alberto Lamego, 2000 - Campos dos Goytacazes/RJ - Brazil - CEP 28013-602 [tel: 55 0xx21 3273-0148; fax: 55 0xx22 2726-1659; e-mail: adeliam@censanet.com.br]),
The "Policy of Share" and the Access of Afro-Brazilians to Public Universities: Conflicts of Speeches and Ideas in the Scientific Community, in the Government and in the Society - The Case Of UENF, Campos Dos Goytacazes, Rio De Janeiro,, Brazil, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In Brazil, the poverty - & the few access of the most part of the population to quality university degree - started to be related to racism. The Representative House of Rio de Janeiro State, approved in 2003 the so-called "Racial Policy of Share." A law that, in order to reduce the disproportional racial composition in the universities, reserves 20% of all State University vacancy to self-declared Afro-Brazilians & to other students that prove they are poor. But in the UENF (Darcy Ribeiro Northern Fluminense State University) we were able to verify the inefficiency of a social inclusion when using this law. Actually, in 2004 the University had 60 requests

against 12 requests in the last year. It is important to mention that this decrease was due to some endless debates that occurred since its initial idea until its final implementation. We should analyze the differences of ideas among all participants, i.e., government, UENF delegate & leaders of social movement for racial matters, their opposite ideas about what is racism, its influence in our society, democracy & social justice, what led to a resistance to the policy itself. In 2008 the Representative House of Rio de Janeiro State will review the "Racial Policy of Share" law. But all involved parts are already working to show theirs ideas & interests. At the end our debate is about "cultural justice" & "distributive justice" as the real motives for the "Racial Policy of Share."

2008S00039

Amatrudo, Anthony Thomas & Dougan, Paul (University of Sunderland & Institute of Historical Research, London, HNSS University of Sunderland Green Terrace Sunderland SR1 3PZ [tel: +44 (0)191 515 3241; fax: +44 (0)191 515 2229; e-mail: anthony.amatrudo@sunderland.ac.uk]), **The Formation of Aesthetic Life in Nazi Germany: Artistic Life and Representation and the Totalitarian Legal Form Made Visible,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In Nazi Germany artists & architects were afforded a special status. Numerous scholarships, commissions & exhibitions were funded by the state & many artists were ideologically committed to ideas of racial purity, Aryan supremacy, anti-cosmopolitanism, & this is represented in their work. This paper aims to both reflect upon how artists constructed art under totalitarian conditions by reflecting upon both Nazi literature (e.g. the writings of Josef Goebbels and Alfred Rosenberg) & the biographies of collaborating artists. The paper will make specific reference to the Entartete Kunst (Degenerate Art) exhibition of 1937 which was, in part, curated by artists sympathetic to Nazism. At a deeper level the paper aims to redress "romantic" notions of the artists' life & the role of aesthetics in cultural life by reflecting upon artistic work which served, not the higher ideals of art, but the base repression, and annihilation, of persons.

2008S00040

Ammassari, Gloria Pirzio (University of Rome La Sapienza, Piazzale A. Moro, 5, 00185 Rome, Italy [tel: 0039 6 49910584; fax: 0039 6 49910802; e-mail: gloria.pirzio@uniroma1.it]), **Democracy and Participation of Local Autonomies in the European Governance,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The relationship between democracy & participation is one of the crucial issue of the European institutional construction. As scholars & observers have pointed out, the European Union is an "economic giant & a political dwarf". Since the end of the '90, the European institutions have been promoting several initiatives with the aim to facilitate participation & democracy. The paper will focus on the following topics: 1. The relationship between local governance & democracy in the European Union. Since the publication of the White Paper on the European governance (COM(2001) 428), the Commission has stressed that "people increasingly distrust institutions & politics or are simply not interested in them", registering the growing gap between the EU and the European citizens. According to the White Paper, the Commission should promote "a stronger interaction with regional and local governments & civil society". In this frame, the European institutions tried to start a dialogue with local authorities (see the role of the CoR) & the actors of civil society (both through the European Economic & Social Committee and the Transparency Policy promoted by the Commission). 2. Both the issues present some open questions. From one hand, the initiatives carried out have thrown the basis for a new model of multi-level governance & "participate democracy"; on the other hand the demand for a wider participation produces a continuous growth of lobbying by the actors of civil society, whose regulation appears rather difficult notwithstanding the important efforts made through the European Transparency Initiative.

2008S00041

Ampudia de Haro, Fernando (Instituto de História Contemporânea-Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Avenida de Berna, 26-C, 1069-061, Lisbon, Portugal [tel: 00 351 915 546 124; e-mail: fernandoampudia@hotmail.com]), **Discussing Decivilisation: Some Theoretical Remarks,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The aim of this paper is to propose a general approach to the concept of decivilisation. This analysis is carried out in the framework of civilization process theory defined by Norbert Elias. According to the author, processes of civilization develop within a tension balance of centripetal-

centrifugal forces that drive to major or minor levels of social integration. However, some doubts about an appropriate interpretation of the concept have been raised & in this way, it has been interpreted as retrogression, regression or reverse of the civilization process. The widest & most elaborated response on this matter comes from Stephen Mennell, author who has tackled this question with most breadth & depth. Nevertheless, certain difficulties still persist within the theoretical frame of this discussion: (a) The temporary consideration of decivilisation. (b) The possibility of decivilising processes in the long term and the case of the ancient civilizations & empires as possible examples. (c) The comprehension of the decivilisation connected to the concept of social change handled by Norbert Elias & based on the logic of unintended consequences of the intentional action.

2008S00042

Andres, Lesley & Wyn, Johanna (University of British Columbia, Dept of Educational Studies, 2124 Main Mall, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6T 1Z4 [tel: 604-822-8943; fax: 604-822-4244; e-mail: lesley.andres@ubc.ca]), **Theory, Policy, Structure, and Agency and the Construction of Canadian and Australian Young Adults,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In this paper, we provide an overview of a larger systematic, cross-national analysis employing data from two unique, longitudinal studies of young people born in the early 1970s--one Canadian, one Australian. These studies were conducted over a period of 15 years, covering the period from 1988 to 2004. We begin by examining the strengths & limitations of cultural & social reproduction (Bourdieu, 2000; Bourdieu & Passeron, 1977, 1979); individualization theory (Beck, 1992); liquid modernity (Bauman 2000, 2001) biological time, social time, & historical time (Hareven, 1977, 2000); & issues of micro & macro analyses of events & experiences (Elder,1978; 1991; Heinz, 1996) & timing, "order" & "disorder" of life events (Beck, 1992; Dwyer & Wyn, 2001; Rindfuss, Swicegood & Rosenfeld, 1987). Also, we examine the ways in which both theorists & the popular media portray and distort this generation in stereotypical ways, for example by drawing on the idea of failed transitions. Second, we show how complementary & competing macro-social structures & cultural forces--often enacted through educational & labour market policies--shape the way these two cohorts of young adults experience the transition from one life phase to the next. We explore the meaning of "agency" for these two groups & describe extent to which social class affects the life chances of Canadian and Australian young adults. Third, we present comparative key findings to demonstrate how life trajectories of young adults unfold in relation to the cumulative impact of earlier & current conditions, policies, & events in each country. Finally, we revisit the theoretical perspectives introduced at the beginning of the paper & assess their explanatory power in relation to our findings.

2008S00043

Andrews, Kehinde N. (Dept Sociology, U Birmingham [e-mail: kna683@bham.ac.uk]), **A Question of Should: Bringing Values and Action to the Centre of Sociological Research,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Sociology's central importance as a discipline lies not simply in describing the problems within society but providing solutions to these issues. Therefore, values & action need to come to the centre of sociological research & knowledge claims. The overriding question is always what should be done about a particular social issue or problem. This paper will argue that this question of should is avoided because it is a normative claim that necessitates action. Values & action have largely been ignored in social research, but are essential to a relevant sociology. The positivist tradition has been undermined by interpretivist approaches to social research, effectively challenging notions of objective truth & value freedom. However, in emphasising subjectivity, postmodernism provides a normatively relativist position. In solving social issues we must emphasise our normative assumptions as what should be done is always an evaluative appeal. Action research bridges the gap between theory & practice and engages the researcher in praxis based knowledge. Combing the approaches of critical theory & action research, values can be placed at the centre of sociological inquiry. Knowledge produced in praxis would come from social researchers actively engaged not only in asking the questions of should but answering them.

2008S00044

Anguelovski, Isabelle (Department of Urban Studies and Planning, MIT, Cambridge, MA, USA, 02138 [tel: 617-388-4544; e-mail: ianguelo@mit.edu]), **Improving Corporate Social and**

Environmental Responsibility of Oil Companies in Ecuador: A Diagnostic of Obstacles in the Process of Decision-Making and Participation, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In Ecuador, conflicts between communities, companies, & the State revolve around indigenous collective rights to their traditional land & the control of natural resources. Successive governments have adopted several laws to consult indigenous peoples on oil projects & mitigate the environmental & human costs of large-scale oil extraction, but with limited success. This paper will use Ecuadorian regulations related to the collective rights of indigenous people & hydrocarbon extraction in native communities, and interviews with companies, officials, indigenous peoples, and environmental NGOs to understand why current processes of decision-making & participation around oil extraction in indigenous communities prevent improvement corporate practices. I present the theoretical & practical limits of the regulatory framework for oil extraction & the traditional strategies of non-governmental actors. Findings demonstrate the existence of multiple constraints on informed & effective participation of indigenous peoples into decisions that affect their lives. The main democratic deficits in Ecuador are the tyranny of a minority of actors capturing the decision-making apparatus for new oil operations in the Amazon & preventing Ecuador from moving beyond minimal democracy. Furthermore, indigenous organizations and environmental groups lack capacity to construct long-term relations of good neighbors with oil corporations & reinvent participation in policy making.

2008S00045
Anguelovski, Isabelle (Department of Urban Studies and Planning, MIT, Cambridge, MA, USA, 02138 [tel: 617-388-4544; e-mail: ianguelo@mit.edu]), **Narratives of Protests by Communities Affected by Resource Extraction: The Role of Social Movements and Discourses of Mobilization in Improving Corporate Responsibility,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Corporate social responsibility refers to the efforts of businesses to improve their social & environmental performance. Recent research suggests that corporate engagement initiatives with host communities often fail because of the lack of participation of affected people, companies' failure to address questions of legitimacy, & the absence of development programs. However, in highly controversial & volatile instances, companies have sometimes attempted to engage communities & nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) through deliberative processes. Despite the goal of achieving consensus among stakeholders & greater sustainable development, these dialogues do not always fulfill their promise. This paper uses the case of the dialogues between BHP Billiton Inc. & indigenous communities around the Tintaya mine in Peru to understand why residents resisted deliberative spaces created to address their concerns. Narratives of community mobilizations constructed through interviews & focus groups I conducted with protesters show that resistance was not intended to undermine deliberation, but rather, foster greater openness and closer relations between the corporation & residents. Findings suggest that an iterative relationship between dialogue and resistance can improve inter-cultural relations & mitigate power differentials. Mobilization can strengthen democratic processes, make them more public & accountable, & create greater social justice for local residents.

2008S00046
Antentas, Josep Maria (Departament de Sociologia, Centre d'Estudis QUIT, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Belaterra (Barcelona), Catalunya, Spain, 08194 [e-mail: josepmaria.antentas@uab.cat]), **Los Sindicatos y el Foro Social Mundial (2001-2007)** (Unions and the World Social Forum [2001-2007]), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ The object of this paper is to analyze the relation between unionism & the process of the World Social Forum (WSF) from its origins in the year 2001 to it last meeting in Nairobi. First, the paper analyzes the general dynamics of the WSF process. Then it analyzes what the role of unions has been in the Forum. Finally, it studies the impact of the WSF's process for the unions & the workers movement & explores in what measures it can aid development of effective union action on the international scale. In terms of methodology, the study is based on analysis of the extant literature, documental sources, informative interviews, & participant investigation at various WSF meetings.

2008S00047
Anton, Mihail S. (Carol I National Defense University, Bucharest, Romania, code 050663 [tel: 0040213228721; e-mail: mihailan-ton@yahoo.com]), **The Role of Cultural Factors in the Church-State Relations,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper focuses on relationship between churches & state issue, paying special attention to so-called cultural factors of social development. It also highlights the impact of religious values from NMS (new member states) on European security culture in contrast to those values of other western states that are characterized by secularization process. Therefore, cultural factors analysis can be considered as an attempt to find out the impact of deep-seated religious values & beliefs when they come to decision-making in security matters in general, or are related to changing of society, in particular. The paper, based on the most important findings of an ongoing project research - The impact of religion on security in the framework of the enlargement of the European Union (2006-2008)- reveals the influence of the new developmental dynamics of religious phenomenon after the collapse of communism on the relationship between church & state & society. The main findings emphasize an extreme support of religious institution and new attempts of changing the traditional model is strongly rejected by the population of new EU member states, especially by the Romanian people.

2008S00048
Aoyagi-Usui, Midori, Sampei, Yuki, Kuribayashi, Atsuko & Shinada, Tomomi (National Institute for Environmental Studies, Tsukuba, Japan, 305-8506 [tel: +81-29-850-2392; fax: +81-29-850-2572; e-mail: aoyagi@nies.go.jp]), **Public Understanding of Climate Change: Their Logic and Motivation for Supporting Climate Change Prevention Actions,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ How people understand the climate change issues, & what is the motivation for taking actions against it? We used combination of qualitative & quantitative survey: one is public opinion survey in Japan & another is the focus group interview in Tokyo metropolitan area, & investigated about people's understanding of climate change & their motivation for supporting and implementation of climate change prevention actions. Our result is as follows. 1) Many people misunderstood main cause & effects of climate change, & mixed up with the depletion of Ozone layer. 2) Mass media is effective information source for taking actions, but "internet" is the two-edged blade. People who often checked internet tended to see climate change issues as "still on the way to reach a settlement among scientists," as they could find many "skepticisms" on internet. 3) So, almost all people felt "world climate is changing," but they cannot believe governmental proposal for climate change reduction plan, & that distract people to take actions.

2008S00049
Appleyard, Bruce S. & Miranda, Lucrezia (University of California, Berkeley, 228 Wurster Hall, Berkeley, CA, USA 94720-1850 [tel: +1 503.810.7249; fax: +1 510.839.0871; e-mail: appleyard@berkeley.edu]), **Sustainability by Design: Coordinating Planning and Politics via Collaborative Metropolitan Spatial Strategies,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Our paper addresses common shortcomings of research & practice in urban sustainability, seeking to bridge the gap between the often diverging perspectives that emphasize either urban form or politico-institutional processes. To do so, we argue the merits of employing the dual perspective embodied in what we are calling "collaborative metropolitan spatial strategies" that are necessary for achieving a comprehensive set of sustainability objectives for the economy, equity & the environment. Applying urban design to include both the aesthetic form & functional systems needed for effective planning decisions at both the regional & neighborhood scales, this paper highlights both the theoretical & practical frameworks towards effectively achieving democratic spatial strategies for sustainability. First, we discuss best academic research on the urban design/sustainability connection, as well as the need for greater collaboration across institutional & disciplinary divides. Second, we highlight best practices & lessons learned from select North American metropolitan areas, focusing on institutional opportunities and obstacles towards sustainable, collaborative spatial strategies. Third, we briefly build on this framework to reflect on the latest dynamics of urban growth & sustainability in the Barcelona region. We conclude that achieving a comprehensive set of sustainability objectives requires collaborative governance and coordinated planning & design.

2008S00050
Araiza, Alejandra & Martínez, Luz Ma. (Psicología Social,

UAB, Campus UAB (Fac Psicología) Bellaterra 08193, Barcelona, España [tel: (0034) 932850683; e-mail: alearaidi@yahoo.com]), **From Gender Theory to Feminist Epistemology: An Effort to Deconstruct the Falogocentrism,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper focus on gender category, as a theoretical tool from feminism to study differences between women & men. The gender perspective has been very useful for making visible the hard situations in which many women still live around the world. Nevertheless & since we are concerned about the use of gender to study only women, which we think means a space tolerated for women inside the Academy, we argue about feminist epistemology & its different strands: feminist empiricism, feminist stand point and postmodernist feminist science critiques. We think we need to recover what feminist epistemology can provide to our disciplines. In particular, we focus on Haraway's (1988; 1997; 2002) worksituated knowledges, mutated modest witness & companion species. In general terms, we think feminist epistemology provides a possibility to go further from "the personal is political" as a political slogan, towards different scientific methods. These, for us, should be the most radical intentions of feminist theorists to transform the knowledge & society from the Academy.

2008S00051

Arapoglou, Vassilis, Kandylis, George, Maloutas, Thomas & Sayas, John (Department of Sociology University of Crete, Greece [tel: +30 210 9969818; fax: +30 210 9969818; e-mail: arapoglv@hol.gr]), **New Landscapes of Urban Inequalities in Athens: Multiethnic Exposure to Affluence or Deprivation?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ a) Subject: This paper will explore if the segregation of migrants is related to the landscapes of urban inequalities that have been taking shape in Athens since the early 1990s. New findings on concentration of housing deprivation of migrants are discussed in the light of recent research indicating that segregation of migrants in Athens is weak. Our main concern in empirical terms is to explore if concentration of the main ethnic groups, which compose the migrant population, take place within areas of housing deprivation or neighbor to areas of housing affluence. b) Data & methods: We compile 2001 housing & population census tract data and apply clustering techniques to identify migrant enclaves. We present key indices of concentration, centralization, isolation and exposure of migrants to various levels of housing deprivation and affluence. c) Findings: Preliminary results indicate a paradox, namely that whilst isolation of different ethnicities is limited, they are exposed to both centralized & decentralized forms of housing deprivation. Although this paradox, is "typical" of contemporary processes of socio-spatial fragmentation we discuss the spatial intersections of class & ethnic, local & global factors that give shape to specific forms of housing deprivation in Athens.

2008S00052

Araújo, Emília Rodrigues (University of Minho [tel: 253604212; e-mail: era@ics.uminho.pt]), **Technology and Imaginary: Towards Governance of Future,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Time governance is normally considered to be an action, due to policy makers & actors situated in a time present. That is why time is considered as a resource & as something which must be managed and allocated. Only recently, very much due to the prospective studies referring the continuity of life on Earth, future appears to be conceptualized in itself as a true object of study & therefore, considered as necessarily subjected to governance. This paper presents different visions regarding the conceptualization of future as well as distinct views concerning the understanding and the action towards the future. Analysing critically some of the more important authors dealing with the concept of future, above all Luhmann, the author discusses the concepts & representations of future, social change, time & irreversibility considering both that future is already made in the present & that technology is both protagonist & main narrator of contemporary societies. Using the main theoretical frameworks of diverse social theorists to address the relation between identities & the conceptualization of future, the author sustains that there is a need to reconceptualize the relation between future, linearity and irreversibility. The paper is supported by data from an empirical study referring to the way technology is envisaging bringing about different ways of interaction between individuals, of specific socio-political organization & of actual modes of understanding the desire for time manipulation.

2008S00053

Arber, Sara L., Bianchera, Emanuela & Venn, Susan (Department of Sociology, University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey GU2 7XH, UK [tel: 00441483 686973; fax: 00441483 689551; e-mail: S.Arber@surrey.ac.uk]), **The Impact of Care-Giving on Sleep in Italy and the UK: A Neglected Dimension,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Despite many years of research on care-giving for frail older parents, partners, & other relatives, there has been a neglect of how care-giving during the night may impact on the sleep quality of carers. This paper draws on qualitative interviews with 40 women aged 40-80 in Italy, & 50 men & women aged 65+ in the UK[1], focusing on self-perceptions of what influences their quality of sleep. The interviews were not specifically designed to examine how care-giving impacts on sleep, however, a major theme that emerged in both countries was how care-giving adversely affected sleep, especially for women in Italy. The paper proposes a typology of the effects of care-giving on sleep comprising: (1) Effects on sleep of providing direct physical care during the night-time. (2) Sleep disruption or having 'light' sleep because of the care-givers' anticipation of needing to provide physical care at night. (3) Sleep interruptions because of worries & anxiety about the well-being, ill-health, or future situation of the care-receiver. (4) The 'legacy of care-giving', involving night-time thoughts or distressing images which interrupted carers' sleep for lengthy periods after care-giving ceased. We examine to what extent the relative lack of welfare provision for frail older people in Italy influences the nature & extent of sleep disruption associated with care-giving in Italy compared with the UK. *1 This research was supported by the European Union Marie Curie Research Training Network 'The biomedical & sociological effects of sleep restriction', grant MCRTN-CT-2004-512362, & the New Dynamics of Ageing initiative, a multidisciplinary research programme supported by AHRC, BBSRC, EPSRC, ESRC & MRC (RES-339-25-0009).

2008S00054

Arenas Bautista, Patricia (Centro de Investigaciones Psicológicas y Sociológicas, C. Habana, Cuba, 10 400, (537) 830 1451), **Complejidad, Cambio y Cultura Organizacional Participativa** (Complexity, Change and Participative Organizational Culture), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ This paper reports an action-research project, with successes in the change of a scientific organization. It reflects on the comprehension of a complex vision of organizations & the process of change toward a participative culture & describes the transformation of mental representations for the change of organizations & of life. The work consists of three epigraphs: principles & categories of complexity; the process of change in a scientific organization; & a complex look at the changes/results. It describes the actions taken & the principal results. It contends that the perception of stagnation of the process of participative change of the organization was not the reflection of errors or the failure of the realized process. What was achieved in a given moment emerged in accord with the conditions of the organization & its interaction with its social environment. The results denote different levels of depth & generation of other new processes & tendencies, with new actors. The actions gave place to other new ones. The degree of delimitation of the problems was also an achievement & an indicator of the results achieved. It was a lesson of synergy: "when some persons grow tired, others are incorporated."

2008S00055

Arnoldussen, Niels Tobias (Erasmus University Rotterdam, Sociology of Law, Burgemeester Oudlaan 50 3000DR Rotterdam, the Netherlands [tel: 0031 10 4082683; fax: 0031 10 4089191; e-mail: arnoldussen@frg.eur.nl]), **Sustainable Development and Precautionary Politics in Europe: The Debates on Air Quality,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In this paper I examine the birth of the European Directive on Air Quality 99/30. In this directive, limit values are set for a number of air pollutants. Especially the norm for PM10 caused economic problems to member states, most notably Holland & Belgium. The context which led to the imposition of these norms is the drive to force a change in administrative mentality, prescribed by the EU policy of 'sustainable development'. This policy has close ties with the concept of precaution. In this precautionary approach all threats to human health & even to the planet earth itself should be avoided. Even if these threats are uncertain & the economic costs of regulation very high. The Dutch government didn't oppose the norm in the end. It was under too much pressure to retain its 'green' image. The Dutch did ask questions concerning the thin scientific base & the strictness of the norms. The Commission claims that in the framework of sustainable development the interests of economy & ecology go hand in hand. The problematic case of PM10 in the Netherlands shows that the optimistic outlook of the Commission is not always justified.

2008S00056

Arregi, Begoña, Larrañaga, Isabel & Martin, Unai Martín (Dpt. of Sociology 2, Univ. of the Basque Country, LEIOA, Basque Country, Spain, E-48940 [tel: 34 943 148 295; fax: 34 943 148 295; e-mail: begoa@euskalnet.net]), **Who's Got Children Nowadays? A Case Study from the Basque Country,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In spite of the increase experienced in the total number of births during the last decade in the Basque area, the TFR has only increased from 0,92 to 1,16 between 1995-2005. This variation accounts for an average increase just under 2500 births per year since 1995. This modest but continuous increase in births was initially associated to a supposedly higher fertility model of younger immigrant couples, but births to foreign mothers only accounted for 7% of the overall number of births in 2004. In spite of the optimism with which this evolution has been viewed by the Administration, this low reproductive intensity, not only has a strong rooting in the present demographic model, but it is also a byproduct of a strong calendar effect: that of delayed motherhood to a very late age, so much as to become a rarity within the current low fertility regimes. In 2005, more than a third of births were to mothers aged over 35 (35,5 %), the proportion of births at 40-44 (5,2%) was higher than at 20-24 (3,9 %), the mean age at first birth was 32 years & first order births to women over 35 accounted for about a quarter of all births. Other new variables, such as the significant growth of motherhood outside marriage (23, 5 % in 2006) show the expansion of a new demographic model not very well understood. So, the persistence of very low fertility linked to the systematic aging of motherhood, have become part of the Basque reproductive model for almost two decades. This presentation will review data from vital statistics & the 2002 Fertility Survey with the aim of clarifying the demographic & socioeconomic factors which define those women & men who decide on parenthood.

2008S00057

Arteaga Botello, Nelson & Arzuaga Magnoni, Javier (Universidad Autónoma del Estado México, Toluca, México, 50170 [tel: 0052722131607; fax: 0057222150494; e-mail: arbnelson@yahoo.com]), **Surveillance and Democracy in Latin America: The Mexican Platform Case,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This document explores the relationship between surveillance and democracy in the case of Mexico which, like other Latin American countries, is currently in a process of the consolidation of its democratic institutions. As Lyon (1994) states; the systematic surveillance of populations, groups & individuals is a central element of modern life & in fact tends to strengthen within democratic systems in ways in which it may be necessary in order to establish a base to guarantee the demands of equality & equity, as well as assuring the belonging of individuals to a citizenship (Dandeker, 1990). In fact, as Foucault (2004) states, democracy can only survive in a society of control. As Lyon (1994) states, surveillance in this sense has two faces: it allows for the caring of the population, as well as their control. In the context of democracies in the process of consolidation, where the institutions and authoritarian practices still exist, surveillance may tend to highlight its tendency towards group & population control more than towards caring after them. The argument of this work is that in the particular case of Mexico, due to the weakness of its institutions & democratic practices, the surveillance devices are consolidating as mechanisms which allow the survival of power relationships common in authoritarian regimes. To support this argument, the works by the federal government of what is named the Mexican Platform, is analyzed in a particular manner. Such a Platform tries to "concentrate & harmonize every piece of information which the State has" (of social, political and economic order of the large part of its citizens) in their different orders of the government, to guarantee peace & the security of the country, using distinct & various surveillance technologies. In addition, The Mexican Platform looks into generating a database which allows the exchange of information with other countries, the United States & Colombia in particular, within the context of the international fight against organized crime (drug, human, weapons trafficking & terrorism in particular). As it will be shown, the characteristics of the Mexican Platform seem to consolidate the development of a surveillance which leads to the administration & management of certain sectors of the population, which are considered by the government to be dangerous to national & public security. Moreover the idea that organized crime can have as its objective the political destabilization, apparently it tends to complicate the consolidation of the budding democracy in the country, in the way in which surveillance is reinforced also as mechanism of political control.

2008S00058

Artigas, Wileidys C., Fernandez, Yeiling & Queipo, Beatriz (Coinvestigador Centro De Estudios De La Empresa La Universidad Del Zulia, Maracaibo, Zulia, 4003 [tel: +58-261-7511237; e-mail: wileidys@hotmail.com]), **Nationalization of CANTV: A Social Justice Strategy in Venezuela,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ The sector of telecommunications in Venezuela from the opening of the sector in the year 2000, has passed for diverse stages of development, due to the summit that has taken the generation and managing of the knowledge to national & international level, as well as, the benefits of the managing of the same ones in all the areas of action. In this respect, by means of the present work CANTV's nationalization is tried to describe from its new strategic goals, as strategy of governmental development, using the social justice as determiner of the equality of conditions and opportunities for the access of the population to the same ones. The used methodology was descriptive & the information was gathered by means of bibliographical & documentary reviews. To conclude that by means of the nationalization, the Venezuelan State bets on the democratization of the access, for the development of nets of communication that favor & contribute to the integration of the communities.

2008S00059

Asano, Tomohiko, Iwata, Koh & Tsuji, Izumi (Tokyo Gakugei University, Nukui Kitamachi 4-1-1, Koganei City, Tokyo Japan [tel: +81-42-329-7423; fax: +81-42-329-7429; e-mail: tasano@u-gakugei.ac.jp]), **Civic Engagement Developed in Leisure Activity Groups and Close Friend Networks in Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In this presentation, we will examine what impact social capital has on the development of civic engagement among Japanese youth. Our focus is primarily on three different kinds of social capital. They are leisure activity groups, leisure activity friend networks and close friends. First of all, they are three of the most important aspects in youth life in Japan today & secondly they work differently in developing civic engagement. In this presentation we argue: 1) Japanese youth are less satisfied with their life nowadays than in the 1980s. They seem to be dissatisfied with their socio-economic conditions in particular such as those related to education & job hunting. Results of several surveys show that this change began at around 1995, which can be thought as an important turning point for post-war Japan. 2) Japanese youth are much less "joiners" than it has been thought. They seem to prefer enjoying leisure activity friend network to being a member of groups. But this friend network does not function to make them socially & politically active. So even when they are dissatisfied with their life conditions, they do not think of organizing themselves to improve the situation. 3) This explains well why currently increasing young part-time workers, whose life conditions are sometimes quite miserable, nevertheless do not organize themselves into social movement. Their dissatisfaction contrasts sharply with their political passivity. We also suggest that close friendship might help them improve this situation. This presentation is based on the quantitative data which was collected in Tokyo in September 2007. Respondents were randomly sampled. Their age ranges from 16 to 29. There have been many studies which focus on leisure activities, but most of them are qualitative ones. This data allows us to examine leisure groups & other informal networks statistically.

2008S00060

Asiyanbola, Raimi Abidemi (Department of Geography and Regional Planning, Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Ogun State, Nigeria [tel: 2348056206690; e-mail: siyraimi@yahoo.com]), **Urban Ethno-Communal Conflicts and Social Identity in Nigeria: An Empirical Study,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Nigeria has experienced various dangerous scenes of incessant dysfunctional conflicts. Although there have been various studies on African peace & conflict, however, when assessed jointly, the publications are relatively weak in terms of systematically providing empirical evidence to substantiate its claims. Social identity refers to that part of the self-concept which derives from one's knowledge of one's membership of a social group (or groups), together with the value & emotional significance attached to that membership. Observation from the literature shows that one of the major important elements in ethnic conflicts is socio/cultural identity. In the paper the interest is to examine socio/cultural identity issues in urban-ethno communal conflicts in Nigeria using Ife-Modakeke crisis as a case study. This is with a view to have a better understanding of the challenges facing local urban residents in Nigeria. Among the issues that are examined are the construction of social identity, the role people played in the

conflict & in the community as a reflection of ethnic attachment and inter-personal relationship among the people of the two communities. The data used in the study is from a larger survey carried out by the author in Ife & Modakeke communities between July/August, 2006.

2008S00061

Assunção, Fátima (School of Social Sciences/University of Manchester and CAPP-ISCSP/Technical University of Lisbon, ISCSP-UTL, Rua Almerindo Lessa, 1300-663 Lisboa, Portugal [tel: 00351965453549; e-mail: fatima.assuncao@postgrad.manchester.ac.uk]), **Feminist Sociological Research and Self-Employment: Issues, Problems and Possibilities,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper intends to discuss the contribution of feminist sociological research to the study of self-employment. In terms of structure, it starts by discussing the notion of self-employment and how its experience is affected by the social structures that embed peoples' lives, with a special reference to gender. Then, it reviews the state of the feminist sociological research on self-employment, explores its possibilities & the ways in which it can be further developed. Finally, it analyses the input that feminist sociological research can give to the definition of the policies aimed at promoting self-employment. This kind of discussion is especially relevant since much of the current political & media discourses on self-employment emphasize the notion of an enterprising self & the idea that being self-employed is an avenue to autonomy. This voluntaristic tone tends to neglect that self-employment is a socially contextualized phenomenon & that it is not necessarily a space of autonomy.

2008S00062

Astor, Avraham (Department of Sociology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, 48109-1382 [tel: 734 646 8564; e-mail: aastor@umich.edu]), **Multicultural Celebration or Unwelcome Intrusion?: The Politics of Mosque Construction in Spain,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Since 2000, there have been no less than 25 cases of opposition to mosque construction in Spain. At least 18 of these cases have occurred in Catalonia, while no more than two have occurred in any other region. Moreover, despite having Spain's largest Muslim population, Catalonia does not host a single purpose-built mosque. This paper explains why there has been such strong opposition to mosque construction in Catalonia relative to other regions with similarly large Muslim populations, such as Andalusia. The data underlying the arguments put forth derive from semi-structured interviews & ethnographic study in Barcelona, Catalonia & in Malaga, Andalusia, as well as an extensive review of newspaper articles covering mosque debates in Spain. In explaining regional differences in the reception of mosques, a multi-causal argument is advanced that gives attention to structural preconditions, conjunctural circumstances, & strategic actions. It is argued that while conjunctural circumstances, such as the Madrid bombings and rapid immigration, have played an important role in catalyzing opposition, such opposition has only occurred in locales where there is a predisposition among certain collectives to opposing mosques. In Catalonia, these locales generally share a set of structural features, including relatively dense civic ties, a high proportion of internal immigrants, & left-leaning governments. Emphasis is placed on the important role that opposition parties have played in fomenting resistance to mosque establishment in Catalonia relative to other regions, as well as the consequent overlap between elite & popular discourses in the region. Attention is also given to variation in the compatibility of mosques with extant built environments & urban initiatives in distinct regions of Spain.

2008S00063

Asztalos Morell, Ildiko (University of Southern Stockholm, Uppsala Malmaringväg 62A 75645 Uppsala [tel: +46709383371; e-mail: ildiko.asztalos@eurasia.uu.se]), **Generation Change and Recruitment of Agrarian Entrepreneurs in Hungary during the Transition to Capitalism,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Post-socialist farm family enterprises evolved in Hungary in the context of market deregulation, compensation laws & privatisation of former co-operative & state property within the agrarian sector & in the ongoing globalisation of markets & market pressures related to the unequal terms of integration into EU. Farm family enterprises grew up following the disintegration of the former system, under the dual pressure of on the one hand large-scale ancestor organisations of former co-operatives & state farms functioning as either limited companies or reformed co-operatives and on the other hand small-scale subsistence farms. These farms realised a marked concentration of capital during the past ten years. This paper is

based on a research conducted between 2000-2005 including 50 in depth interviews. The interviews were utilising a life-history method. The paper is based on the analysis of selection of these interviews representing different cohorts of entrepreneurs that launched their occupational & demographic career prior alternatively after the transition. The paper is to elucidate the importance of inter- & intra-generational accumulation of economic, cultural & social capital in the recruitment of agrarian entrepreneurs with consideration to gender differences in the process: What was the importance of economic, social & cultural capital accumulated by men & women during the late state socialist period for the rise of farm family enterprises? How did they succeed in utilising their accumulated assets in forming the enterprise? How did they succeed in forming the gender relations within the new enterprises? The research is part of an interdisciplinary & comparative project: Generation change & transfer of resources placed at Uppsala universitet and financed by VR (Swedish Research Council).

2008S00064

Aubert, Adriana & Puigvert, Lidia (Department of Sociological Theory, Philosophy of Law and Methodology for Social Sciences of the University of Barcelona, Faculty of Economic and Business Sciences, Main Building, Tower 2-4th floor, Diagonal, 690, Barcelona, Spain, 08034 [e-mail: adriana.aubert@ub.edu]), **Dialogic Societies: A Force for Change in the Global Era,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In the current reflexive society processes characterized by the strengthening of the dialogue in the different action fields are found. This creates a necessity for the elaboration of studies that analyze this new dynamics, its repercussion & its prospects in order to support the promotion of social cohesion and governability. Different theories have already analyzed the connection between reflexivity & the increase of dialogue in societies. For instance, Ulrich Beck (1992) points out how Modernization processes have increased uncertainties while simultaneously providing more & better life choices. These social transformations involve moving away from historically prescribed social norms in the sense of traditional contexts of dominance, the loss of old security & the definition of new types of social commitments. These situations are no longer certainties, but rather options which people can choose for their own life or risks they have to take. It is in the context when more agents (or subjects) acquire the capacity to reflect upon their existing social conditions & will be able to change them through the means of dialogue. These transformations have been theorized in the private domain. These processes are not made in isolation, but in dialogue with the people with whom with relate. Even though there is much evidence about the increasing predominance of dialogue as a means of organizing different social domains turning into a dialogic society (Flecha et al, 2003), there is little research empirically-based that has been centred in analyzing this from a civil society perspective in the new global reality. The results presented here are an attempt to fulfil this gap in the literature. In this paper, authors will present the findings obtained in the Teorías y Sociedades Dialógicas. Nuevas transferencias ciencia-sociedad en la era del conocimiento (2003-2006), funded under the frame of the National Plan of Scientific Research, Development & Technological Innovation. The main objective of this research has been to analyze dialogic social practices and theories that are or can be contributing to the promotion of the active citizenship, the access to knowledge & the governability in the global context. In conducting the study, up to 160 empirical evidences were reviewed & categorized. Among these evidences there were social & cultural movements, educational & political experiences, & other grassroots initiatives in which the dialogue played a relevant role. In addition to this review, qualitative fieldwork was conducted interviewing different stakeholders that were actively participating in these experiences. Besides the findings, the paper will conclude with the theoretical implications for further developments in contemporary sociological theory.

2008S00065

Auspurg, Katrin, Hinz, Thomas & Abraham, Martin (Dept. of Sociology, University of Constance, Box D-40, D-78457 Constance, Germany [e-mail: katrin.auspurg@uni-konstanz.de]), **Should We Stay or Should We Go? A Factorial Survey Analysis of Decisions on Regional Moves within Dual-Earner Partnerships,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Recently bargaining approaches became a popular concept of rational choice modelling within family research. Especially compared to the approach of family & household economics, bargaining models are less abstract & provide a tool for analysis of conflicting interests & their consequences in family relationships. Among other things, they advance the

study of specialization and inequality between female & male household members. However, although there are many different topics which can be tackled with this kind of theory, there is still a lack of direct empirical tests for this theoretical approach. The aim of our research is to provide such a test by using a special type of quasi-experimental survey research. By means of a so-called factorial design we vary systematically incentives for a household move in order to model different structural conditions of a relationship like earning possibilities or career prospects of the partners. This allows us to simulate varying bargaining power allocations within the relationship. The observed reactions provide answers to our research questions: Do the respondents anticipate the changes of their future bargaining power? Do they react with corresponding changes of their willingness to move? Does a shift of the bargaining power within the relationship result in a higher potential for conflicts? We present the reactions of both partners to symmetrically varied incentives for a household move, measured by a sample of 180 dual-earner partnerships. For the most part, our results support the hypotheses of the bargaining model. In addition we discuss the advantages, limitations & validity of a factorial survey design.

2008S00066

Baglioni, Simone (Department of Institutional Analysis and Public Management, Bocconi University, Via Roentgen, Milan, Italy, 20136 [e-mail: simone.baglioni@unibocconi.it]), **Labour Mobilizations in the Second Millennium: The Lesson of Fiat Workers of Melfi, Southern Italy,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper presents & discusses the mobilization of the workers of the Fiat factory of Melfi, Southern Italy, in spring 2004. Ten years after the establishment of the factory, up to four thousand workers carried out an organized protest, lasting three weeks. They were asking for better salaries, better working conditions & the right for organizing union-related activities within the factory. The conflict of Melfi is worth being studied because it can illuminate contemporary labour & industrial conflicts in European democracies. In fact, it was a "typical" industrial conflict, although "typical" of the early decades of the past century. But, it happened at the very beginning of the new millennium, when labour rights seemed to be vested once & for all in Italy, a European Union founding member state. Hence, whilst focusing on the meanings of the struggle & on the factors explaining its success, the paper illuminates working conditions & dynamics in a contemporary developed democracy. In particular, the paper uses the social movement approach to focus on the meanings the struggle assumed for the different actors involved (workers, unions, and political parties) & to elucidate the explanatory factors leading to the successful conclusion of the protest (workers' claims were fully accepted by Fiat). The paper is based on primary data (in-depth interviews) collected by the author in the months following the events & on secondary data such as unions and parties' documents & a large press analysis.

2008S00067

Baker, Kerry (University of Oxford, Centre for Criminology, Oxford, OX1 3UQ, United Kingdom [tel: +44 (0)1865 281922; e-mail: kerry.baker@crim.ox.ac.uk]), **Young Offenders, Risk Assessment and Public Protection,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In England & Wales, practitioners in youth offending teams are required to undertake assessments of each young person they deal with which includes an assessment of the risk of the young person committing future offences that would cause serious harm to others. The quality of these risk assessments is important given the significance of the potential outcomes of decisions (for example, a young person assessed by a court as 'dangerous' can receive an indeterminate custodial sentence) but until recently there has been little consideration given to the ways in which youth justice workers make these assessments. This paper will present findings from a study which looked at how these decisions & judgements about young people are made. The study analysed qualitative data (from semi-structured interviews with staff & from completed assessment records) to explore the factors influencing decision making & to consider the range of hypotheses that practitioners use in making judgements about risk. It appears that progress in collecting relevant information for assessments has not been matched by improvements in analysis. The paper also draws on the wider literature on decision-making to consider the impact of organisational culture on judgements about the risks presented by young people.

2008S00068

Baker, Stephanie-Alice (University of Western Sydney/School of Social Sciences, Locked Bag 1797, Penrith South DC, NSW 1797.

Australia [tel: (+61) 402 043 070; fax: (+61 2) 930 8551; e-mail: stephaniealicebaker@live.com]), **Rediscovering Katharsis: A Historical and Sociological Examination,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Katharsis has a complex history, one that weaves together historical, sociological, philosophical & psychological disciplines. Since Aristotle first employed the term in his defence of tragedy as a dramatic form evoking katharsis through pity & terror, to Freud's therapeutic interpretation, katharsis has ignited debate. Disparity amongst & within these fields about what constitutes katharsis has facilitated the abandonment of the term from modern literature as an outdated method. Such opinions stem from two distinct positions: firstly, the view that the emotions generated by katharsis are confined to the structural specificities of ancient Greek society and, secondly, that it is a psychiatric technique which reduces emotions to the domain of the individual. Many of these opinions are divorced from historical perspective and consequently fail to comprehend the educational context in which katharsis was conceptualised. In examining the debates surrounding katharsis these issues clearly resonate with the conflict in the sociological field between comparative-historical sociology and civilizational analysts. The case study of katharsis in contemporary France will be investigated to reveal the present temporal & spatial relevance of the term. The micro-analysis, including behavioural patterns & individual relationships, it is argued, must be placed within the context of the social whole and supported by macro-analysis of the structural conditions which produce, evolve & maintain the individual actor. The significance of civilizational analysis will be conveyed showing that while each approach emphasises different aspects, they may be utilised to create a rich, insightful theory to understand the social world.

2008S00069

Balázs, Bálint, Kohlheb, Norbert & Pataki, György (Environmental Social Science Research Group, Department of Environmental Economics, Institute of Environmental and Landscape Management, Szent István University, Páter K. 1., Gödöll, Hungary, 2100 [tel: +36702357899; e-mail: balazs.balint@essrg.hu]), **Forest Discourses and Democratizing Knowledge: The Case of Hungarian Forestry,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Sociology's renewed interest in forestry issues is increasingly relevant in identifying various social forces effecting knowledge production about forests, understanding the context in which different stakeholders attribute differing values to forests. This paper reports the findings from Hungary of a complex, self-reflective qualitative valuation exercise of forests which aimed to identify forest discourses & values of stakeholders involved in forest management. Forest discourses and interpretations were explored by interviewing in three case study areas to understand co-evolutionary differences between three forest-dependent local communities representing contrasting levels of socio-economic development & ecological features. A floodplain gallery forest with pastures & invasive poplar hybrids, a moor forest with giant oak trees on grassland turned into sandy plain and intensive plantations and, finally, a family forestry with diverse woodlands will present results of semi-structured interviews & transect walking with stakeholders. Preliminary results suggest that the discourse of local traditional knowledge claims are emotional & habituated & judged private-family ownership & small-scale non-industrial cultivation methods to be the proper way of living off sustainably forest services. The professional forestry discourse is instrumentally rational and scientific & forests are valued more when they are intensively cultivated. The discourse of locality gives a privileged status to locally situated knowledge & local ownership of forests. The paper will conclude by referring to the revealed & constructed discourses of consensus-building focus groups where researchers discussed analytical results with local stakeholders to reflect on the possibilities to democratize traditional knowledge claims, bring local knowledge back into public policy decision-making.

2008S00070

Bale, Tim (University of Sussex [e-mail: t.p.bale@sussex.ac.uk]), **Mending the Broken Society: Christianity and the Social Policy of the Contemporary British Conservative Party,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The British Conservative Party had its roots in Anglicanism but has rarely worn religion on its sleeve. Indeed in the 1980s, Conservative governments clashed publicly with churches over whether its economic liberalism was increasing the gap between rich and poor. There has always been an implicit link, however, between the party's promotion of 'traditional' especially 'family', values and Christianity. And now there are people in the party who find inspiration across the Atlantic not just in the

Republicans' mobilisation of the 'moral majority' but also in the extensive welfare work done there by 'faith-based' organisations. In addition, recent votes on abortion & assisted reproduction also suggest many Tory MPs see the issues in religious terms. This paper focuses mainly (but not exclusively) on Conservative positioning on welfare & asks whether we are seeing not a 're-Christianisation' of the Party but an interesting increase in the influence on its rhetoric & its policy by religiously-inclined groups and individuals–one that bucks a wider & longstanding trend toward a more secular society & politics. If so, why might this be & is it one aspect in which there is a significant difference between the UK's two main parties?

2008S00071
Ball, Robert (Dept of Management, Stirling University, Stirling, Scotland, UK, FK9 4LA [tel: +44 1786 467366; fax: +441786 467329; e-mail: rb3@stir.ac.uk]), **Representation, Accountability, Sustainable Futures and Climate Change,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Both the Stern Review (2006) & the fourth report of the IPCC (2007) outline the risks to a sustainable future posed by climate change. According to these sources if carbon emissions are not checked then a temperature rise of over four degrees is likely by the end of the century. Likely consequences include rises in sea level, water and food shortages, increases in heat waves & hurricanes & loss of biodiversity. Deep cuts in carbon emissions are required but both Stern & IPCC suggest that this could be done with only a marginal reduction in economic growth. In spite of this, international collaboration to reduce emissions is fraught with difficulty. Game theory will be used to explore why this is the case & potential ways this may be overcome. Issues related to democracy and accountability will be explored. The potential use of social marketing to move attitudes into a more sustainable direction will be explored.

2008S00072
Baltrusaityte, Giedre (Department of Sociology, Vytautas Magnus University, K.Donelaicio 52-309 [tel: +370 37 327822; fax: +370 37 327823; e-mail: g.baltrusaityte@smf.vdu.lt]), **Managing Uncertainty and Risk in Mental Illness: Individual vs. Institutional Strategies,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper is based on the semi-structured interviews with 20 individuals suffering from a long-term mental illness that receive psychiatric care at the primary mental health care level in Kaunas, Lithuania. Deinstitutionalization of psychiatric care requires an empowering approach towards the mentally ill & their capabilities to lead a self-dependent life in the community. Such an approach means accepting the mentally ill health care service users as credible individuals capable of taking responsibility of their actions & life. Serious mental illness, however, due to its often fluctuating nature & a course that might be difficult to predict involves a great deal of uncertainty & hence represents particular challenge both to the individuals suffering from it as well as to the mental health professionals. A major problem here is how to control this uncertainty & to manage potential risk of relapse. The paper demonstrates that at the individual level one of the major strategies to cope with this risk & uncertainty is based on self-cognition & active personal attempts at self-management. It relies on a belief that individuals can do something by themselves in recovering from mental illness rather than being dependent on the biochemical processes in one's body, which cannot be interfered into by will. At the institutional level, one of the strategies to manage uncertainty in mental illness is to retain the paternalistic approach towards the mentally ill individuals. By exploring the rather conflicting individual & institutional strategies for managing uncertainty and risks in mental illness, the paper also deals with the question what impact these might have on the very process of integration of the mentally ill into community.

2008S00073
Baltrusis, Nelson (Universidade Católica do Salvador, Av. Anita Garibaldi, 2981. Salvador, Bahia, Brasil, 41940450 [tel: 557133247680; fax: 557133245597; e-mail: nelsonb@ucsal.br]), **The Commercialization of Informal and Irregular Property for the Low Income Population,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The commercialization of irregular property, particularly in clandestine slum quarters & land divisions, enters the population of express low income one of the faces cruelest of the process of reproduction of the urban space in our cities. In the RMSP this type of transaction is characterized as a segment of the market of used property for low income, contributing excessively in the process of structuring of the different metropolis, concentrating the poor persons in devoid infrastructure spaces. This segment of the market can be apprehended by the diversified form of housings and localizations created for these populations, as also for its strategies of survival. Perhaps this form of access to a precarious housing, without ownership security and, acquired through the mechanisms of the market is the more important characteristic of the dismounting of the State. This work intends to analyze the functioning of the segment of the real estate market for the low income population in the RMSP, that had produced, had commercialized & acquired its property in favelas.

2008S00074
Balzekiene, Aiste & Rinkevicius, Leonardas (Department of Sociology, Kaunas University of Technology, Donelaicio 20-313, Kaunas, Lithuania, LT-44239 [tel: +370-688-87072; e-mail: aisteb@gmail.com]), **Public Perceptions of Nuclear Power in Lithuania: Symbolic Meanings, Public Participation and a Quest for Democracy,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The aim of this paper is to discuss the issues of public perceptions of nuclear power in Lithuania. This paper is based on the project 'Risk perceptions, public communication & innovative governance in knowledge society', funded by the Lithuanian State Science and Studies Foundation for the period 2007-2009. The research is using complex theoretical & methodological model to explore and interpret, inter alia social perceptions of nuclear risks. This model is based on the assumptions of theories of risk society, psychometric paradigm of risk research, rational actor paradigm, and socio-cultural theory. The interrelations of economic, environmental, political, ethical arguments perceiving nuclear power are revealed; economic sustainability (and temporal stability) & long-term storage safety of nuclear waste being the main symbols of the nuclear power plant in Lithuania. The discussions & decision making processes about the new nuclear reactor in Lithuania raises fundamental questions about the democratic values & public reflexivity for the risk governance in knowledge society. The research identifies controversial issues in social risk perception & public discourse, that can be interpreted both in the context of risk society & rational actor approaches.

2008S00075
Bandelj, Nina (University of California, Irvine, CA 92697 [e-mail: nbandelj@uci.edu]), **Institutionalization from the Outside: East-West Networks and Management Education in Postsocialism,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Can institutionalization of organizational fields be led from the outside? What consequences do new organizational fields have for large scale social change? Examining the institutionalization of management education field in Central & Eastern Europe since the fall of Communism provides an opportune research site to address both of these questions. Using a variety of qualitative data including content analysis of websites & an open-ended survey of administrators, we outline the coercive, normative & mimetic processes that have contributed to field institutionalization. We point to the consequential role of international actors and East-West networks & argue that this institutionalization has been largely led from the outside. Moreover, as sites of market-based knowledge diffusion, often created with a goal to facilitate postsocialist transformations, management schools have been crucial in helping build capitalism from the bottom up.

2008S00076
Baños Paez, Pedro & Baños González, Isabel (Sociology and Social Policy Department, University of Murcia, Murcia, Spain, 30100 [tel: 0034968364087/0034656234024; fax: 0034968363831; e-mail: pbanos@um.es]), **Social and Environmental Recovery in the Surroundings of Portmán Bay, in the South East of the Iberian Peninsula,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ For over thirty years, the waste from the mining industry located in the area has been dumped on the Portmán bay, such waste originates in the plant where galena, blende & pyrite ores are concentrated. The Portmán bay is one of the most important sources of pollution in the whole Mediterranean. Furthermore, the dumping of waste from mining caused the silting of the Portmán bay & most of the continental platform facing this bay. After multiple denunciations, protest demonstrations, pressures from several groups, etc., in March 1990, the dumping to the Mediterranean Sea ceased. Immediately following this, the question was raised whether or not to recover the bay & its surroundings. In this communication the prospects for the environmental recovery for the surroundings of the Portmán bay are analyzed as well as the standpoints of the different social actors concerning various options under consideration for its recovery.

2008S00077

Barboza, Amalia (Universität Frankfurt, Robert Mayer Strasse 5 [tel: +49 69 798 22493; fax: +49 69 798 - 28026; e-mail: a.barboza@soz.uni-frankfurt.de]), **Points of Insertion: Artists Become Social Scientists?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ The last few years have seen an increasing number of interchanges between artists & sociologists. The development & results of these interchanges are quite varied. This analysis enables us to observe both differences & similarities between the work methods. Analysis of the different intersections, or connections (Luhmann), between systems & disciplines offer an interesting body of investigation. The task is to confirm the circumstances under which disciplines are brought together. When, for example, is it necessary for artists to leave the habitual terrain of art & the classic materials of artistic production to extend the practice of art to political & social activities or to adopt practices similar to those of sociological investigations? Under what circumstances would sociology work with visual materials, thereby being obliged to use new work methods, methods normally used in the world of art? In both cases, in "sociological art" & in "visual sociology," we observe that links & connections develop between the different disciplines. The conducts & methods are variations or renovations. In this paper, the author focuses on analyzing the works & biographies of some artists to see why & how the artists have been developing an evident tendency toward sociological investigation.

2008S00078

Barchiesi, Franco (Dept of African-American & African Studies, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210 [tel: +1-646-321. 1915; fax: +1-614-292.2293; e-mail: barchiesi.1@osu.edu]), **Wage Labor, Informality, and Precarious Employment in the Making of South Africa's Post-Apartheid Transition,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Profound transformations in the world of work have affected post-Apartheid South Africa. During the country's first decade of democracy, economic liberalization has accompanied political liberation in ways that crucially reshaped a strongly unionized, historically militant black working class. Throughout the country's capitalist development, temporary employment contracts & informal occupations have shaped black workers' lives due to the coercive policies of labor control of the racist state, & to African workers' incomplete, often contested insertion in wage labor relations. Late twentieth-century trade unions' anti-Apartheid struggles were, therefore, also an attempt to provide dignity, rights, & social stability to waged employment. Economic restructuring accompanying democratization, on the contrary, has faced such expectations with uncomfortable realities. Growing international competition, the removal of Apartheid-age protectionism, & the establishment of an investor-friendly macroeconomic climate have redesigned labor market stratifications across occupational, racial, & gender lines, while the priorities of a globalizing economy see a vast number of low-skill, largely African workers in a persistent condition of unemployment. Recent analyses (Devey, Skinner, & Valodia, 2006) have observed that South Africa's rapidly evolving scenarios of labor market flexibility are blurring conceptually established divides between "formal" & "informal" work. Typologies of employment conditions & contracts reveal in fact that nearly half of the workers employed in "formal" enterprises work under conditions of informality (lack of a written contract of employment, absence of statutory benefits, erosion of collective bargaining rights). Conversely, many "informal" enterprises recruit on a long-term, almost permanent basis, in what are de facto "formal" jobs. Underpinning this growing overlap between "formal" and "informal" employment are strategies of company restructuring and outsourcing that facilitate the proliferation of casual, precarious, part-time, & other "non-standard" forms of employment. This increasingly precarious sector of the South African working class predominantly inhabits the territory where formal & informal employment overlap. This seems to confirm observations according to which precarious work emerges from the "informalization" of production in formal companies (Tabak and Crichlow, 2000). As a result in the South African case, as Webster and Von Holdt (2006) have argued, the labor market is reconfigured into three partially intersecting spheres: An increasingly embattled, predominantly male, unionized working class with stable, formalized conditions & benefits; a vast pool of low-skill unemployed, occasionally hired on an intermittent basis, where laid off former unionized workers play an important role; and, in the middle, a growing share of precarious workers, for which the distinction between "formal" & "informal" is largely losing significance. In this sector, African women pushed on the labor market by the loss of male households' jobs provide a widening share. This paper's aim is to contribute to these debates and evaluate evidence of precariousness & informal-ization among South Africa's black workers. The paper is based on qualitative field research in two case studies: workers in the East Rand, the country's manufacturing core, & employees of the Johannesburg municipality. The research here presented shows that socioeconomic change is accompanied in both cases to loss of employment stability and deepening feelings of job insecurity among workers, which challenge once powerful workplace-based, unionized identities and seems to confirm the informalization thesis. It also notices, however, that workers confront precariousness with highly differentiated social practices & discursive strategies, which respond to various degrees to specific conditions of production and to demands & social forces emanating from residential communities. In the process, the meanings & social significance of waged employment are contested & alternative approaches to social emancipation are, to some extent, advanced. The paper's conclusions interrogate informality & precariousness not only as realities of workers' vulnerability & disempowerment, but also as conditions for new political possibilities.

2008S00079

Bardina-Vigier, Olena Yuriivna (Sociology Department, V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Kharkiv, Ukraine, 61077 [tel: 380976673061; e-mail: lenaULbardina@hotmail.com]), **Adaptation Factors of Foreign Students to the New Sociocultural Conditions,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The migration processes of students all over the world, caused by international relationships in education, have evoked great interest to this subject. Our research is devoted to studying the problems, factors & mechanism of sociocultural adaptation of foreign students in Ukraine. The main question is what gives such intercultural exchange for both–immigrants & recipient group? Analyzing theoretical approaches of this problem (the theory of cultural shock, communicative action, cultural capital, acculturation etc.) & achieved data on experience we have concluded that there are really number of problems connected with inner (language problem, cultural shock, difficulties on relations with environment, alienation) & external factors (cultural differences, the problem of tolerance of people in host country, cultural distance, conditions of living) of sociocultural adaptation. The empirical part contains the results of focus groups with foreign students & the request ("Sociocultural adaptation scale" by C. Ward & A. Kennedy). Two methods give a better chance to obtain objective information & to compare our results. Immigrant students come most of all from Asian & African countries, they have different cultures & educations. The task is to integrate them into common student's community, help them to adapt & successfully study in Ukraine.

2008S00080

Barker, Kristin K. (Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331 USA [tel: +1 011 5414855682; e-mail: kristin.barker@oregonstate.edu]), **Online Assessment of Pharmaceutical Risks,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Over the last several decades sociologists have described the rise of the so called "risk society." Although not without flaws, this literature recognizes the centrality of manufactured risks, including health risks, as a defining feature of contemporary life. This paper explores how individuals diagnosed with the controversial pain disorder fibromyalgia syndrome (FMS) evaluate risks associated with taking prescription medications. Fibromyalgia is an interesting example to engage questions regarding the risk society insofar as a prescription itself, even for a drug that is risky or lacks efficacy, is seen by many sufferers as legitimating an illness that is frequently contested by the medical establishment. Two episodes of particular relevance to fibromyalgia sufferers are assessed: the recall of Vioxx from the global market and the U.S. Food & Drug Administration's approval of Lyrica for the treatment of fibromyalgia. What was the response of fibromyalgia sufferers to the announced risks of Vioxx? What was their assessment of possible risks associated with the introduction of Lyrica? How do these responses & assessments speak to the relevance of the characterization of the risk society & the reflexive self as articulated by Beck (1990) & Giddens (1991, 1992)? To answer these questions this paper presents a content analysis of the online chat from a fibromyalgia electronic support group given the pseudonym, Fibro Spot during two, one-year time periods.

2008S00081

Barnett, Julie (Department of Psychology, University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 7XH, UK [tel: +44 (0)1483 683968; e-mail: j.barnett@surrey.ac.uk]), **Meanings of Information Provision,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The provision of information is a key policy tool. Public information campaigns, reporting & disclosure requirements, labelling and advisory services are seen to be key to increasing awareness, facilitating choice & informed & responsible decision making. A key focus in this area has been upon exploring factors that maximise confidence in the content of the information & that may affect impacts of that information such as increasing awareness or facilitating behaviour change. This paper moves away from this focus on the impact of information content, rather exploring the sense that people make of the provision of information per se–what conclusions do people draw from the fact that information has, or not, been provided? What claims are made about the presence or absence of information–and what functions do these claims serve? These questions are addressed using qualitative focus group data around a range of issues that are often linked with a risk discourse. Particular consideration is given to how the meanings of information provision–or its absence–take account of attendant uncertainties.

2008S00082

Baron, Stefan & Schömann, Klaus (Jacobs University Bremen, Campus Ring 1, D-28759 Bremen [tel: +49 421 200 4799; fax: +49 421 200 4793; e-mail: S.Baron@jacobs-university.de]), **Further Training Expectations in Changing Organizations - Examples from Two Suppliers of the German Automobile Industry,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Further training is unquestioned as one of the main prerequisites for the adjustment to changing economic circumstances, both for firms and their employees. This counts especially for the supply-industry, which stands in a constant market competition and has therefore to maintain a high & actual state of knowledge. We argue that for a sustainable organizational success, training offers from the firm side on the one hand & individuals' training demands on the other hand have to be matched. The objective of this paper is to detect patterns of possible mismatches between individuals' utility expectations of training, their supervisors' expectations, & the managements' expected benefit of further training. The paper builds on the theory of subjective expected utility, which integrates the assumption of the classical human-capital approach, as well as the similar rational-choice theory. In addition to theoretical reasoning, the data of two supplier firms of the German automobile industry also allows for information about the general training climate in the firms, which showed a clear influence on training participation. Methodologically the data provides the possibility for separate analyses of white- & blue-collar workers, as well as for participants in previous training & non-participants.

2008S00083

Barra, Marcello C. & Maciel, Maria Lucia (IPEA and UnB - Institute for Applied Economic Research and Department of Sociology/University of Brasilia, SBS Q. 1 - Bl. J. - Ed. BNDES - 16th floor - room 1626 [tel: 00 55 61 3315-5136; fax: 00 55 61 3315-5291; e-mail: cello@unb.br]), **Structuralism and Constructivism: An Empirical Evaluation of Merton and Latour,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Based on a comparison of Mertons's Studies in the Sociology of Science (1968) & Latours's Science in Action: How to Follow Scientists and Engineers through Society (1987), this paper attempts to evaluate the present role of academic work, considering the impact of science & technology on society. Facing complexification both of society & of science, as well as of the intricate relations between them, implies attempting not only a balance of theoretical contributions in the field of science & technology studies, but also an empirical application of these theories. The aim here is to test some theoretical-conceptual constructions against an empirical case study in order to better evaluate their contribution to Science & Technology Studies. The paper is divided in two sections. Firstly, we compare Latour's & Merton's models of doing science. Secondly, we analyse the applicability of the conceptual findings for an empirical case study: PKI-Brazil, Brazilian Public Key Infrastructure. This infrastructure was the Brazilian government's answer to the introduction of digital certification technology in the country. The case study includes interviews with key actors, data & legislation concerning PKI-Brazil, legislation on e-government & speeches on the subject by the Brazilian president.

2008S00084

Barragan Diaz, Diego Mauricio (Centro de Investigaciones Económicas, Universidad Militar Nueva Granada, Bogotá, Colombia Carrera 11 No 101-30 [tel: (056) (01) 6343234; e-mail: diego.barragan@umng.edu.co]), **The Notables Family and the Social Order; in the Colombia of the XVIII and XIX,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The purpose of the paper is to make an approach to the configuration of the social order & the paper that it plays in him, a group of power: the notables; inside the process social Colombian of the XIX century. Elements & mechanisms that conform a functional interdependence among the process of configuration of the social order, the participation & the positions that occupied the notables settle down. The place of the notables in the process is determined by its position like legitimate group of the social order, its capacity of collective performance & overalls by the affective nets & of interests that they conformed to sustain its paper of legitimate. Inside the nets it stands out the family. The theoretical focus this based on the proposals of Irving Goffman, Pierre Bourdieu & Norbert Elías, where they are used of open categories & relate them that they guide the observation & the general construction of the text; as empiric support some historical interpretations are had on the Colombian process in general, the construction of the social order & the participation of the notables.

2008S00085

Barranco, Oriol (Departament de sociologia, Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Cerdanyola del Vallès (Spain), 08193 [tel: +34 93 581 24 05; fax: +34 93 581 24 05; e-mail: oriol.barranco@uab.cat]), **Dreaming and Embodying the Neotaylorism of the Service Sector. The Internalisation of Conduct Dispositions in the Work of Cashiers of Retail Distribution Companies,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper shows the process by which the cashiers of a hypermarket in Spain internalise a range of conduct dispositions in their workplace which lead them to perform the tasks of a cashier in a certain way. According to Bourdieu's concept of 'dispositions', the term 'dispositions' refers to the tendency to perceive, feel, act and think in a specific manner. Cashiers internalise conduct dispositions in the objective conditions of a work process organised through applying neotaylorist criteria & the 'king-customer' principle. From the organisation of a tight flow with the customers in the queues comes a repetitive & intense work process with permanent interaction with customers. Cashiers learn to develop the tasks using the tools & adapting the institutional protocols & regulations. In this process, cashiers internalise & incorporate dispositions such as gestures and movements, control over emotions, habits of interacting with the customers, etc. The data were collected by the author at various times period between September 2005 & September 2007 following an ethnographic methodology with five techniques: participant observation; direct observation of other cashiers; informal conversations with fellow cashiers; ten interviews carried out with cashiers; & analysis of institutional documents.

2008S00086

Barratt, Thomas J. (University of Western Australia, Perth, Western Australia, 6009 [tel: 6488 6000; e-mail: barrat01@student.uwa.edu.au]), **The Significance of Place and the Local to Establishing Power: An Australian Manufacturing Case Study,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper investigates the closure of a manufacturing plant in Western Australia in 2006. It uses this case study to investigate the significance of place & the local scale in attempts to challenge corporations. Data was gathered through semi-structured interviews of former plant workers & union employees, as well as from secondary sources. The data highlights the workers' attachment to their employment through the establishment of place, & the associated loss when employment is revoked. This is used to critique the current system of employment relations & the precarious nature of work. The paper also uses a Labour Geographies theoretical framework to analyse the adequacy of the union response to the closure, which was one of passivity & fatalism. It examines the importance of developing local commitment from workers in order to develop linkages & power at the national & regional levels. It investigates the challenges to securing this commitment, especially given the history of weak unionism on site, the political activity of the union & the impact neo-liberal perspective & discourse in creating the impression that closures are inevitable. The article examines how the embrace of civil society, a new social justice discourse & the exploitation of corporations' strategic weaknesses may provide a viable avenue enabling a challenge to corporate hegemony.

2008S00087

Barreto, Maria das Graças de Carvalho (Universidade do Estado do Amazonas, Coordenação de Extensão, Escola Normal Superior, Manaus, Amazonas, Brasil 69000 [tel: 021-92-32145772; e-mail: mgcbarreto2000@yahoo.com.br]), **Na encruz-**

ilhada do pecado (In the Crossroads of Sin), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (POR)

¶ The Amazonian imaginary is the product of never-ending historical creations that are realized through relations between Amazonia & the group of meanings that the national society created for it, & the meanings that are attributed to it at the international level. On the other hand, it is also the product of permanent resistance of its own people in an effort to preserve their identity, remembering, recreating, & reliving their imaginary meanings of myths, rites, legends, & religious & secular festivals. This work, founded in the socio-anthropology of the imaginary, examines the significance of sexuality & gender relations among the Tukano people, living on the Uaupê River in Alto Rio Negro-Amazon. This examination of the indigenous sexual imaginary is conducted through analyses of the original myths of these people & shows how the civilization process led to a confrontation with a different cultural universe whose beliefs & values were contradictory to those of the indigenous people, especially with regard to feminine & masculine representations & regulations governing sexuality. The indigenous culture, with its symbolisms & ceremonies relating to gender relations, was devalued & eventually destroyed. (Abstracted shortened by ProQuest.)

2008S00088
Barrett, Brian D. (Department of Foundations and Social Advocacy - State University of New York, Cortland, 13045 USA [e-mail: barrettb@cortland.edu]), **High-Stakes Standardized Testing, 'Performance Pedagogy,' and Social Reproduction in the United States,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper situates current trends in American education reform, particularly moves towards standards, accountability and high-stakes testing, within the context of (a) globalization and neoliberal policy responses to it & (b) the sociological theory of Basil Bernstein. Drawing upon data collected from a small sample of teachers in Central New York State, it is proposed that recent reforms promote a "performance" model of pedagogic practice (Bernstein, 2000) with profound implications for the professional identities of teachers. Likewise, it is suggested that, particularly in the high poverty & hyper-segregated urban school districts characteristic of New York State, recent reform is more likely to promote social reproduction among students than it is to position working-class & poor students as critically thinking "lifelong learners" ready to take their place among their middle-class counterparts in the global knowledge economy.

2008S00089
Barrett, Patrick N. (Department of Political Science and Public Policy, University of Waikato, Hamilton, New Zealand [tel: +64 7 838 4466 ext 5028; fax: +64 7 838 4203; e-mail: pbarrett@waikato.ac.nz]), **A Comparative View of Old-age Vulnerability in New Zealand,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ As nations make the transition towards an older age structure, there is a need to understand causes & processes that produce vulnerability in late life. Vulnerability is the probability now of experiencing a negative outcome in the future. Typically, vulnerable elderly are identified as those facing discrete risks–health problems, frailty, inadequate income, housing difficulties, or social exclusion–that lead to a poorer quality of life, but it is the cumulative impact of interacting individual, social, economic, & life course risk factors that leave some more vulnerable than others. It is this multi-factorial nature of late life decline that confounds biomedical attempts to arrive at a definition frailty. The paper builds on emerging scholarship on old-age vulnerability that seeks to account for the dynamic interaction of various threats to wellbeing. It applies that to the analysis of conditions giving rise to old-age vulnerability in New Zealand. Indicators are operationalised through a meta-analysis of extant findings to specify vulnerable groups & sub-groups and processes leading to vulnerability. The analysis employs a cross-national comparative methodology which illuminates social arrangements that create & sustain old-age vulnerability. Such a focus leads to a preventive orientation in policy & planning.

2008S00090
Barros, Myriam Moraes Lins de & Machado, Maria das Dores Campos (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil, 22470-070 [tel: 55 21 22746072; e-mail: mlbarros@ess.ufrj.br]), **Women's Life Path in Middle and Lower Classes in Rio De Janeiro/Brazil: Comparative Analysis of Gender and Generation,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This communication presents the results of two researches brought about aiming at observing the continuities & discontinuities in the interpretation of women in middle & lower classes in Rio de Janeiro State, about gender & generational relations. In that sense we analyzed the discourses of three family generations–grandmothers, daughters & granddaughters, making up a universe of ninety women. Starting from the comparison between these women's values & perceptions, we analyzed the sociocultural contexts of the changes about women's position in public & private life & the processes of construction of a more or less autonomous subjectivity from a generational perspective. So, there are three explicit dimensions for analysis: the social class, the gender & the generational. The generational issue relates to the problem of social changes & is studied in the dimension of life experiences & meanings, constructed by the women in their different spaces of social interaction. The experiences & representations of social life's, feminine roles' and family's transformations are studied through the themes of family, religion, profession & leisure activities. Author Keywords: Women, gender, generations, transformations

2008S00091
Barthel-Bouchier, Diane (Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, NY 11794-4356 [tel: 631-632-7755; fax: 631-632-8203; e-mail: Diane.Barthel-Bouchier@stonybrook.edu]), **World Heritage: From Human Right to Global Responsibility,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ UNESCO's World Heritage List represents one of the most impressive achievements to result from the post World War II efforts to establish a "right to culture." As of May 2008 the list included 851 cultural & natural sites of universal significance, with 141 States Parties to the United Nations represented. However, since the first twelve sites were listed in 1978, a number of issues have arisen within the World Heritage regime. As a result, claims that World Heritage is a human right appear seriously undermined. Here I examine how the discourse of universal human rights has been co-opted by nation-states & heritage organizations to serve particularistic ends. In addition, a new set of social and ecological challenges suggest that continuing to claim the status of a human right to culture may represent the cultural equivalent of "fighting the last war." Instead, I argue that the World Heritage community needs to fully embrace the idea of heritage not as a human right but as a global responsibility: a movement that will demand new strategies including increased levels of inter-organizational & international cooperation.

2008S00092
Bartolome Peral, Edurne (Fac. polsci and sociology, University of Deusto, Av universidades 24 48003 bilbao, Spain [tel: +344139000/ext 2708; e-mail: ebartolo@soc.deusto.es]), **Political Attitudes in Comparative Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Attitudes towards the political system is a very important topic in sociology & political sociology, since no democracy can survive without the generalized support & legitimacy of the citizenry. In the paper I will present data on how attitudes towards the State in Europe present strong differences, not only regarding the levels of support, but also regarding the elements, & the impact of those elements shaping support. I'll present data from the European Values Study & European Social Survey in order to test this hypothesis.

2008S00093
Bartolomei, Maria Rita (University of Macerata, Italy, Via Don Minzoni 2, 62100 Macerata, Italy [tel: 00 39 3292271261; fax: 0039 0735 633435; e-mail: m.bartolomei@unimc.it]), **Changing Conceptions of Justice in Court Disputes: From Formal to Responsive Settlements,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The clear inefficiency of our modern legal systems in providing real social justice & ensuring voluntary compliance with the rules, is suggesting that our interpretation of legal justice has failed us. Effectively, in both public & academic debates we witness a shift in meaning of legal justice from issues concerning the rule of law to those of distributive justice. Drawing on current literature on the topic, the paper illustrates some case-studies about disputes' settlements reached either at local, or national or international level. Special attention is devoted to the difference between a conception of justice as a formal property of rule-governed relationships, & the identification of justice with the pursuit of particular substantive ends. Different people hold different principles & apply different criteria of justice. The awareness of this cultural element is necessary for an understanding of the various ways in which representations produce & repro-

duce visions, concepts, perceptions & practices of social & legal justice. According to some scholars, the paper tries to look at re- imagining the components of legal justice developing interpretative models with more concern for human dignity, equity & adherence to moral principles.

2008S00094

Bartolomei, Maria Rita (University of Macerata, Italy, Via Don Minzoni 2, 62100 Macerata, Italy [tel: 00 39 2271261; fax: 00390735633435; e-mail: m.bartolomei@unimc.it]), **Islam Education and Women's Rights in Italy,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ During the last years, due to the ongoing immigration of Muslims in our country, we witness an increasing number of mosques, madrasse, educational & cultural Islamic centres & associations. This phenomenon raises questions about relativism, integration, cultural differences, tolerance, multiculturalism, extremism, etc. Although liberal Muslims, Islamic feminist & other criticisms denounce women's rights violation & try to develop a more progressive form of Islam, the issue of the condition of immigrant Muslim women in Italy has received almost no adequate attention in both public and academic debate. Specifically we remark a dearth of empirical research & of theoretical approaches acquiring an understanding of which kind of relationship is taking place between migration processes & conservative patriarchal interpretations of Islamic teachings. Drawing on current literature on the topic & adopting narrative methods, the paper is a contribution, from an anthropological perspective to the understanding of how different languages & representations can open to several interpretations of the Koran's religious imperatives among Muslim settlers in the Marche region of Italy. Special attention is devoted to the controversial husband right & duty to urge his wife to mend her ways in case of rebellious behaviour & admonish her by beating. The research is based on a gathered sample of 20 life-stories of abused wives & daughters, & 55 in-depth interviews given to imams (10), immigrants men practicing either teaching, or counselling or representative activity in local institutions (25), and 20 selected ACMID's (Moroccan Women's Association in Italy) members. Without any willingness to definitively settle all debates on the matter, the paper ties to repurpose important issues such as domestic violence, women's rights, gender equality & social justice.

2008S00095

Bassetti, Chiara (Dept of Sociology and Social Research, University of Trento, P.za Venezia, 41 I 38100 Trento [e-mail: chiara.bassetti@gmail.com]), **Curriculum Corpi. Body's Biographies in Dancers' Narratives,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The aim of the paper is to study the relevance of dancers' own body in their effort to construct a coherent biography, to build & to enact artistic life stories & identities. The paper derives from my ethnography on the professional world of dancers, undertaken in two Italian dance companies & related schools, where I also enrolled in some courses. Finally, the paper is based on 25 interviews with professionals of different styles & domains. Being the dancing body a job instrument, of which dancers have a deep consciousness, it becomes an autonomous su/object, an alter, in their everyday biographic practices. On one side, in dancers' narratives, the body itself has a story: it has a 'natural' beginning, it improves everyday through re-modelling, it has a curriculum, it experiences problems, it ages. The paper discusses this issue, focusing on the positioning of dancer's own body and other bodies: ideal & tangible, past & present, bodily perceived or seen in the mirror. On the other side, dancers' own body is a primary character of the story: in performing their identities, dancers attribute to it a fundamental role, particularly in correspondence to transitions, thus sharing with it the agency of the story.

2008S00096

Baumeler, Carmen (Institute of Sociology, University of Lucerne, Kasernenplatz 3, Lucerne, Switzerland, 6000 [tel: +41 41 228 61 13; e-mail: carmen.baumeler@unilu.ch]), **The Emotional Refashioning of Flexible Employees via Mental and Computational Techniques,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Conceptions of the productive subject have changed over time. Since the 1990s, the emerging spirit of flexible capitalism has called for the contemporary conception of the worker: the enterprising subject or the flexible employee. The current idea is that enterprises should release the individual's autonomy & creativity and direct them toward organizational excellence & success. Thus, all employees are supposed to be transformed into entrepreneurial and emotionally controlled selves who are personally responsible for innovation & economic growth. The Foucaultian concept of the technology of the self permits the worker to transform themselves into this normative regime of conduct. Workers, as a result, are actively & voluntarily involved in their own emotional refashioning with the help of a mental (Emotional Intelligence, EI) and a computational (affective computing) technique. First of all, I will discuss the conception of the flexible worker as an historically contingent ideal of the productive subject which is closely linked to the rise of flexible capitalism. Second, the psychological agenda of EI will be presented. This programme of self-transformation constitutes a guide to successful behaviour in the workplace & reflects the contemporary conception of the flexible employee. While EI is often regarded as a mere psychological skill, it is not well known that the concept has also spread to the computer sciences. Here, contemporary research in the field of affective computing is trying to develop devices in order to create the ideal productive subject. In exploring suggested workplace applications, this paper will reveal the normative assumptions about the user as a completely informed & emotionally controlled individual.

2008S00097

Baumeler, Carmen (Institute of Sociology, University of Lucerne, Kasernenplatz 3, Lucerne, Switzerland, 6000 [tel: +41 41 228 61 13; e-mail: carmen.baumeler@unilu.ch]), **The Ideational Embeddedness of Welfare Markets: Discourses on the Recommodification of Old Age Pensions in Switzerland and Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ As is well known, demographic ageing has an impact on the provision of old age pensions. Because old-age provision constitutes the highest expense item in most national social budgets, the call for politically initiated welfare markets such as privatized pension systems is increasing. Markets in general as well as welfare markets in particular are contingent social constructs & embedded in society. Beside their cultural, institutional, social and political/legal forms of embeddedness, markets are also always ideationally embedded in a certain knowledge regime, which deals with the public-private divide. At the core of the ideationally embeddedness of old age pension systems lies the notion of decommodification, i.e. the degree to which the system permits people their living independent of pure market forces. Nowadays, the trend in the provision of old age pensions refers to recommodification. The dependence on the labour market income is on the rise again. The diversity of the welfare market discourse between de- & recommodification of old-age provision will be shown in a comparative focus. First, the cross-national differences of privatized pensions systems will be discussed. Second, an in-depth analysis of two discourses on privatization will be presented. Whereas Switzerland has known state-regulated privatized pensions since 1985, Germany is a new member of the recommodification process. The outlined differences of discourse will show the contingent ideational embeddedness of welfare markets.

2008S00098

Baumgarten, Britta (Centre for Social Policy Research, Parkallee 39 28209 Bremen [tel: 0421-218-4490; e-mail: brbaumgarten@yahoo.com]), **The Debate on Unemployment Communicative Strategies of Making Things Public,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Unemployment is a complex issue & the public debate on this issue in Germany is closely connected to political decision making. There are a lot of actors with conflicting interests & dissimilar access to the public involved in this debate. The movement of the unemployed is a comparatively weak actor & for this reason needs to shape its claims carefully in order to receive attention. My presentation deals with the question: "Which kind of communication strategies do weak actors use in order to influence the public debate & the political decision making?" Findings from my PhD research on interest representation of the unemployed in Germany will be discussed. I have combined a detailed analysis of statements of organisations of the unemployed from sources like calls for protest, publications or internet presences with a broader analysis of the discourse on unemployment & neighbouring discourses which the organisations of the unemployed refer to. The study shows one way of linking strategies of communication to their contexts. Especially weak actors take the positions of possible alliances & joint adversaries into consideration they seldom set up new issues but rather react to events within debates and also within neighbouring debates. Established frames from debates on social rights, poverty, & exclusion are strategically included and prominent core values like social justice, democracy & truth are referred to. The public debate provides actors with different opportunities, but also constrains them in defining the problem, narrows the framing of

their claims & limits possibility in terms of highlighting aspects of the problem they consider important.

2008S00099
Bautista Martínez, Eduardo (Instituto de Investigaciones Sociológicas, Universidad Autónoma "Benito Juárez" de Oaxaca, Murguía 306, centro, Oaxaca, Oaxaca, México c.p. 68000 [tel: 01 951 5166019; fax: 01 951 5143759; e-mail: ecbm00@gmail.com]), **La Asamblea Popular de Pueblos de Oaxaca, crisis de dominación y resistencia** (The Popular Assembly of the Peoples of Oaxaca, Crisis of Domination and Resistance. Oaxaca, Mexico), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ This paper analyzes the political conflict unleashed in 2006 when a mass meeting of the National Workers Union, fighting for labor demands, was assaulted by the local police in the city of Oaxaca. Consequently, more than 300 organizations joined forces with the union & formed the Popular Assembly of the Peoples of Oaxaca, which named as its principal demand the ouster of the governor. It is hypothesized that the conflict resulted from the crisis of governmental domination & the deterioration of the Mexican political regime, the product of a history of bad encounters between authoritarian elites, exclusivists, & racists & the impoverished majority, who, due to accumulated grievances, opted for insurrection. The Mexican case is interpreted as a part of the current struggles for recognition of the people, based on its similarities with various grassroots movements emerging in Latin America & throughout the world that have in common resistance against exclusion & oppression. What the movement proposes is the recovery of its political rights through dialogue & the construction of consensus within the Assembly with regard to the opportunity for political participation of the traditionally excluded sectors.

2008S00100
Beck, Gerald & Kropp, Cordula (Munich Projekt Group for Social Research (MPS), Munich, 80336 [tel: +49 89 155760; fax: +49 89 15980537; e-mail: gerald.beck@sozialforschung.org]), **Infrastructures of Risk: An ANT Approach towards Controversies of Risks,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Real & suspected imperilments like electromagnetic pollution & BSE open up complex arenas of (sub-) political debates about risks. The societal actor is confronted with complexity & dynamics of contradictory knowledge making in expertise & media reports. "Systemic Risk" aims especially on dynamics & changeability of risks that call for new institutional handling. In our transdisciplinary project (risk-cartography.org) we developed a prototype for internet based, visual representation ("mapping") of risk-related controversies & material transformations (risk-cartographies). These representations can be explored from different perspectives following individual interests & concerns of users. The prototype contains maps for two case-studies (food-supplements & nanoscale materials) which show protagonists, things & arguments & focus on their (formally unseen) relations. Our paper discusses the platform & the potential of mapping risk-controversies in visual cartographies. We think that cartographies can help us to learn more about the genesis of new risks. By following the entanglements & showing (unsuspected) connections that construct networks of risk-controversies we can see how risks emerge & what elements are catalyzers of risk controversies. For these networks or assemblages we use the concept "infrastructures of risk," inspired by an ANT perspective (Latour/Weibel 2005: Making Things Public). Risk-Cartography is linked to the EU-Project MACOSPOL.ORG.

2008S00101
Becker, Elizabeth & Boreham, Richard (National Centre for Social Research [tel: +442075498523; e-mail: e.becker@natcen.ac.uk]), **Understanding Social Exclusion in Older Age,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Social exclusion is universally regarded in the academic & policy literature as involving multi-dimensional disadvantage. Therefore the key to measuring social exclusion is to understand the number and type of disadvantages that individuals & families face, and how this impacts on participation & well-being. This oral paper provides a greater insight into who experiences social exclusion, and what drives social exclusion in old age. Evidence from the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA) is used to explore the multi- dimensional disadvantage as described by the Bristol Social Exclusion Matrix (B-SEM), created by Levitas et al (2007). The B-SEM covers ten themes of disadvantage including material and economic resources, access to services, social participation, and the living environment. Evidence from nine waves of the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS) is used to examine persistence and recurrence of disadvan-

tage over time. The presentation reports on analysis undertaken by the National Centre for Social Research (NatCen) for the Social Exclusion Task Force (SETF), based in the British Cabinet Office, the findings of which will be used to inform policy making & future planning to prevent & eradicate social exclusion.

2008S00102
Beijinho, Paulo A. P. (Dept Educational Sciences, U Lusófona de Humanidades e Tecnologias, Campo Grande, 376 - 1749-024, Lisboa, Portugal [tel: 351 962 466 882; fax: 351 210 807 704; e-mail: paulo.beijinho@netvisao.pt]), **The Importance of International Standardised Tests in the Political Discourse of Educational Policies - An Imaginary Variable,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Based on the proposals by Wolfgang Horner, the author reflects on the impact of international standardised tests on political & public discourse & on the importance of comparison as a tool for analysis & legitimation of educational policy. Horner (2004) classifies comparative studies according to their function & the aims of their authors, namely in the field of education policies. These studies can, therefore, be used as signs of the political discourse, & in general of the importance given by society to educational issues. In the context of globalisation, international standardised tests, such as the ones sponsored by OECD, namely PISA, represent events which mark educational discourse and policies, strengthening & weakening reform impulses in accordance to the legitimacy the authors of political discourse search to find both in the results attained, as well as, & mostly, in the comparison with other countries. Based on an empirical analysis of public & published interventions of political actors with a national representativity, following the publication of the 2006 PISA studies results, the author intends to analyse the importance of international studies in defining measures taken in the scope of education policies. The aim of this paper is to help to understand how the influence of international studies defines educational policies & how the strength of interventions of these studies varies depending on the social perceptions of education in a specific national context.

2008S00103
Bell, Patricia A. (Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078 USA [tel: 405 7446105; fax: 405 7445780; e-mail: patricia.bell@okstate.edu]), **Race Classification in International Political Perspective: What Is the Purpose of International Comparison?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper examines the uses & purposes of racial classification with an emphasis on cross-national comparison. Many researchers and writers on the classification of race believe that the 2000 census marked a fundamental change in how we view & measure race in the United States. Harris & Sim (2002) argued in an article published in ASR & entitled "Who Is Multiracial?" that when the U.S. Census allowed people to mark one or more races, or to mark some other race, this signaled a significant turning point for a host of things including: civil rights enforcement, social science research, racial politics, etc. The paper examines race as classified & discussed in governmental literature along with the rules & stated reasons for this classification. The intent is to generate discussion concerning the validity of longitudinal and cross-national comparisons.

2008S00104
Belton, Leslie (LVMT, Paris Est Marne La Vallée University, Marne La Vallée, France, 77 455 [e-mail: leslie.belton@enpc.fr]), **The Contemporary Non-Existence of the Leisure-Work Dichotomy to Balance: Topological Considerations of the Boundary Between Work and Private Life,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Economic dichotomy between work & leisure refers to another but more sociological distinction: the divide between work & private life. During the middle of the 20th century, in the developed countries, these two parts of social life became spatially, temporally and also socially separated. Nowadays this separation seems to be questioned & ought to disappear soon. Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) & mobility at work contribute to a growing overlap between private & professional spheres. They appear more & more intricated & the dichotomy between them seems to be vanishing. This process is more generally considered as a sign of the fluidification of our society through the adoption of a new social topology based on the metaphor of fluid (Mol & Law, 1995). For these authors, the new topology is opposed to the former ones represented by the region & the network. According to the results of a qualitative investigation with 50 French workers (representative sample of French

working population), the former statement of the disappearance of boundaries between work and private life need to be balanced. Adopting a larger topological approach of social life, our presentation will explain how the different topologies & their metaphors exist jointly instead of replacing each other. By this way, we aim at showing how workers succeed in constructing various levels of imbrication between private & professional parts of their life. They continue to develop intense activity to maintain boundaries & to build stable relations both at work & between their professional & private lives. In spite of their supposed & underlined impact, ICT and spatial mobility take an important role in these constructions.

2008S00105

Beltran Antolin, Joaquin & Saiz Lopez, Amelia (Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Bellaterra (Barcelona) Spain 08193 [tel: 34 93 5813377; fax: 34 93 5812762; e-mail: joaquin. beltran@uab.es]), **Chinese and Pakistani Transnationalism in Barcelona Metropolis and Spain. A Comparative Study,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Barcelona metropolitan area has become the destination for the largest part of Asian people in Spain. Chinese & Pakistani are the main Asian communities at present. Beyond their own migration history both of them have similarities in their transnational behaviour. They are part of diasporas with many nodes dispersed around the world, & specially in Europe, that in some moments have been directly involved in their settlement in Spain. Entrepreneurship is other common issue, as their work in the secondary sector. The usual pattern of only male migration, at first, & then, family reunion, has been the experience of the Chinese. The Pakistani, has one of the higher male sex rate & actually are in plain course of household reunion. At the moment of their arrival they adapted to the Spanish labour market in different ways. Pakistani worked in mines, industry, & then in agriculture, & Chinese in the services sector. With the pass of the time, both of them developed services for a coethnic clientele, at the same time that they embedded in new economic activities where they enter in competence. Chinese & Pakistani are now workers & entrepreneurs in industrial & building construction, as well as in services.

2008S00106

Bengtsson, Beatrice & Klintman, Mikael (Research Policy Institute, Lund University, Sölvegatan 16, 221 00, Lund, Sweden [tel: +46 (0) 46 2227621; fax: +46 46 146986; e-mail: beatrice. bengtsson@fpi.lu.se]), **European Food Safety Governance towards a Democratization of Knowledge? A Research Review,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The food scares during the 1990s & the following public concerns facilitated a transformation of food safety governance on national and European levels. As a result, the responsibility to ensure consumer protection & to restore public confidence is increasingly shared between government agencies, the food industry, and NGOs. The paper is a research review exploring key factors of the new food safety governance architecture in the European Union. The aim is to examine if the ambitions of democratizing food safety governance facilitate a democratization of knowledge. What perspectives on safety & risk are welcomed & what are excluded, and how are the boundaries drawn? Participatory & deliberative processes are increasingly applied to food safety governance to reduce democratic deficits. However, democracy may also be discussed in terms of substantive principles, such as plurality of knowledge claims. The results reveal that responsibility for food safety may have become more evenly distributed. However, power asymmetries remain. The take on democracy in the food safety domain concerns working procedures rather than knowledge or expertise. Therefore, the article stresses the need for problematizing the role of scientific truth claims & to conceptualize expertise in ways more relevant for the new food safety governance.

2008S00107

Benkö, Zsuzanna, Tarkó, Klára, Lippai, LászI & Erdei, Katalin (Institute of Applied Health Sciences and Health Promotion/University of Szeged, 6. Boldogasszony sgt, Szeged, Hungary, 6720 [tel: +36 62 544737; fax: +36 62 544737; e-mail: benko@jgypk.u-szeged.hu]), **Tradition and Modernity in the Leisure Time Activities of Families in Hungary, Poland, Czech Republic and Slovakia–Transnational Empirical Research (2005-2007),** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The Institute of Applied Health Sciences & Health Promotion at the University of Szeged, Hungary, has coordinated a transnational empirical lifestyle research. As an integral part, leisure time was also examined, with a focus on physical exercise & doing sports; typical leisure activities;

human relationships in leisure time; along with customary ways of spending one's holidays. The novelty of the research concept is studying the tradition- & modernity based elements of the above domains, with the help of objective (researchers' classing respondents' activities to categories: traditional & modern) & subjective (respondents' self-classification into the above categories) variables. According to our hypothesis the influence of tradition is high. Our first research method is a theoretical analysis of relevant concepts. Our second research method is a structured assisted questionnaire interview on a community based representative sample, among 500 families from the administrative territory of Szeged (Hungary), Rybnyk (Poland), Hradec Králové (Czech Republic) & Nitra (Slovakia) each. Comparative statistical (SPSS) & content analysis were performed. Research results clearly indicate the predominance of tradition in the measured leisure domains. Hungary (obj. 19,9%; subj. 73,4%), Poland (obj. 54,2%; subj. 73,0%), Slovakia (obj. 26,7%; subj. 76,9%), & the Czech Republic (obj. 22,9%; subj. 64,7%).

2008S00108

Bennett, Colin J. (Department of Political Science, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC. Canada V8W 3R4 [tel: 250 721-7495; e-mail: cjb@uvic.ca]), **Everyday Surveillance and the Politics of Privacy Advocacy,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ There is common agreement from scholars of many disciplines that increasingly sophisticated forms of surveillance have become a feature & condition of participation within modern life. It is manifested in multiple technological & institutional forms, and operates in increasingly complex ways between organizations and individuals, organizations & organizations & individuals and individuals. There is also plenty of evidence that surveillance is resisted, both through official & institutional mechanisms, as well as through the multiple everyday strategies of ordinary people. It is generally assumed, however, that surveillance has not been, nor cannot be, susceptible to challenge through collective action. To the extent that a "politics of surveillance" has emerged, it has tended to be framed in terms of the language of "privacy" & the myriad strategies of a disparate network of "privacy advocates." Based on a comparative project on "Privacy Advocates," this paper contends that collective resistance is more common than is often realized & that the transnational advocacy network of activists, scholars, journalists, technology experts, consultants & even artists is more visible than it has ever been. This paper paints a picture of the network & presents more refined typologies of groups & individuals.

2008S00109

Benski, Tova (The College of Management - Academic Studies, 7 Rabin Blvd. Rishon Leziyon 75190 Israel [tel: 97239634333; fax: 97239634173; e-mail: tbenski@colman.ac.il]), **Mothers, Citizens, Outsiders, Women of Peace: Identity in the Women's Peace Camp in Israel,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In this paper I use the term "Women's Peace Camp" to refer to women peace activists in both single & mixed gender social & protest movements. Women were active in Peace movements in Israel since the inception of Peace Now in 1978. The first single gender peace movement emerged in 1983 & signaled the beginning of an era of the feminization of peace protest in Israel. The WPC is a highly varied phenomenon. Two central periods of increased activism can be identified, each with its dominant organization modes of action and identities. The first period started after the outbreak of the first Palestinian Intifada, in January 1988, & gradually dispersed during 1993/1994 with the signing of the Oslo Agreement. The second period emerged at the onset of the second Palestinian Intifada (Intifada al-Aqsa October 2000). Between these two waves, new movements continued to appear, the best known was "4 Mothers," which remained in the collective memory as the "Mothers who forced the retreat of the Israeli army from Lebanon." The present paper examines the dynamics of identity formation and change within the Israeli women's peace camp. Looking at identities as dynamic, position anchored entities in constant change (Melucci), this presentation traces the various identities that have emerged throughout the prolonged Israeli-Palestinian conflict within the Women's Peace Camp in Israel. Ruddick (1998) outlines the "figure" of a "woman of peace," as she has been reconstructed in recent feminist work in Western societies. The figure of this woman of peace is ascribed 3 overlapping identities that sometimes are discordant: mater dolorosa, outsider and peacemaker. She further claims that these identities recur in various forms in different cultures & in response to particular wars & potential wars. Earlier work in Israel, (Bareli & Benski 1989; Helman 1998) discussed maternal-parental & citizen's identities among women peace activists. The present paper extends earlier work & examines the types of identities that have

evolved within the Women's Peace Camp in Israel in both the first and second period of activism. These will then be contrasted with Ruddick's formulation in an attempt to understand the Israeli version of "woman of peace." The analysis will be based on empirical data collected between 1985-2008, through both participant observation in activities of Women's peace movements in Israel, interviews with activists & recorded material and documents.

2008S00110

Beretta, Ilaria (Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy - 20100 [e-mail: ilaria.beretta@unicatt.it]), **Environmental and Social Sustainability Politics/Practices. Santiago's Case (Chile),** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ My research paper focuses on sustainability problems management at local level. In particular, it tries to lead collective reflections upon the difference between "compulsory politics/practices" and "voluntary politics/ practices," & it deepens the real meaning of second ones. With my research work, I tried to answer following questions: Given the difference between compulsory & voluntary politics/practices, in the field of local sustainability problems is it true that the adoption of "voluntary politics" by local politician means that they are sensitive to environmental problems and by consequence - quite in an automatic way - that they are sensitive to sustainability problems & they have a sustainable attitude? What are the most important differences among sustainable attitudes assumed by politicians at local level? By a theoretical point of view, among the different approaches which can be adopted by the Environmental Sociology, the so called "co-evolutive" seems to be a valid way to observe the surrounding reality, in order to reach a greater sustainability of development. In fact, this approach, focusing on the study of links between different systems (social, economic & environmental), on reciprocal repercussions, & on reciprocal modifications, looks like the correct "reading-key" or "magnifier," by which observing the manifold dimensions of reality. By consequence, the study I made on the metropolitan area of Santiago (Chile) specific case (Gran Santiago) adopted the coevolutive approach as the main interpretative model of referring reality. The analysis of the most important environmental local problems & their politic solutions was made trough the coevolutive reference model & allowed to underline correlations existing between environmental & social sphere in this specific reality.

2008S00111

Berger, Joseph & Fisek, Hamit (Dept of Sociology, Stanford University, Stanford, Calf. 94305, United States [tel: 1-650-493-6770; fax: 1-650-723-1687; e-mail: jberger@stanford.edu]), **Applying the Spread of Status Value Theory,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Starting with the work of Ridgeway (1991), sociologists have been studying how status categories come to be socially constructed. Recently Berger & Fisek (2006) working within the tradition of Status Characteristics theory, have presented a new theory on the creation of status categories that builds on the idea that status values spread from valued status elements to non-valued status elements. We briefly describe the major theoretical assumptions of this theory as well as some important theoretical arguments that can be derived from the theory. We then apply the theory to two important cases of immigration, the post World War II immigration of Turks into Germany, & the immigration of Chinese into Malaysia. Our analysis enables us to explain how these immigrations results in the emergence of different types of status structures of immigrant groups relative to indigenous populations. Our analysis also highlights the importance of the relation of ingroup/outgroup evaluations to the spread of status value processes. The stability of status relations between groups within a society may well be related to whether, from the perspective of a given group, these processes are congruent or incongruent with each other.

2008S00112

Berheide, Catherine White & Berheide, Sarah E. (Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, NY 12866 [tel: 518-580-5415; fax: 518-580-5429; e-mail: cberheid@skidmore.edu]), **Playing Sports, Playing with Gender,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Since the passage of Title IX in 1972, the number of American women and girls playing sports at all levels has exploded. The growth in women's sports has not been limited to the United States. As the 2008 Olympics demonstrate, it is a global phenomena. This paper examines one way women playing sports respond to the problems created by crossing over into a previously male domain. When playing sports, women often engage in the feminine apologetic, presenting an attractive heterosexual appear-

ance, a "heterosexy" image. Some sports, for example field hockey, even require female competitors to wear skirts, while others, such as volleyball, require them to wear very tight shorts. Still others, such as figure skating & gymnastics, judge the attractiveness of their costumes. Some women deliberately wear makeup or ribbons when they play. This focus on their appearance provides a reminder that women and girls are being held accountable for acting feminine even when or perhaps especially when playing sports. Even though women and girls have begun to play sports in large numbers, they are still confronted by powerful cultural expectations concerning femininity. These expectations vary by race, class, & nationality.

2008S00113

Berkovitch, Nitza, Waldman, Anat & Yanay, Niza (Ben Gurion University, Beer Sheva, Israel, 84105 [tel: 972-3-5232070; e-mail: nberko@bgu.ac.il]), **Still a Man's Place?! Representing Women in University Publications,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This study aims to show how institutional techniques participate in the production & constitution of gender difference & hierarchy. To this end, we examine the official publications of one Israeli university over the years in order to explore cultural mechanisms that signify hidden conceptions, ideologies & iconic images of women in the academe. Conceptualizing these publications as cultural products that operate on the cultural level at large and participate in the overall construction of ideologies of gendered reality, we analyzed, both qualitatively & quantitatively, images, visual representations & scripts of university women as they appear in the university bulletins, president's reports, and various newsletters from 1974-2004 (in Hebrew & in English). Looking at over 5,000 articles & photographs we found that although the presence of women in the publications has increased over the years, their images & roles continue to be feminized and prejudiced. Thus, there is more space & more visibility of women but this space stereotypes & undervalues women. We conclude that the university continues to aggrandize "men's place" in various hidden ways & that the university's "scientific imagination" continues to produce the "secondary" place of women in the university, & consequently, at the society at large.

2008S00114

Berliner, David C. (Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ [tel: 480-759-5049; e-mail: berliner@asu.edu]), **How High-Stakes Testing Narrows Curriculum and Reduces the Chances for Successful Competition in the 21st Century Economy: A USA Calamity in the Making.,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Through document analysis & teacher reports it is established that high-stakes testing in the USA has reduced the breadth of the curriculum. Lost are such traditional subjects as music, art, social studies, history, foreign language, & physical education. Even lunch, recess & naps for the youngest children have been reduced in time or eliminated completely. In place of those pursuits has come a wave of test preparation activity. The tests themselves also help narrow the curriculum. They reduce curriculum complexity because they are too frequently composed of low-cost, multiple-choice, decontextualized items. The standards a state uses to design their tests may support creativity & critical thinking, but the assessment items do not reflect that & so those harder-to-asses skills are not often emphasized. This makes success in the emerging world economy less likely. The narrower US curriculum focuses on reading & mathematics, increasing dropouts and ennui among students in the arts & humanities. But it is the humanities & arts that often provide the creative forces that propel innovation across a wide section of the economy. So high-stakes testing may have the paradoxical effect of limiting success in the 21st century economy. High-stakes testing in other nations have done just that. This paper documents the narrowing of the US curriculum & explores the relationship of high-stakes testing programs to the economic needs of the nation.

2008S00115

Bermeo, Vera & Terborg, Roland (MLA / UNAM, D.F, MEXICO [tel: 55 57418271; e-mail: berceve@gmail.com]), **Otomí Language Shift-Maintenance in Two Different Communities of Mexico,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Many of the indigenous languages from Mexico are loosing vitality because the number of their speakers is decreasing; therefore, the purpose of this paper is measuring the indigenous language vitality of two communities where otomí is spoken; in San Cristóbal Huichochitlán, State of Mexico & in Santiago Mexquititlán, Querétaro. The results we present are

based on a corpus of quantitative data taken by means of a questionnaire. The consequence of this study is an exploration of the linguistic situation & a support to develop a planification of language founded on a sociolinguistic study. Within this context we present a formula that allows researchers to determine the degree of vitality in a defined population & we especially emphasize the difference in knowledge of the language between genders; as there are high levels of vitality where women dominate the indigenous language. The phenomenon depicted here could be a constant in the languages in general to indicate the minority language shift or maintenance.

2008S00116

Bermúdez Rico, Rosa Emilia & Unás Camelo, Viviam (Universidad Icesi, Departamento de Humanidades y Ciencias Sociales, Calle 18 No. 122-135 Cali-Colombia [tel: 572-5552334 ext. 227/ 286; fax: 572-5551706; e-mail: rosaemiliaber@gmail.com]),
Ámbitos laborales y ámbitos domésticos: interacciones entre lo público y lo privado. Mujeres ejecutivas a inicios del siglo XXI. Cambios y permanencias (Work Spheres and Domestic Spheres: Interactions between the Public and the Private. Female Executives at the Beginning of the 21st Century. Change and Permanence), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ This paper contributes to understanding processes of social change & cultural agency for women who have followed diverse & demanding academic & career trajectories & succeeded in occupying very competitive & professionally demanding positions, constituting a privileged group. It investigates the configuration of the identities in the new work contexts that characterize today's capitalism. The investigation is based on analysis of the work histories of female executives associated with businesses in the service sector (banks, high level sales, education, health) & ethnographies conducted in these women's homes. The successful positioning of the women in the public sphere indicates contradictory & paradoxical–& also complementary–changes in the private sphere as well as in the dynamics & roles associated with the women. Following this analysis, core dilemmas of gender relations in these two scenarios are portrayed, along with the ways in which the women confront & resolve the dilemmas on a daily basis. In this group of women one can envision the cultural dilemmas that frequently occupy them in the discussion of gender & that, nevertheless, speak also of the modes in which men & women act in the face of changes in traditional gender roles. Emphasized in this light are some of the inequalities of gender–& work–that limit the construction of a more democratic society & the exercise of citizenship.

2008S00117

Berruecos, Luis (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Xochimilco, Canal Nacional y Calzada del Hueso 1100, Col.Villa Quietud, Del. Coyoacán, 04960, Mexico City [tel: (55)56521846; e-mail: berruecos.luis@gmail.com]),
Neoliberalism, Globalization and Cultural Patterns of Alcohol Consumption in a Mexican Indian Community, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ As a consequence of globalization, in the last decades Mexico has suffered severe economic policies that have had effects in the Indian cultural patterns of alcohol consumption as we will show happens in San Sebastián an Indian community close to the City of Teziutlán located in the north of Mexico in which vicinity, the recent installation of many maquila industries has provoked important changes in the everyday lifestyle experiences of the community; such changes include alcohol consumption. The majority of the people working in the maquila industry work producing clothing for exportation: consequently, it is no longer easy to find workers for the field in agricultural activities. In this essay, I will analyze the effects of globalization via the installation of maquila industries upon the sociocultural aspects of the members of an Indian community in Mexico. I will pay special attention to the transformation of alcohol consumption patterns of the inhabitants of this community.

2008S00118

Bertagnoli, Frederico (Dept of Media, Culture, and Communication - New York University, 239 Greene Street, 7th Floor - New York, NY 10003 [tel: 212 998-5191; fax: 212 995-4046; e-mail: fb18@nyu.edu]),
Human Rights, Wireless Technologies, and Organized Crime in Contemporary Brazil, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ São Paulo's largest criminal organization, Primeiro Comando da Capital (PCC), has provided prisoners with a powerful voice to negotiate prison regulations. Created in 1993, its professed aim is to "fight oppression inside the penitentiary system in São Paulo," to stop prison rape, to contain the use of crack, & to prevent the spread of HIV infection. On May 12, 2006, to protest the removal of leaders of the organization to maximum-security prisons, the PCC orchestrated, from inside prison walls, 373 attacks against the city & the police during eight days, at the end of which 493 people had been killed. These attacks demonstrate the vulnerability of the liberal-democratic state in the face of a new type of politics. I argue in my paper that such new type of politics involves a language derived from an international regime of human rights, networked channels of communication that bypass centralized control both in the production & reception of messages, & mediatic spectacles of terrorism that arrest the public imaginary. I conclude by proposing that the mediascape of human rights signals the emergence of a new kind of public sphere.

2008S00119

Bertone, Giulia, Bonomini, Sara & Milza, Silvia (Politecnico di Torino; Dicas - Department of Housing and City, Torino, Italy, 10129 [e-mail: giulia.bertone@polito.it]),
Embodying Computing: The Relevance and Usefulness of Cyberfeminist Research and Practices, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Our speech focuses on the contribution which cyberfeminism can provide to the issues of embodiment & location in computing. The framework we refer to is the innovative debate which is being carried on by different areas of research in computing & ICT theories. Recent trends that have emerged in these fields suggest a paradigm shift, where embodiment is prominent on different sides: as the attempt to locate technology & computing in real places, by 'moving the interface off the screen, into the real world' (Dourish, 2001) (urban computing, ubiquitous computing…); as the will to incorporate sociological understandings of the contests into designing (Human Centered Computing, social computing, context- aware computing); as a reference to a central position of the body in the computing-human interaction (tangible computing, wearable technologies, embodied interaction). These approaches have in common the will of making technology nearer to people's real experiences & to their everyday life, taking differences (sex, age, class, race) into account. This proposal would represent an alternative to the unfriendly & culturally-biased mainstream technology & one of the possible answers to the fears rising from disconnection & dislocation of the 'space of flows' in the abstract-universal global networks (Castells, 1996). We argue that a similar understanding of technology can be acknowledged in cyberfeminism, which has always been engaged with embodiment, by bringing the significance of the gendered body into technoscience. Referring to the major feminist researchers in this field (Haraway, Plant, Stone, Balsamo, Wilding, Aristarkhova, Gonzalez, Braidotti) we propose an analysis of some cyberfeminist practices. Our goal is to understand how embodiment has been faced or sometimes avoided? in the movement, starting from the early VNS Matrix, to the OBN network, & to the recent subRosa network, with her proposals for 'locating cyberfeminism.'

2008S00120

Besio, Cristina (Institut für Soziologie, Technische Universität Berlin, Franklinstr. 28/29 [tel: +49 30 31473678; e-mail: cristina.besio@tu-berlin.de]),
Business Ethics and System Theory, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In order to have an impact, business ethics can not only encompass philosophical reflections, but have to be based on a theory of contemporary society & its organizations. This contribution shows how business ethics can be inspired by the system theory of Luhmann. This complex theory allows for the simultaneous consideration of the specificity of different communication forms (economy, politics, organizations, etc.) & an analysis of their interplay. Focusing on organizations, I ask: Which functions do moral communication & ethics have in organisations? What are their side effects? Morality & ethics are expected to deliver answers to problems such as risk or consequences of globalisation. Are they able to solve them? Morality & ethics take various roles: they can simplify complex situations (e.g. attributing failures to wrong behaviour instead of considering market dynamics); protect operations (e.g. fairness to business partners makes trade easier); "irritate" decision processes (e.g. fostering investments in clean technologies), etc. An ethical reflection is called upon when values conflict (e.g. when environment protection menaces growth). Ethics cannot reconcile different perspectives, but, locally applied, can make decisions acceptable. Nevertheless, the distinction between right & wrong is not enough when problems depend on e.g. the intransparency of indicators or on rapid change. Ethics & morality can even hide structural problems. The hope that good intentions will solve problems can lead to disappointment and, paradoxically, to demoralization. This is why Luhmann pro-

posed a new task for ethics: ethics should, on the one hand, warn of exaggerated morality & on the other hand indicate when this could be fruitful.

2008S00121

Best, Henning (University of Mannheim, Germany, 68159 [e-mail: best@uni-mannheim.de]), **Environmental Concern and Values: An Empirical Analysis of Four Measurement Approaches,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ When reviewing research articles on environmental concern and environmental behaviour, one can be irritated by the sheer magnitude of different attitude scales & measurement approaches. Surprisingly little attention has been paid to the conceptual and statistical connections between the different scales. To facilitate the comparison of different studies' results, some influential scales for the measurement of environmental values & attitudes are compared empirically in this paper. In a German survey, four pre-existing scales were queried: Inglehart's materialism/postmaterialism scale, the NEP scale by Dunlap et al. (2000), an attitude scale in the tradition of Maloney & Ward, developed by Diekmann & Preisendörfer (2000), & an object-specific scale measuring attitudes towards waste recycling. The scales are analyzed regarding their respective correlation with environmental behavior & the interrelation of the different measures using structural equation modeling.

2008S00122

Bezuidenhout, Andries & Buhlungu, Sakhela (Sociology of Work Unit, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa [tel: +27117174460; fax: +27117174469; e-mail: Andries. Bezuidenhout@wits.ac.za]), **Spaces of Union Organizing: The National Union of Mineworkers and the demise of compounds in South Africa,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) is the largest affiliate of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) & one of the most powerful unions in the country. The union's success in organizing mineworkers is in part due to the fact that the union was able to capture the space of the compound. The single-sex compound system was created under colonialism as an attempt at labour control. These compounds were a key part of the migrant labour system, a spatial order which provided the industry with cheap black labour. Mining companies attempted to use divisions along ethnicity & nationality to divide workers. Nevertheless, the NUM was able to turn the hostel system on its head. Where manufacturing unions had to organize on a small scale factory by factory the NUM used the economies of scale of mines to their advantage & was able to grow worker organization at a rapid pace. Once the NUM captured the compounds, workers were able to shape the labour geography of the mining industry. Their campaigns against migrant labour & the compound system paid off, & with democracy mineworkers increasingly tend to live in spaces outside these compounds. Ironically, this change in the landscape of mining is now presenting the NUM with a challenge. The union has to adapt to the new spatial order to which workers themselves contributed. The union now also organizes the construction industry, which operates on a different order of spatial scale. It challenges the union's notions of what constitutes a branch, how union meetings are called, & how union democracy is structured. As the spatial order is reconfigured, old divisions of ethnicity & nationality come back to haunt the NUM, as well as newer fissures around gender. The paper draws on a survey & a range of focus groups conducted on South African mines in order to make sense of this seeming paradox.

2008S00123

Bezuidenhout, Frans J. (Dept Sociology & Anthropology, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, Port Elizabeth, Cape Province, South Africa [tel: +27 41 5044083; fax: +27 41 5044276; e-mail: Frans.bezuidenhout@nmmu.ac.za]), **Self-Empowerment in the Workplace (Réappropriation de son pouvoir dans le milieu du travail),** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Within the democratization of South African society, workplace transformation has accentuated the need for soft skills development. However, there is a need to develop intrapersonal skills, as not all soft skills training programmes include this. Students that register for either the management or leadership development programme at the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University Business School are required to attend the Self-development Module that enables intrapersonal skills development. Results from a qualitative study, targeting 50 randomly selected respondents who are in full-time employment, & who had attended this module

between 2002 & 2006 indicated that its reflection-on-behaviour had a positive affect on their psycho-social well-being, as well as on their work life. All respondents reported a perceived difference in their self-perception, attitudes & self-relationship before and after attending the module. Each respondent had to submit a portfolio of evidence at the conclusion of their two-years training and learning, providing evidence on how this module encouraged inner growth, & contributed to their workplace environment. Respondents indicated enduring competence in the areas of interpersonal communication, creating & maintaining a positive work environment, human relations building, management and leadership. A matrix of self-relation assessment & the design of a personal development plan enabled reflection-on-behaviour, as well as continued reflection-in-action.

2008S00124

Bhambra, Gurminder K. (Department of Sociology, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL, UK [e-mail: g.k. bhambra@warwick.ac.uk]), **The Orients Other: A Critique of Europe as an Organizing Idea in Social Theory,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Defining Europe, as with any project of identity construction, is necessarily a political & contested exercise. From historical understandings of Europe as coterminous with Christendom, to later understandings emphasizing its secularization, to contemporary questions of European identity in the context of EU expansion and consolidation, culminating in anxieties regarding the integration of post-communist Eastern Europe & secular Turkey with its predominantly Muslim population, Europe has typically been represented in terms of its internal solidarities as defined against the others from whom it seeks to distinguish itself. This paper addresses the idea of Europe & its Oriental 'other' as an organising device in social theory, both classical and contemporary.

2008S00125

Bhambra, Gurminder K. (Department of Sociology, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL, UK [tel: +44 121 244 1565; e-mail: g.k.bhambra@warwick.ac.uk]), **Rethinking Modernity: From 'Ideal Types' to 'Connected Histories',** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Theorists of multiple modernities argue that two fallacies are to be avoided. The first, associated with modernization theories, is that there is only one modernity. The second, attributed to postcolonialism, is that looking from West to East is necessarily a form of Eurocentrism. In this paper, I address the claim that 'multiple modernities' offers a paradigm shift from earlier work on modernization & tackle the related question of whether it answers the charge of Eurocentrism. I shall conclude that it does not. The problem with both modernization theory & theories of multiple modernities, I argue, is their reliance on a methodology of ideal types as the means of conducting comparative analysis. Where ideal types necessarily involve an abstraction from circumstances that are allowed to be more complex, I suggest that the complexities that they are abstracted from are precisely the interconnections among 'internal' processes, which theorists of modernization and multiple modernities alike, present as separate. In challenging the dominant accounts of the emergence & development of modernity, I argue for the use of 'connected histories' & a methodology that goes beyond the ideal types favoured by comparative historical sociology & for a reconstruction of historical sociology at a global level.

2008S00126

Bialakowsky, Alejandro (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Uriburu 950 6:, Buenos Aires, Argentina [e-mail: alebialaUL25@hotmail.com]), **The Problems of Meaning and Reflexivity in A. Giddens and J. Habermas,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In the middle of the decade 1970, a number of important sociological theorizations emerged. In a deep debate with "orthodox consensus" ruled by T. Parsons, & recovering alternative traditions as social phenomenology -, these new conceptualizations of society have produced a fundamental turn in our discipline. Within a very complex & multiple set of perspectives, the question about meaning became one of the most important matters for this new generation of reflexions. In the same way, the transformation of this concept was strongly linked with focusing on reflexivity: actor, action, inter-action, institutional & system reflexivity. Meaning was associated, therefore, with practical issues, active intervention, constant monitoring. Two of the most known thinkers of this group were A. Giddens & J. Habermas. This paper proposes to research the different connections between these sociologists in the problems of meaning & reflexivity. The key concepts for such study are mutual knowledge (A. Giddens) & Lifeworld (J. Habermas). They both refer to a background of collective

knowledge which is unspoken, tacit, fragmentary, informal, even contradictory. Including routinized interpretatives frames, normative regulations, & skills of know how, it appears trivial and unproblematic in the view of actors. Agency - based in practical consciousness - & communicative action - action oriented to understanding - cannot be comprehended without learning the constitutive inscription of individuals in this meaning substratum. However, both concepts have very different consequences in each theory. In this paper, we will analyze how from a similar conception of a background of meaning, a central disagreement is displayed. In this sense, the importance in Giddens's perspective of power & body, & his critical assessments to dualisms and intentionality in opposition to the duality of the structure, are fundamental. These concerns are especially confronted with the distinction between Lifeworld & Systemic Logic supported by J. Habermas. Reflexivity & social order in Giddens, then, are related to body control & the possibility of producing differences within specific space-time structures where certain rules & resources are involved. Depending on them, reflexivity and order will be extended or reduced. On the contrary, communicative action, in terms of the German sociologist, presumes that the semi-consciousness characteristic of sens, for each sphere of validity truth, moral rectitude, veracity -, can, in modernity, become explicit with communication & discourse. In that way, through communicative reflexivity, action could be normative coordinated & not subordinated to systemic logic and steering media. Only rational arguments, without any strategic element, participate in this public sphere of debate. The structural differences of these two theorizations are clearly revealed in their conclusions about our times. If Habermas considers that it is necessary to accomplish the unfinished project of enlightenment with a expansion of the rational reflexive potential in communication, Giddens asserts that new forms of reflexivity must appear to intervene in a runaway world.

2008S00127

Bianchi, Alison J. (Department of Sociology, The University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52242-1401 [tel: 319.335.2511; e-mail: alison-bianchi@uiowa.edu]), **Resource Exchange, Social Status and Behavior-Status Theory: The Group Process that Keeps on Giving,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ I examine a class of tangible & intangible resource exchanges using behavior-status theory, a branch of the expectation states theoretical research program. These reciprocal, cooperative, restricted social exchanges are emblematic of the task-centric acts required by groups to complete a collective, valued task successfully. Within a group, the patterns of exchange behaviors organize into behavioral interchange patterns (BIPs), the outcome of which is the status typification of "the giver" & "the obligated." This typification should create a status difference with the structurally equivalent effect of a diffuse status characteristic. I present three experiments testing these propositions. The first uses a Letter Exchange game (letters being a tangible resource) to demonstrate the effects of this status typification on ability hierarchies. The second uses the same Letter Exchange game to explore these effects on status hierarchies. Results suggest that, in general, the propositions are supported, but interesting interaction effects between the original ability/status differences & the status derived from the BIPs are evinced. The third experiment demonstrates how exchanges of praise (an intangible resource) also fit into this class of social exchanges. Results also show that the mechanism behind these exchanges & consequent BIPs is indeed obligation & not emotions, sentiments nor evaluation expectations. I conclude by discussing: (1) the relation of this theory to Dr. Peter Blau's conceptions of technical information exchanges, (2) the new assumptions that may need to be added to behavior-status theory in light of these findings, & (3) what these results mean for groups in natural settings. SUBMIT : Send

2008S00128

Bigday, Maria (GSPE-Prisme, Université Robert Schuman, 5, allée du Général Rouvillois, Strasbourg, France, 67083 [tel: +33 6 16217310; e-mail: maria.bigday@coe.int]), **Private Policy Research in Post-Soviet Transformations: "Belarusian Exception",** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In the aftermath of the disintegration of the Soviet Union, private policy research institutes appeared to be new social actors striving to exert influence on the policy-making process and contributing to public debate & democracy. Yet the institutionalisation of the private policy research field was not uniform throughout postsocialist societies. In Belarus the increasing political & economic pressure seems to have obliterated the postsoviet-born institutional landscape of think tanks. However, the absence of the

formally institutionalised private policy analysis does not indicate the absence of the private research activity. Moreover the "Belarusian exception" constitutes a challenge for a sociologist to find suitable lenses to understand the functioning of this field & define its complex relation to the process of democratisation. Adopting elements of Bourdieu's field theory when examining the social conditions of the emergence & institutionalisation of the non-governmental policy research in Belarus, we discover how in the process of politicisation & interiorisation of a strong anti-regime identity the Belarusian non-state researchers have adapted to the authoritarian political circumstances & market challenges. In this process the field has developed internal concurrence for resources & competes today in a symbolic struggle for the definition of legitimate research.

2008S00129

Biggiero, Lucio (Università dell'Aquila - Dipartimento SIE, Piazza del Santuario, 19 [tel: +390862434880; fax: +390862434843; e-mail: biggiero@ec.univaq.it]), **Does Email Communication Increase Participation in Decision Making in Organizations?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ One of the main issues crossing the fields of organization theory, communication theory, & information technology is whether computer-mediated communication does increase participation in decision making. In order to empirically investigate this topic, propensity & forms of participation in decision making have been studied confronting three types of communicators: those more oriented to use F2F (face-to-face), EM (email or other internet-based devices), TWM (traditional written media, like letter or fax), or phone-related devices (fixed or mobile phone, and sms). Common sense suggests that since email allows direct (non-filtered) communication between people & identity/status concealment, it enhances more freely & easy participation in decision making. This view is supported by media richness theory and more generally by technological imperative approaches to organizational communication & media studies. They are based on the opportunities opened by the technological potentiality of the medium: it is more or less implicitly supposed that, given certain potentialities, sooner or later users will fully explore & exploit them. Based on 600 respondents to an online questionnaire supplied to the employees of a multinational corporation this research allows to answer to all these questions. Moreover, since respondents are distributed over three subsidiaries (I, NL, and UK), it is possible to understand whether nationality, and therefore cultural difference, matters.

2008S00130

Biggiero, Lucio (Dipartimento SIE Università dell'Aquila, Piazza del Santuario, 19 [tel: +390862434880; fax: +390862434803; e-mail: biggiero@ec.univaq.it]), **Knowledge Sources for Cluster Firms: Evidence from Six Western European Industrial Clusters,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Despite its expected disappearance, incumbent territorial systems are witnessing a time of deep transformations due to industrial relocation processes of firms between Western countries from Western to Eastern geographical areas. In the destination countries they often determine the birth of new specialized territorial systems, like industrial clusters or districts. Various forms of knowledge creation & transfer are involved as determinants and consequences of these processes. Different types of knowledge are channelled through different "vectors": people (entrepreneurs, managers, employees) & goods. In order to well understand causes and effects of industrial relocation, the economic, technological and knowledge aspects should be jointly examined. A special attention should be put on the following differences: between explicit & tacit knowledge; between knowledge internal and external to single firms; between technological & organizational; between local, national & international source. This paper studies these aspects of knowledge creation & transfer occurred to 163 firms distributed over 6 industrial clusters in three Western European countries (Germany, Italy, & UK). Specific distinctions & hypotheses are made concerning: firms industry (automotive, information & communication technologies, footwear, and clothing); firms proximity degree; firms type of internationalization; & the existence of ongoing relocation processes through foreign direct investments.

2008S00131

Bijl, Robert V. (The Netherlands Institute for Social Research/SCP, P.O. Box 16164, The Hague 2500BD The Netherlands [e-mail: r.bijl@scp.nl]), **Evaluating the Social Integration of Immigrants: How to Measure Successes and Failures?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The key question in policy evaluation is "What works for whom in what circumstances?" Evaluation research on integration policy and integration projects is beginning to get off the ground. Policy measures aimed at young second-generation Turkish migrants to enhance their opportunities to find a job will not necessarily be effective or might even have adverse side-effects among first-generation Moroccan migrants, due to differences in social and economic background & social capital, cultural values, or some other, still unknown context. Because most available data are 'isolated', an integrated evaluative approach of integration policies is difficult to realise. Obviously, in integration policy there must be some definition or operationalisation of what constitutes integration of immigrants, of what are considered the essential social domains, & any benchmarks or desired levels of integration must be articulated. However, this is not always explicitly formulated, & it is the task of the evaluator to discover & reconstruct what local or national policymakers consider to be the goals of successful integration & why & how their instruments plans, initiatives might contribute to these goals. In this contribution I will focus on some essential aspects of evaluation of integration policies. Often politicians are primarily interested in the effects of their policies. As a result, there is usually a desire for short-term results. Monitoring, using basic indicators of change in social domains that are considered relevant for integration, is then often seen as a valuable instrument. However, when evaluating integration & integration policies it is important to assess whether a certain policy or initiative has had anything to do with the social outcome. In other words, the causality of policy measures & their supposed operating mechanisms & outcomes in terms of immigrant integration must be assessed. This assessment can be carried out by properly following the steps in the 'evaluation chain'. There is a need in integration research for an approach which is able to combine a quantitative & qualitative approach. Because even though more and more quantitative outcome data are becoming available at national level which describe the position & careers of immigrants in various social domains, developing an insight into the causal relationship between a policy measure or programme & that social position requires other information.

2008S00132

Bila, Sorj & Fontes, Adriana (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro–Brazil [tel: 5521 22742075; fax: 5521 22941169; e-mail: bilsorj@attglobal.net]), **Feminist Studies and the Poverty Reduction Policies in Brazil,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The aim of this paper is to discuss the contribution of feminist studies to the critical analysis of the policies to reduce poverty in Brazil. The crisis of the "developmentalist state," experienced over the last two decades, has led to the emergence of a liberal paradigm of growth that has caused socially adverse results, notably an increase in poverty levels. The combat strategies for the latter, devised in various Latin American countries during the second half of the 1990s, assumed the form of conditional cash transfer programs, aimed at poor families. These programs define the women as their central protagonists and attribute to them the role of principal intermediaries in relation to the family. In Brazil, the main anti-poverty measure comprises the Programa Bolsa Família [Family Allowance Program], considered the largest income transfer scheme in the world, in 2007, covering around 12 million families. In this work, we intend: 1-to critically explore the ideologies of gender difference that justify the governmental priority conferred on women as beneficiaries of the Programa Bolsa Família, as they reinforce maternal "altruism" as a social value in which the mothering capacity of women, their moralizing role in the family & as providers of well-being to their members are exalted; 2-to assess the family allowance program in terms of the feminist ideals of increasing women's individual autonomy. We consider that the participation in the labor market, under favourable conditions, is one of the main factors that foster the autonomy of women, as they allow reduction in their economic dependence vis-a-vis men, in societies whose existence is strongly governed by the market. Based on data provided by Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios [National Research by Household Sample], we shall seek to compare the participation levels in the job market & in the quality of this insertion of poor women benefited by the Program & poor women who do not receive this benefit. Thus, we aim to identify the implications of the Programa Bolsa Família in terms of encouraging or dissuading the integration of women into the labor market.

2008S00133

Bilge, Sirma (Department of Sociology, Universite de Montreal, C.P.6128 Succ. Centre-ville Montreal H3C 3J7 [tel: 514-343-7304; fax: 514-343-5722; e-mail: sirma.bilge@umontreal.ca]), **"Controversial Choices": An Intersectional Analysis of Some Paradigmatic Debates on Women's Agency,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ If agency means the capacity of individuals or groups to embark on processes of self-realisation, why then women who make "controversial choices" are persistently depicted as alienated victims without agency in public debates, a portrayal to which some strands of feminism indisputably contribute? Drawing on poststructuralist critiques of humanist understandings of social agency & the insights of postcolonial feminism, I will examine the notion of women's agency through a paradigmatic figure, the veiled woman living in the West, who signifies a trouble for dominant conceptions of agency. My analysis will be guided by two main questions: In what ways do these veiled figures help us rethink the normative liberal account of human agency, which also informs most feminist understandings of who has it & who does not have it? How does an intersectional consideration of feminist debates about the Muslim veil help us uncover the "multiaxiality" (Brah, 1994) of power relations?

2008S00134

Biorcio, Roberto, Giorgi, Alberta & Grasso, Ilario (Dipartimento di Sociologia e Ricerca Sociale, Università di Milano-Bicocca, Via Bicocca degli Arcimboldi 8, Milano, Italy, 20126 [tel: +39 02 64487547; e-mail: roberto.biorcio@unimib.it]), **Class, Religion and Electoral Behaviour in Italy: Changing Relations,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In the last decades Italian party system have undergone an important process of transition, that led it into Second Republic. The presence of new parties, together with their different connection with social cleavages have been regarded as main characteristics of this transition. The purpose of this paper is to investigate how religion & class stratification influence voting choices before and during this period. In particular, we deal with the interplay between these two social divisions. Comparing survey data about Italian First & Second Republic, we find meaningful differences. In the last elections, religion based voting seems to be affected by the collapse of Christian Democrats (Dc) as well as by the change between Catholic Church & its believers. On the other hand, the working class show to vote similarly for different parties, while political organisations such as unions lose their relevance in structuring political identities. However, despite these findings, we notice differences also within Second Republic's elections.

2008S00135

Blau, Judith (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, USA 27599-3210 [tel: 01-919-929-7885; e-mail: jrblau@email.unc.edu]), **Human Rights Cities in Process,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This past year students in my classes at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill initially critically examined the US Constitution in light of other countries' constitutions and international human rights treaties & labor laws. Recognizing that the US Constitution includes none of the fundamental human rights other than civil & political rights, they launched a Human Rights Cities Initiative in Chapel Hill & Carrboro. This is not entirely novel in the US. Other cities that have taken similar initiatives include Boston, Eugene (Oregon), New York City, San Francisco, & South Bend (Indiana). Such efforts are similar to initiatives undertaken for Fair Trade & Sweat Free Cities. Of course cities cannot deal with systemic & gross inequalities induced by capitalism, patriarchy, racism & corporate privilege, but they can promote ethical standards that erode at the very least discrimination & sexism. Cities can also ensure that all are housed & fed, & have quality education & healthcare. We might imagine a social movement of cities, & while this has no precedent it is, in principle, possible.

2008S00136

Bobysheva, Anastasia Vladimirovna & Zadkova, Vasilina Alexandrovna (Sociology, State University - Higher School of Economics, Moscow Russia [tel: +79268182902; e-mail: andashy@mail.ru]), **A Type of Mind is a Key to Success,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ There is such a term in Russian language as Russian intelligentsia. It is the main concept of our work. Further we are going to represent the portrait of Russian intellectual of our time. We'll talk about specificity of this phenomenon in Russia. Try to answer on the following questions: - why does such a term exist - why do Russia need its intelligentsia - whom can we name as intellectuals - what can we say about their social & economic status. These answers drive us to a sad fact that government acts like it wants to extirpate Russian intelligentsia. But why is it like that? What situation in country will we face in few years in terms of this fact? We'll give

examples of dependence between society well-being and intelligentsia well-being (the fall of quality of education, etc). At last we'll remember how intelligentsia was extirpated in different periods of time in Russia. In our paper we'll find out which turn of mind a Russian contemporary should have to become successful. What is the secret of being successful? Nowadays Russian specialist first of all earn money & status & then they get a proper education. They do it because of formal requirements of employers. Specialists buying diplomas is rather common case. What is mind today: education, upbringing, enterprise or common sense? So we'll talk about two antipodes: Russian businessman and Russian intellectual.

2008S00137

Bochar Pizarro, Jacqueline, Cruz Morales, Martha Hilda & Meckesheimer, Anika (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana Xochimilco, México City, C.P. 04960, México [tel: 0052 55 54-83-74-09; e-mail: anika.meckesheimer@gmx.net]), **A Master Program as Institutional Framework for Developing Unconventional Ways of Doing Research: The Maestría in Social Psychology of Groups and Institutions at de Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana Xochimilco in Mexico City,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ We would like to present this Master program as institutionalized academic space to reflect social practice. It is not so much technical innovation as a grounding in ethical & philosophical reflection that encourages unconventional ways of approaching new fields of research. Based on the concept of transversality (Deleuze/Guattari), subjectivity & situatedness are categories of analysis that apply in equal manner to the investigator & the people involved in the project (Foucault 1968, Devereux 1966, Fernández 2006). This ethical approach of the Other (Lévinas, Derrida) allows new perspectives & definitions of social reality. Analyzing the origin of the demand (Lourau 1970, Ardoino) for investigation, which is always seen as intervention, is one of the central ethical & conceptual categories to be analyzed. The program includes dispositives of different group sizes & settings, allowing to analyze the group & the institution as place of the production of knowledge in a transferencial & symbolical sense. This allows to analyze transferencial relationships & power relations in the academic setting as well as in the institutions involved in the field (Lacapra 2005). The impact of symbolic institutions & group dynamics is reflected in the process of the creation of memory and history (Halbwachs, Ricoeur). On the basis of the concept of power in cultural translation (Spivak) we ask what happens to the information generated in the investigation when it travels from the social to the academic context, with its respective language, laws and agendas (Derrida, Lyotard). Conceiving a project of investigation as practice of autonomy (Castoriadis 1981, Mier 2002) implies to procure that both the investigator & the people involved are considered as subjects, seeking a dialogue that allows to step out of the horizon of their previous experience to create a project of knowledge as a constructive experience & mutual bonds of solidarity & alliance.

2008S00138

Bochar, Jacqueline (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana Xochimilco / México City, Mexico City C.P. 04960 México [tel: 0052 55 54-83-74-09; e-mail: jbochar@yahoo.com]), **Sociodrama as Approach to Gender Violence,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This presentation aims at communicating some conclusions of the investigation realized in the Master of Social Psychology of Groups and Institutions at the Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana de Xochimilco in Mexico City. The investigation is based on sociodrama as a method of promoting autonomy in groups of women in situations of violence. The experience was realized in different public institutions within the respective programmes promoting gender equality. The dispositive is nomadic, setting off with a concept of the group as subject, creating scenes & then analyzing them, thus reconstructing a collective memory to grow to be active and autonomous subjects of our own history. According to the idea of Moreno (1923) reviving an event for a second time can liberate the first experience, hence, dramatizing the lived violent situation makes possible that we free ourselves of that. Moreover, dramatization makes possible the taking of conscience of situations that many times previously could not be put in words because they were not represented. Memory is also corporal & is updated in scene. Here, the concept of event is crucial to understand that we are investigating at the same time that we are intervening. And that representation, as well as desire & the unconscious, are in permanent production (Deleuze 1980).

2008S00139

Boholm, Åsa (CEFOS, Gothenburg University, Box 720, SE 450 30 Göteborg, Sweden [tel: +46(0)3177864480; e-mail: asa.boholm@cefos.gu.se]), **The Cultural Construction of Risk. A Relational Approach,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ A socio-cultural perspective on risk acknowledges that reality can be variously assessed & understood depending on what knowledge and experience people have, their cultural intuitions, the trust they have in those who communicate risk messages & what role they have vis-à-vis a particular risk object, being stakeholders or policy makers, or beneficiaries or risk bearers. The paper focuses on how the understanding of risk is informed by culturally framed knowledge. Culture is defined as a semantic system that structures meaning, orders information & defines categories & contexts, making it possible for people to understand others & to be understood. It is argued that 'risk' is not an object in itself but a semantic cognitive frame that produces contexts of meaning which connects an object of risk (a source of potential harm), to an object at risk (a potential target of harm) including an evaluation (implicit or explicit) of human consequences. As a relational order, the concept of risk promotes a certain type of knowledge concentrating on connections between people, 'things' and 'outcomes' in terms of contingent harm & (sometimes, sometimes not) benefit having implications for responsibility, ethics, and morality.

2008S00140

Bois, Géraldine / G.B (Université Lyon 2, Lyon, France [e-mail: geraldinebois@hotmail.com]), **Regional Stakes and National Stakes: The Ambivalence of the Regionally Rooted Literary Activity. The Case of the Rhône-Alpes Region Writers with Low Recognition,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ My research is about the writers who were identified, on the basis of a statistical survey, as "the least recognized" in the group of the literature authors of the Rhône-Alpes region (France). Their essential characteristics are to have been published only by little regional publishing houses without literary legitimacy, with the author's financial participation, or to have been always privately printed. The effects of regional rooting on the stakes chased by these authors are an issue which represents a major analysis line of the empirical facts I have collected (through questionnaires, interviews & observations). This paper aims to show that a regional rooting, while correlated with a low degree of literary recognition, cannot be interpreted as the sign of a regional literary universe excluded from national & dominant places & stakes (i.e. a "regional field" versus a "national field"). On the contrary, the literary activity which is regionally rooted concentrates stakes which exceed the local level and can support an investment in national literary places and stakes.

2008S00141

Boklin, Alexey (State University-Higher School of Economics (HSE); Department of Sociology, Moscow, Russia [e-mail: alex.boklin@hotmail.com]), **"The Map Is Not the Territory": Taoism and Zen-Buddhism as Sociological Perspectives,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In 1974, a physicist, Fritjof Capra, in his book, "The Tao of Physics," made a wide exploration of the parallels between modern physics & Eastern philosophical traditions (Judaism, Buddhism, Taoism & Zen). He concluded that modern physics & eastern philosophical systems have much in common. In particular, both tell us that there's always something that stands "beyond the words" we speak or write. Whether we try to describe sub-nuclear processes or to tell how to perceive Buddha's nature we face language's limitations. Developing this thesis, we will try to trace parallels between Taoism (using Lao Tzu as an example) & Zen & the following (connected with each other) spheres of sociological analysis: (1) "Tacit knowledge" (M. Polanyi, T. Kuhn, A. Shteynzel'ts & A. Funkenshteyn, K. Knorr-Cetina, H. M. Collins); (2) Non-reflexive rule-following (L. Wittgenstein, S. Kripke, P. Winch, J. Searle, G. Ryle); (3) Privacy (L. Wittgenstein, B. Russel, B. F. Skinner, E. Durkheim); & (4) Intersubjectivity (A. Schutz, H. Garfinkel, M. Weber, L. Ionin, C. Peirce). We realize that each of the spheres mentioned above is extremely deep, but what we expect of our paper is to stimulate further "train of thought" & to demonstrate probable paths to make a fruitful fusion of social sciences (in our case sociology) & Eastern philosophy (in our case - Taoism & Zen-Buddhism).

2008S00142

Bolin, Göran (Södertörn University, Huddinge, Sweden, 14189 [tel: +4686084218; e-mail: goran.bolin@sh.se]), **Mobile Phones and Media Generations,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Young people are often seen as active in adopting novelties within technology & the media. When it comes to new media technologies, this tendency can be seen at the advent of video, the computer, and most lately, the mobile phone. It has also been argued that the media are constitutive for the generational experience, & that we could talk in terms of media generations, i.e., those groups of individuals who have a similar relation to & experience of a certain medium or media content in a certain cultural & temporal context. This paper discusses the phenomenon of media generations, based on quantitative national data from Sweden & Estonia over the last couple of years.

2008S00143

Bonamino, Alicia, Cazelli, Sibele, Alves, Fatima & Franco, Creso (Education Department, Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), Rua Marquês de São Vicente, 225, Gávea, Cardeal Leme, 10 andar Rio de Janeiro, RJ - Brasil, ZIP Code: 22453-900 [tel: 55 21 35271817; fax: 55 21 3527-1818; e-mail: alicia@puc-rio.br]), **The Effects of Different Forms of Capital on School Performance: A Comparative Study between Brazil, Mexico and Argentina,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The objectives of this study are to evaluate the relative merits of these two sociological approaches; explore the explanatory potential of economic, social & cultural capital in the analysis of educational performance; analyse the effects of these different forms of capital (economic, cultural & social), together with the degree of mobilization of the family network, on the reading proficiency of the participants in the PISA 2000, comparing the results in Brazil, Mexico & Argentina. The results suggest that the variables related to the different types of capital have significant effects on school performance. In the three countries analysed, the effects on reading performance of the variables included in the analysis were very similar. In relation to the concept of family social capital, we emphasize that, in the three countries analysed, "family dialogue" is a factor with great explanatory power with relation to school performance & that all social groups benefit from it. This result is consistent with Coleman's presupposition with respect to the quality of the inter-family network of social capital, especially the quality of the relationship established between parents & their children. With respect to the effect of the mobilization of the network of family support, it can be observed that, in some specific configurations, school performance is lower when this support network is not mobilized, compared with a group that has a high degree of family support.

2008S00144

Bonenfant, Maude (Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), Montréal, Québec, Canada, H3C 3P8 [tel: 1-514-987-3000; e-mail: maudebonenfant@hotmail.com]), **Nouvelles plateformes communicationnelles: le cas de lespace public du jeu vidéo World of Warcraft** (New Communicational Platforms: The Case of the Public Space of the Video Game World of Warcraft), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)

¶ In the era of new technologies, the public space finds itself redefined thanks to particular modalities of interactions with the Other. In multidimensional "cyberspace," the individual acts with regard to others thanks to new communicational tools that operate the public space. In network video games, the player appropriates, by various means, the mediatized public space to enter in communication with the other players. Although the communication established in this ludic context is predisposed to certain types of interactions, it does not predetermine them: the player has the latitude to use the communicational tools of new technologies to give a new sense & a new usage to the representations (De Certeau, 1980). The player has the option to appropriate the public space represented in the video game, make it his own, & thus to become the creator of his own expression during his game experience. With the aid of the concept "space of appropriation," the case of this video game, with its massive number of players, World of Warcraft, is studied. With a community of ten million enthusiasts, this video game becomes a vast public space of which the details are analyzed to understand the "new virtual world."

2008S00145

Bonniol, Céline/BC (Laboratoire Culture et Communication, Université d'Avignon et des Pays de Vaucluse, Avignon, France, 84029 [tel: 0692056130; e-mail: celinebonniol@hotmail.com]), **Le public du Musée national d'art moderne et le processus de familiarisation** (The Public of the National Museum of Modern Art and the Process of Familiarization), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)

¶ Through the presentation of the results of a study conducted of visitors to the National Museum of Modern Art in 2002, this paper addresses a certain type of reception of works of art. Wanting to study the evolution of the visitors' discourses & behaviors as well as the effects of familiarization with the museum context, I conducted the same experiment with the same subjects at three different times. Thus, the work is based on the discourses of 45 interviews with 15 subjects on three visits to the same museum. On each visit the subjects were free to vary their tour, the only requirement being to talk about their impressions. The results focus on the evolution of the visitors' attitudes about the works & the construction of the museum experience as seen through their discourses. In certain cases, over the course of the visits, the construction of the discourse on the work gradually began to go beyond an aesthetic or semantic attitude to integrate a larger dimension, linked to the social life of the subject. The works were no longer described, interpreted, or evaluated; they became a point of departure for the development of a reflection on society or politics.

2008S00146

Boronenko, Vera (Institute of Social Research, University of Daugavpils, Daugavpils, Latvia, LV-5400 [tel: +371 65423356; fax: +371 65428629; e-mail: veraboronenko@inbox.lv]), **Economic Development and Societal Culture: International Comparative Study,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Influence of cultural factors on the economic development of companies is studied in the modern world sociology well enough (G. Hofstede, S. Schneider, J. Barsoux, B. Arogyaswamy). The most significant in this area is Geert Hofstede. He supplies 5 social dimensions which can characterize culture of the concrete society both qualitatively and quantitatively. But interconnection of societal culture with the competitiveness of countries in global economic area is not studied enough. Presented study was carried out to define this interconnection. Economic development of countries was measured by the Global Competitiveness Index 2007. Cluster analysis of 68 countries from G. Hofstede's cultural dimensions interactive data base divides these countries by 2 groups. First group includes 47 countries & characterized by relatively high score of Power Distance Index (PDI) & Uncertainty Avoidance Index (UAI) & low score of Individualism Index (IDV). The average score of global competitiveness of countries in this group is 4,27 by the scale from 1 (minimum) to 7 (maximum), & it is lower than in the second group where its mean is 5,10 by the same scale. Second group of includes 21 countries which societal culture characterized by relatively high score of IDV & low score of PDI & UAI. Masculinity Index does not determine the countries' clustering into groups. In this situation can be recommended for the countries with such culture as in first group to cultivate specific organizational culture at the separate companies. This approach will allow one to create the local cultural environment which will improve the competitiveness of company in global economic area.

2008S00147

Borraz, Olivier (Centre de Sociologie des Organisations (CNRS-Sciences Po), 19 rue Amélie, 75007 Paris, France [tel: +33 1 40 62 65 77; e-mail: o.borraz@cso.cnrs.fr]), **Risk and the Changing Nature of the State,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Risk, as a technology devised to control the future, is intimately related to the construction & development of the modern welfare state (Ewald, Beck, Giddens). It is a key instrument in a state's capacity to provide safety to its population against a wide range of hazards, through the possibility it offers to convert problems laden with uncertainties into issues which are measurable, controllable & predictable. Yet, the re-emergence of risk in public debate, political discourse & organizational practices, starting in the 1970s, has often blurred the distinction between risk & uncertainty. New or emerging risks are fraught with uncertainties, & these spawn largely beyond the traditional scientific or technical uncertainties which risk analysts are used to dealing with, to cover social, economic & political uncertainties. Empirical research conducted in the area of risk studies & risk regulation these last 10 years in France & the UK suggests that this re-emergence of risk in discourse and practices holds two combined meanings that relate to the changing nature of the state. 1. Risk signals failures, dysfunctions & a growing incapacity on the part of the state to protect its population against new, but sometimes also more traditional, hazards. This is the result of transformations in the socio-demographic, economic, political, scientific and technological spheres. These make it harder for public authorities and experts alike to identify, characterize & manage risks. But the multiplication of controversies around hazardous activities also serves as an indicator of changes in these respective spheres. Risk is not so much a characteristic of the society we live in, than a political concept which

helps to convey important social issues & to frame them into public problems. In so doing, it both defines the problem (e.g. in terms of vulnerability) & suggests that the answer lies in stronger public intervention (even though the state can be expected to fail: Freudenburg). 2. Risk acts as a medium in the transformation of regulatory regimes & practices, both at the national & international level. In this second meaning, it is an instrument of de-politicization; it helps to neutralize the conflicting nature of social issues & public problems. This can be observed in three distinct areas: risk colonisation, i.e. the idea that regulation in many areas today rests on the procedural rationality of risk analysis (Rothstein et al.); risk as a basis for standard-setting (e.g. the New Approach to European regulation or the Codex Alimentarius) & the settlement of trade conflicts (WTO); the shift toward a regulatory state, less intent on controlling the future through predictive instruments than on organizing & monitoring the rule-setting and implementation capacity of non-state actors. In this respect, the notion of risk governance refers to a shift from state to non-state actors (private firms, local governments, NGOs) in the reduction of uncertainties which belie any given activity; & more widely in the production of safety. This is a major transformation in the nature of the state as we have known it. The paradoxical relation between these two meanings will be explored in the paper.

2008S00148

Boström, Ann-Kristin (Encell, National Centre for Lifelong Learning, School of Education and Communication, Box 1026, Jönköping University, SE-55111 Jönköping, Sweden [tel: +46 734439234; fax: +46 36162585; e-mail: ann-kristin.bostrom@hlk.hj.se]), **Changing Standards and Accountability in the Swedish Educational System,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The Swedish educational system is characterized by public financing, management by objectives & a high level of decentralization. The official policy objective is that Sweden should be a leading knowledge-based nation characterized by high-quality education and lifelong learning for growth, sustainable development & justice. In this paper the Swedish Education System will be described, starting from the impact of the change that took place after the curriculum implemented in 1991 up to the reason for the ongoing reorganization of the system. The organization to achieve accountability in different levels of the system will be accounted for with a focus on teachers work & the question of the discussion about two different focuses on education. On the one hand the academic/instrumental focus where schools should teach basic knowledge & skills leading to good academic results & job opportunities & on the other hand where the school should cultivate children's humanity & well-being. In the Swedish system the teachers work in teams, can choose method & materials in their teaching & parental engagement & evaluations & social capital is promoted. At the same time international assessments reveal problem in subjects like mathematic & science & recently also literacy is decreasing.

2008S00149

Boström, Magnus & Tamm Hallström, Kristina (Dept of Life sciences, Södertörn University College, SE-141 89, Huddinge, Sweden [e-mail: magnus.bostrom@sh.se]), **NGO Participation in Global Social and Environmental Standard-Setting,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Worldwide we see an explosion of new private, 'multi- stakeholder', authorities that aim to set & issue new standards for socially and environmentally responsible behaviour. Such hybrid type of authorities offer new channels for political participation and environmental monitoring among great numbers of social movements and non-governmental organizations. NGOs often play agenda-setting roles & many also participate permanently. Literature so far has paid attention to the roles of NGO in providing legitimacy, 'moral authority' or alternative framings in such arrangements. However, there is less research on the long-term implications of such participation, for instance around the (lack of) abilities among NGOs to maintain a powerful role & a critical eye. This paper will analyse the participation & roles of NGOs, particularly environmental NGOs, within three global standard-setting organizations: Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) & the International Organization for Standardization in its current work on Social Responsibility (ISO-SR). We address such questions as 1) how NGOs are categorised and the consequences of particular categorization (e.g. what types of NGOs that benefit from a particular categorization); 2) what type of power resources (cognitive, symbolic, & material) NGOs are able to mobilise & maintain in debates & negotiations of standard-setting procedures & criteria; 3) what the global standard setting organisation can or cannot do to assist participation of various NGOs (e.g. NGOs from poor countries); and 4) how NGOs

link to their own constituencies (questions around representation, accountability, as well as cognitive and organizational autonomy). The paper will end up in a discussion about how NGOs' roles & impact have changed over time in relation to the institutionalisation of standard-setting practices, & we will discuss if this type of public participation favours particular types of NGOs (e.g. radical vs moderate).

2008S00150

Bould, Sally (University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716 USA [tel: 1 617 232 5852; e-mail: salbould@udel.edu]), **The Fourth Age: A New Life Stage with a Feminization of Poverty,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper will present research on the oldest old; persons who are over the age of eighty-five. This unique group, although small, is predicted to grow as a result of increasing life expectancy at age 65. Men & women, but especially women at this age are at a high risk of poverty, both primary & secondary poverty. Secondary poverty is the result of expenditures required to cope with the disabling effects of chronic diseases. Women's longer life expectancy results in this group being composed of predominantly women. Due to the small numbers as well as the tendency to group these individuals with earlier cohorts of persons in their 70s, there is limited information, & much of it comes from the United States where this population is already quite large. This paper will use the data from the U.S. Census of 2000 micro files to describe the diversity of this age group in terms of income poverty, functional ability & living arrangements by gender. Even in developing countries the issues of this "fourth age" are present as more & more individuals with limited means are now living into these very old ages.

2008S00151

Bould, Sally, Schmaus, Gunther & Gavray, Claire (University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716 USA [tel: 1 617 232 5852; e-mail: salbould@udel.edu]), **Welfare Regimes and the Economic Situation of Men and Women after Separation,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper will address a significant area of gender equality, what happens to men as compared with women when households split. This paper will review data from Germany, United Kingdom, France and Denmark. Initial results with this data has indicated that in France, Germany & the UK the woman was likely to experience a decline in her standard of living compared with the man. Those results highlighted the situation of Denmark, where there was no significant gender difference in equivalent income. The sources of income in these four countries will be identified in terms of private transfers, public transfers & the role of income from economic activity. The data analyzed are from the Consortium of Household Panels for European Socio-economic Research (CHER) available at CEPS (www.ceps.lu/cher/accueil.cfm). These surveys cover the years from 1990 to 2002. Total income is a composite of all income received by the household at time 1 & by each of the separate households of the former partners three years later. These data enable us to examine actual income received in these different welfare regimes where women are highly vulnerable if they do not remarry.

2008S00152

Bourgatte, Michael (Laboratoire Culture et Communication, Université d'Avignon et des Pays de Vaucluse, Case no.19, 74 Rue Louis Pasteur, 84029 AVIGNON Cedex 01 [tel: 0033490162832/ 0033687236687; e-mail: michael.bourgatte@univ-avignon.fr]), **Peut-on et doit-on parler de communauté de spectateurs en ce qui concerne le public des salles Art et Essai?** (Can One and Should One Talk about the Community of Spectators with Regard to the Public of "Art et Essai" Halls), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)

¶ In France, the fringe of production as well as the cinematographic exploitation called "Art et Essai" (art & trial) benefit from an institutional recognition characterized by the organization of a system of financial support. Thus it is detached from an empirical construction of a scale of legitimacy: here it is edified by a college of experts, on the basis of rules statutorily defining it as "Art et Essai." If this legitimist construction of the "cinema" object has no value in itself, it does allow the location of a collection of stable elements, coming to design the contours of what is perhaps a so-called "legitimate" object. However, the question of the public is posed. We know nothing (or next to nothing) of their strategies, of their relation to the works & to the places devoted to their diffusion. What leads this public to have a particular appetite for films sometimes reputed to be difficult to access? Above all, in what measure is it possible to think of the uniqueness of a public in regard to a heterogeneity of works & of

places? This paper proposes to respond to these questions based on the results of surveys conducted in several cinematographic establishments of about a thousand spectators.

2008S00153

Bousson, Florent (University UPMF Grenoble 2/laboratory ROMA, Grenoble, France, 38040 [tel: +34 647 366 670; e-mail: florentbousson@yahoo.com]), **Analytical Account of the Production Process for an Alternative Record,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In this paper, the author discusses an artistic work: the creation of an album entitled 'Abyssinia, song for a lost shepherd' and exemplifies the creative freedom made possible by new technologies. In order to do so he undertakes a simple exercise: an analytical description of the production & dissemination work. The objective of which is to show how an artistic project of this type can serve as a local illustration of the upheaval currently taking place within the way the freedom of artistic creation is being addressed. This paper is divided into 2 parts. In the first, the author describes the main production stages by making reference to the network of participants, locations & technological resources employed in the process. This enables him to reflect upon and conceptualize in the second part the information produced.

2008S00154

Boutrais, Régine & Vergriette, Benoit (CERSO (Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches en Sociologie des Organisations) DAUPHINE University, 75016 Paris [tel: 33 6 32 65 16 28; e-mail: r.boutrais@free.fr]), **The Emergence of Environmental Health and the Dynamics of NGOs in France,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Various sanitary crises (asbestos, heat waves, mad cow disease/BSE, SARS), industrial accidents (Tchernobyl, Seveso, Bhopal), & the rapid development of new technologies (genetherapy, biotechnologies, nanotechnologies) resulted in growing public concern over links between environment & health. This is due to the extent of cross-boarder pollution but also to its diffuseness in the environment (air, water, soils, food). The effects of chemical substances in the body being cumulative, interactive and delayed in time, a higher degree of scientific expertise is required to study & understand the complex biological and toxicological mechanisms involved. Public perception of risks has increased because of the uncertainty related to the consequences of these environmental hazards on human health & the insufficient scientific research & knowledge in this field. In recent years, profound changes have occurred in the interaction between science and society, challenging the traditional risk governance based on scientific "technocratic" expertise. Civil society demands to be involved in risk assessment & management & co-production of knowledge. It also requires a better transparency in the decision-making process, more democratic governance of these issues in accordance with numerous regulations & programmes, such as the Aarhus Convention, European initiatives to bridge the gap between science & society or the "Grenelle de l'Environnement" in France. NGOs endeavour to promote public participation & debate on environment & health issues. However, the three major sectors of non-profit organizations involved (protection of the environment, patients' & consumers' associations) have difficulties in finding common inter-associative strategies in the emerging field of environmental health. The case study of French NGOs will focus on the strategies of these actors (analysis of historical, political & sociological context) & possible interactions, convergence or conflicts among these movements in bringing environmental health to the attention of the public and decision-makers.

2008S00155

Bowers, Tarquin P. (Leisure and Tourism, University of Newcastle, Newcastle, Australia, 2308 [tel: 61 2 49625595; e-mail: zydeko@bigpond.com]), **But You Said It Would Be Easy: The Dawning of the Twenty First Century 'Leisure Society',** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper blends both leisure & futures research, in that it attempts to map the implications of the pending imposition of a 'Leisure Society', in the shadow of the accelerating global resources & climate change crisis. Comparisons are drawn between, the spurious promises of a twentieth century leisured society that were predicated on the premise that technology would deliver the masses from the necessity of toil, & the manifestation of an ordered leisure society exacerbated by ecological disruption. Similarly, this paper draws on recent qualitative research into four social groups that have endeavoured to liberate themselves from the present consumer capitalist cultural paradigm & its perpetuation of resource depletion. By analysing & promoting how these groups have challenged the consumer capitalist imperative, it is argued that the transition from consumer capitalism to an enforced environmentally driven post-growth society, would be streamlined & therefore far less socially & economically catastrophic.

2008S00156

Bowes, Alison, Avan, Ghizala & Macintosh, Sherry Bien (Department of Applied Social Science, University of Stirling, Stirling FK9 4LA, Scotland, UK [tel: 01786 467696; e-mail: a.m.bowes@stir.ac.uk]), **Understandings of Elder Abuse in Black and Minority Ethnic Communities,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ There is cross cultural variation in attitudes towards older people, their place in society, & how they should be supported & cared for in older age. This paper focuses on variations in views about mistreatment of older people, exploring possible cultural variation across ethnic groups in the context of other dimensions of variability & wider social & institutional issues. Analysis of 59 interviews with black & minority ethnic community members in the UK explores their understandings & experiences of mistreatment of older people & responses to it by individuals, communities & service providers. We describe widespread recognition of mistreatment of older people, variously defined and not strongly culturally determined. Respondents identify ways that communities themselves could respond more effectively to mistreatment of older people, drawing on cultural repertoires concerning respect for older people. They are critical of existing services, & explain why many older people simply 'put up with' abuse, as the benefits of the support they have outweigh the risks of possible alternatives. Interviews with service providers to some extent reflect the concerns of community members, but also incorporate a 'received wisdom' of adult protection, which has recently gained increasing momentum with questionable relevance for real experiences.

2008S00157

Boyarkina, Saniya I. & Boyarkin, Gregory M. (St.-Petersburg, Russia, 195279 [tel: (812)5202322; fax: (812)5202322; e-mail: s.boyarkina@yahoo.com]), **Quality of Life of Oncological Patients (on Materials of Saint-Petersburg City Clinical Oncological Hospital),** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (RUS)

¶ The aim of study is to reveal which sociological factors affect oncological patients' quality of life. Materials & methods: oncological patients with advanced cancer, who underwent chemo- or radiotherapy or surgery. The cohort of patients was selected with cluster method: 113 cases of advanced cancer treated at 8 departments of St.-Petersburg City oncological clinic. Also 45 oncologilsts in this investigation fill out the queries about patients who were enrolled in the study. On the first stage the patients answer the questions of FACT-G query, which was adopted to national mentality. On the second stage oncologists answer the query about their patients & there were able to make a proposition how it is possible to improve the patients quality of life. Also oncologists describe if their patients wish to die. Results: The older patients demonstrate higher social deprivation. The older patients demonstrate the smaller amount of social contacts, lower economical possibilities, & poorer emotional control because of chronic comorbidities. More than half of patients feel themselves invalid member of family because of nausea, pain, sleep disorders & weakness. There were patients who think that cancer is infectable disease, most of them have lower education, than other. Most of patients notice the support of relatives as a most important factor of emotional rehabilitation, and most of them were satisfied with the support. There were the following gender differences - women are more likely to be anxious because of their children future. Men are more likely to be emotional instable, because of social role deprivation; age differences - the older patient are more likely to be emotional instable, & they demonstrate suicidal attempts more frequently. We observe somato-psychological interactions: disease durance, pain strength, treatment modality severely affect oncological patients' quality of life. 33.4% of men & 40.0% of women were sure that they will never recover, thus the oncological disease is a severe psychological trauma. Despite this operated patients demonstrate lower rate of negative emotions, they feel emotional relief. There were 6.0% of women & 1.6% of men who demonstrate suicidal behavior. There were the following risk factors of suicide from the point of view of oncologists: chronic pain, anxiety, when the patient is psychological exhausted by the disease. Conclusion: the well-being of oncological patients depends of the following groups of factors: medical, psychological & social. All of them severely affect oncological patients' quality of life.

2008S00158

Bragg, Cynthia B. (Morgan State University, 1700 E. Cold Spring Lane [tel: Baltimore, MD 21251-0001; e-mail: cbbragg@mindspring.com]), **Strategies of Studying Black Churches as Gendered Organizations for Social Change: An Academic Using "Outsider-Within" Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Gender equity continues to be a problem in countries all over the world. Women constitute over half of the world population yet they earn & control less resources, have limited visibility & voice when compared to their male counterparts. Moreover, they have been the main supporters in our institutions of marriage, family, and religion. In particular, women have remained loyal to their religious commitment regarding institutional churches governed by male authority. The aim of this paper is to examine the reproduction of inequality in gendered organizations such as the black churches & obstacles to obtaining equality when the intersections of race, class, gender & ethnicity are considered. In reference to the black church, this paper notes that feminist theoreticians analyze the gendering of organizations thus negating discourses conceptualizing organizations/churches as gender neutral. Systems & structures of power are explored from the "outsiders-within" perspective involving social location suggesting that location privileges clerics but fosters marginality of church women as a subordinate group. This perspective is utilized to examine whether the placement of women in gendered locations experiencing the triple jeopardy of race, class, and gender oppression helps in the development of a particular more in-depth awareness to understanding systems of power or whether location as an "outsider" or "other" transforms docile women into activist individuals employing agency/resistance in multiple ways. Feminist standpoint theory is a type of critical theory a theory aiming to make situations better for the oppressed. The writer analyzes the possibilities of using standpoint research as a vantage point from which the voice of women & their lived experiences can situate them in an elevated leadership position for empowerment, thus generating knowledge for informed action as well as knowledge which is specifically woman-centered. As such, the writer concludes that policy, governance, & leadership in churches could be transformed into a more collaborative effort between women & men on both a national & global scale.

2008S00159

Breda-Vázquez, Isabel (University of Porto, CITTA-Research Centre, Porto, Portugal, 4200-465 [tel: +351225081903; fax: +351225081486; e-mail: ivazquez@fe.up.pt]), **Does Segregation Help to Understand Spatial Patterns of Social Disadvantage in Greater Porto? An Assessment of the 'Spatial Division' of Urban Disadvantage,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Segregation is a central concept in today's urban debates. These approaches have been focused on high spatial concentrations of social risk, & so they see disadvantage neighbourhoods as sharply distinctive urban areas, presenting acute problems which call for policy interventions. A substantial share of the debate related to these issues addresses the microdynamics of these extreme forms of spatial distribution of social risk, & is very much informed by research on 'area-effects' & spatial target policies. This paper examines the nature of spatial patterns of urban disadvantage in Greater Porto, Portugal. It focuses on the complex spatial patterns of deprived areas in which different dimensions of social risk may be found. Drawing on this strange geography, it explores the role of different & historically rooted processes in shaping the distinctive nature of the various fragile neighbourhoods. The case of Greater Porto gives evidence to the need to (re)examine segregation as a central concept in debates about the spatial concentration of social risk. It is argued that analyses of sociospatial inequalities that are informed by general assumptions on increasing & contrasting spaces of difference & division, do not seem to be suitable to understand contextual & differentiated patterns (and problems).

2008S00160

Breda-Vázquez, Isabel, Oliveira, Carlos & Guimarães, Rita (University of Porto, Faculty of Engineering, Rua Dr. Roberto Frias, 4200-465 Porto [tel: +351-225081903; fax: +351-225081486; e-mail: ivazquez@fe.up.pt]), **Creativity and Urban Dynamics: Analysing Social Innovations in Porto Metropolitan Area,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Creativity & innovation are now main issues in the literature dedicated to urban transformations, according to which cities that want to attract talented people & flourish economically need to generate a favourable "atmosphere" (Florida, 2002; Scott, 2006). However, these approaches are often criticized for promoting a limited vision of human progress. They tend to rely almost exclusively on market economy principles, neglecting other dimensions of urban development such as social issues, which are particularly important in polarized contexts, where market forces are frequently unable to provide basic needs (Moulaert and Nussbaumer, 2005). Social innovation is presented as an alternative concept, since it aims to integrate social, cultural and environmental objectives in the "creative cities" agenda through community-centred agency. Nevertheless, theoretical debates about social innovation use to be focused on transformations of society as a whole (Moulaert et al, 2005). They barely highlight territorial-specific aspects such as interrelationships between different urban functions related with creative activities & the role of urban fabric as an "incubator" of social innovation (Musterd & Deurloo, 2006). By analysing socially innovative case studies, the paper aims to bring out these issues in Porto Metropolitan Area, an agglomeration that over the last two decades experienced considerable transformations in different domains of urban creativeness.

2008S00161

Bringel, Breno (Universidad Complutense de Madrid (Spain) [e-mail: brenobringel@hotmail.com]), **Linking Theoretical Challenges into the Experience of Latin American Social Movements: Interdisciplinary Studies, Political Frontiers and Social Change,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The recent experience of Latin American social movements generated a complex debate over their empirical innovations, the bets of social change, the increase of tension points & social conflict, just as a kind of "radiation effect" of resistance spaces & alternative proposal around the region, weaved by structured networks. At the same time, a new theoretical challenge arises. This paper aims to analyze the opening of sociology to other disciplines within Social Sciences in the study of social movements, remarking some dilemmas and perspectives to renewed sociology of social movements within an interdisciplinary field; & assess how social movements have settled new spaces of political enunciation in order to achieve social transformation at the local, national & regional levels. The backdrop will be the recent experiences of social movements in Latin America (focusing our attention on the cases of Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador & Venezuela) to reflect upon how these experiences can throw light upon important challenges like: the relation between political parties & social movements, go deep into incomplete democracies, the uprising of new collective social actors as well as the possibility to create new territorialities & sociability, counter-powers & projects of emancipation.

2008S00162

Brinkmann, Johannes (Norwegian School of Management BI, Nydalen [tel: +4746410457; e-mail: johannes.brinkmann@bi.no]), **Risk and Responsibility: Combining Two Perspectives,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Both risk-awareness & responsibility-awareness are interesting perspectives when looking at business activity. This paper suggests to combine these two perspectives, close to treating them as siamese twins, since risk-taking typically triggers responsibility issues & since responsibility means risking to be asked critical questions. After a few introductory illustrations of combined risk and responsibility issues follows a quick look at each of the two concepts apart & at potentially useful checklists. Then the combination thesis is elaborated further from a theoretical and from a practical angle, by a reconstruction of how selected business ethical theories typically would approach risk & how insurance & health, safety & environment-systems function as practical constructions of risk & responsibility sharing in business contexts.

2008S00163

Briseño Maas, Leticia (Facultad de Estudios Superiores Aragón, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Av. Rancho Seco s/n, col. Bosques de Aragón, Nezahualcoyotl [tel: 01 55 56231016; fax: 01 55 56230874; e-mail: tishauabjo@hotmail.com]), **Una educación para la vida, jóvenes, sexualidad y SIDA** (An Education for Life, Youth, Sexuality, and AIDS), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ This study was conceived on the basis of a number of concerns associated with the fact that the youth of today live in an era of great sexual liberty, & this experience is linked with the growing risk of HIV/AIDS. Results are presented from an in-depth study about the experience with sexuality of a group of university students at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM). The interpretation is contextualized in diverse studies & surveys on juvenile sexuality. It is hypothesized that

even when youth possess sufficient information of practices & methods of sexual protection, the majority do not take precautions either during their first sexual acts or afterward. Thus, the central question is "Why do risky sexual practices persist in university youth even when information exists on preventive methods?" The work is undertaken with the goal of developing educational proposals for life, absent from the curricula of Mexican universities, which provide answers with regard to the uncertainties & personal & mutual desires felt in a particular way in intimate experiences in the sphere of sexuality, which for centuries have been held under an implacable silence & restricted to the private sphere.

2008S00164
Brown, Anthony J. (School of Health and Biomedical Sciences / Social Justice, Social Change Research Centre / University of Western Sydney, Penrith South, NSW, Australia [tel: +61 2 4570 1713; fax: +61 2 4570 1522; e-mail: anthony.brown@uws.edu.au]), **Invisible Men - Older Men and Diversity,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ There is currently little theoretical space where older men and concepts of diversity meet. Older men remain invisible in current discussions & discourses around diversity; moreover, paradigms and theoretical frameworks other than diversity are employed to analyse & understand the interplay between gender & ageing. Contemporary Australian research & practice, including the author's current PhD research, will be used to offer a snap-shot of older Australian men. Attention will be paid to the contributions older men make, the challenges they face, & the diversity of this subpopulation of Australian men. While the focus will be Australia, looking at, among other issues, the current spread of "Community Men Sheds," places for older & retired men, there are implications for the role of older men in other societies. The underlying conceptual frameworks which inform this research and practice will also be examined. The paper will conclude by suggesting that contemporary discourses on diversity, with their emphasis on asset-based models & celebration, have much to offer research & practice with older men.

2008S00165
Brown, Patrick R. (School of Social Policy, Sociology and Social Research - University of Kent, Cornwallis NE, Giles Lane, Canterbury, CT2 7NF, UK [tel: +44 1227 827575; e-mail: p.r.brown@kent.ac.uk]), **Trusting in the 'New NHS' or in Spite of It: The Construction of Knowledge by Gynae-oncology Patients,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Recent policies within the English National Health Service such as clinical governance assume trust functions in a highly instrumental sense. Accountability frameworks & associated transparency of the system are designed to avoid failures & reassure patients. This paper reports findings of in depth, qualitative interviews with cervical cancer patients in a locality with a history of system failures in this specialty. Whilst instrumental notions of trust would suggest such institutional concerns should have been effectual on patients' abilities to trust, patient accounts rather suggest the primacy of communicative interaction with professionals. The ability of these 'private' experiences (Habermas) to transcend public ones is understood through the phenomenology of Alfred Schutz whereby the knowledge formed from inter-subjective experience is more concrete than abstracted notions of the system. Yet that these private experiences are not able to be translated into publicly accessible validity-claims prevents such a communicative basis of trust being understood and implemented by the system, hence why instrumental conceptions of trust continue to predominate.

2008S00166
Browne, Craig Alan Richard (Department of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, 2006 [tel: 61-2-93512665; fax: 61-2-90369380; e-mail: craig.browne@usyd.edu.au]), **Alienated Half-Positions and the Globalisation of the Lifeworld,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper seeks to explicate contemporary forms of alienation and reification through reformulating Habermas's theory of the colonisation of the lifeworld. It will argue that the social conflicts & pathologies that Habermas sought to capture with this theory have been reconfigured & that they are better understood as associated with the disintegrative tendencies of the globalisation of the lifeworld. In particular, it will suggest that reflection on the actual history of colonisation & its attendant pathologies assists in deciphering contemporary modes of alienation and that one can identify certain analogies in the subjective experiences of exclusionary forms of

social integration. Although Habermas's theory provided an inadequate explanation of the system dynamics that result in the colonisation of the lifeworld, its intuition concerning the mediation & displacement of the conflicts of the capitalist system will be reconstructed. This reconstruction leads to the thesis that contradictions of the globalisation of the lifeworld have consolidated the social structural half-positions of workers without the full entitlements of citizenship & alternatively citizens without the full entitlements of work. In this way, some of the institutional channels that had limited the subjective experience of the contradictions of social integration have been undermined & it will be suggested that in many developed nation states this has altered the dynamics of social conflicts. Specifically, these aspects of the globalisation of the lifeworld will be shown to be relevant to the French riots of late 2005 & its violent acts of retribution in response to an accumulation of damages.

2008S00167
Browne, Craig Alan Richard (Department of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, 2006 [tel: 61-2-93512665; fax: 61-2-90369380; e-mail: craig.browne@usyd.edu.au]), **From the Sociological Imagination to Social Imaginaries: Multiple Modernities and the Paradoxes of Transformation,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper contends that the most significant conceptual shifts in contemporary social theory are those associated with the notion of social imaginaries & the perspective of multiple modernities. It will be argued that these should indeed be considered mutually reinforcing standpoints & that both the notion of social imaginaries & multiple modernities reconsider the problematiques of classical sociological theory, such as capitalism, democracy and revolution. According to Charles Taylor, the invoking of civil society by the movements of 1989 drew heavily on the modern social imaginary of a moral order of mutual benefit & its self-understanding of the 'practices & outlooks of democratic self-rule'. Likewise, the analyses of 1989 from the perspective of multiple modernities have highlighted the competing projects of modernisation & the different historical trajectories of institutionalising transformations. By contrast, many alternate influential perspectives have proven unable to satisfy the various normative & empirical demands of social theory. It will be argued that postmodernism, the risk society, & globalisation should be regarded as providing limited insights into the permutations of the capitalist imaginary & the paradoxes of transformation. Finally, some of the tensions between the different elaborations of social imaginaries & multiple modernities will be explored, as the contrasting conceptualisations seem to reflect differences in the assessment of the relationships between religion & democracy, capitalism & civil society.

2008S00168
Brunel, Jean (CERIC Université Paul Valéry, Montpellier, France [tel: +33681388269; e-mail: jean.brunel@univ-montp3.fr]), **La mise en scène de l'élu sur les sites web de collectivités** (The Production of Elected Officials on Community Web Sites), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)
¶ The increasingly important presence of local communities on the Web is accompanied by a complexification of their web sites, which deliver an ever increasing number of information & service messages online for viewers. Thus the web sites developed are displayed as new means of access to municipal information as well as to an ever increasing number of administrative actions online. But these web sites are also new methods of presentation & production of local elected officials & of the municipality. In effect, "alongside" citizen information bulletins (linked to life in the city) & administrative bulletins (linked to administrative acts of an individual), these sites also present political & citizen bulletins, linked to local democracy & to the election of those responsible for the city. The web site becomes thus an "opportunity" to allow the viewers to see local elected officials & the municipality on the Internet. Based on a study of web sites of French communities with populations of more than 100,000, this paper presents a comparative analysis of productions in order to identify the construction of a new virtual public space on the local level & proposes the conceptualization of a typology of the sites.

2008S00169
Bruquetas, Carlos & Olid, Evangelina (Instituto De Estadística De Andalucia, Leonardo Da Vinci, Pabellón De Nueva Zelanda, La Cartuja, Sevilla [tel: 0034 953212993; e-mail: eolid@ujaen.es]), **Familia y Mercado de Trabajo en Andalucia. Ayudas económicas a los desempleados** (Family and Labor Mar-

ket in Andalucia, Economic Help for the Unemployed), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ Drawing on data from on the Survey on Family Networks in Andalucia, different approximations of family solidarity in situations of unemployment & inactivity were constructed. The work units considered differed by individual; thus the meaning of identical work situations varied as a function of the characteristics of the family collective. The conceptual difficulty of this approach is noted. In our case, despite the methodological difficulties, we opted to use three elements of analysis: the household, the nearby family network, & the complete family network. In Andalucia, some of the minimum occupation figures of the European context were recorded, except for some regions of the new member countries of the UE-27. In considering the panorama of households & family networks, some collectives especially affected by lack of occupation are emphasized. This characteristic is marked in the poor welfare state, where there is a shortage of assistance. However, nothing indicates a breakage of the family model. One of the most important factors in understanding this is the role that a sinking economy plays. It is contended here that family solidarity is another of the strategies that enable people to confront labor market shortages.

2008S00170

Bühler-Niederberger, Doris (University of Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany, 42097, Gaussstrasse 20 [tel: +049 202 439 22 83; e-mail: buehler@uni-wuppertal.de]), **The Public Images of Children - Between Political and Expert Claims,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Based on several of my empirical studies I will try to analyze the peculiarities of public debates which focus on children. Such debates prove to be a mixture of scientific & moral arguments: (1) In a moral turn of such debates children represent a "power of innocence" that becomes instrumentalized to judge effectively about the moral standing of persons, mostly political or ideological adversaries, & of a wide array of events. (2) In a more professional turn of such debates the difference & (natural) otherness of children becomes underlined in what may be called a "separative view." It is this difference which makes the expert view & intervention indispensable & therefore legitimates expert claims concerning children. These lines of argumentation may well become intertwined during public debates & they support each other in getting attention & plausibility for some political and expert claims. On the other hand, they prove to be an obstacle to approaches & solutions which take children's individual needs, situations, & capacities into account as they result in a stereotype & pathologizing view. Childhood sociologists are meandering between reflexivity concerning the pitfalls of such debates & own advocatory claims for children's rights.

2008S00171

Burgess, Adam & Horii, Mitsutoshii (SSPSSR, Cornwallis Building, University of Kent, Canterbury, UK [tel: 01227 827540; e-mail: a.burgess@kent.ac.uk]), **Establishing the Discourse of (Sexual) Risk: The Case of the Emergence of Women-Only Train Carriages in Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Women-only train carriages have been long-established in India, are a growing phenomenon in developing countries such as Brazil and Mexico, & have more recently emerged in Japan. This paper is based on 155 surveys carried out face-to-face with young women in Tokyo in August 2007, aimed at beginning to answer these questions by asking about their use & perception of women-only carriages. Women-only carriages were institutionalised through the discourse of 'groping/groper' or *chikan*, but the elevation of *chikan* risks both conflates the range of different reasons women choose to use these carriages, & obscures the wider sociological development behind these different motives. Young women cite the habits, the smell--effectively just the very presence of older men as something they wish to avoid, rather than only the sexual threat they might pose. Young women's desire to establish physical distance between themselves & older men attests to a sharp sociological distance between the two. This generational gap may represent both a specifically Japanese development, & a more global problem of masculinity's adaptation to late modern gender equality. Symbolically, *chikan* can be seen to represent a decline & rejection of 'white-collar corporate masculinity' which was dominant during the age of economic boom.

2008S00172

Burgess, Adam & Moore, Sarah (SSPSSR, University of Kent, Cornwallis Building, Canterbury, Kent [tel: 01227 827540; e-mail: a.burgess@kent.ac.uk]), **Displacing Uncertainty through Pre-cautionary Ritual: Anglo-American Drink Spiking Concerns,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper explores heightened student perceptions of drink spiking in the light of its rejection as an urban legend by police & medical authorities, based on surveys & interviews with students at four universities in the UK & US. Seeking to understand risk perceptions socially, it explores how uncertainties surrounding women's experience of public drinking might be displaced and embodied in the spectre of the drink spiker.

2008S00173

Burgueño, Luz Berthila (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), Circuito Mario de la Cueva s/n, Ciudad Universitaria. Coyoacan, México, Distrito Federal CP. 04510 [tel: 52 55 50168284; e-mail: luzzbbd@yahoo.com]), **La responsabilidad colectiva en México frente a la sociedad del riesgo** (Collective Responsibility in Mexico Facing the Risk Society), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ In the current risk society we increasingly depend on the behavior of third parties that put all citizens in danger & uncertainty, eg, of contamination, climate change, responsibility for products, etc. From this comes the vital necessity of generating greater limits to supra-individual behaviors & supporting us with collective risks & the rights of future generations. For this, we must start with analysis on the normative instruments that the Mexican government counts on in matters of regulation of individual criminal responsibility in the face of civil & administrative responsibility. Second, reflections are offered on the lack of normativity that regulates collective responsibility in Mexico, & the vital necessity of establishing a figure of authority to hold responsible all those that, forming part of an organization, have played a part in the creation of a harmful result or a risk for the collectivity. Only in the measure that we are responsible for our behaviors, & the impact they generate, can we put a stop to the criminality that rapes the legal goods of future generations.

2008S00174

Burkert, Carola & Spross, Cornelia (Institute for Employment Research, Nuremberg, Germany, 90478 [tel: ++49-69-6670319; fax: ++49-69-6670499; e-mail: carola.burkert@iab.de]), **Sooner or Later: Changing Perception of Older Workers in Labour Markets in an European Comparison - Have National Perspectives Changed or Is It an European Construct?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The strongly propagated culture of early retirement could have been found in nearly all welfare states & resulted, with nuances, in constructed age images & their common goals. The predicted qualitative & quantitative development of the potential labour force together with the insecure funding of the social security system have been leading to a changing attitude towards older workers & the use of early retirement measures. Therefore, politicians, companies & workers will also have to adapt. Most European countries attempted to entrench new age images by introducing different campaigns to keep older workers in employment, visible also under the influence of the European Employment Strategy or by the duty of implementing the European anti-discrimination directives. Our contribution analyses - in a country - comparative perspective & over a specific period of time different approaches on how the relevant actors have changed their attitudes, including the presentation of labour-market indicators. As an example we also present survey results of the IAB Establishment Panel which reveal the views of German enterprises towards older workers.

2008S00175

Burns, Tom R. & Machado, Nora (Department of Sociology, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden 75108 [tel: 0046-708247050; e-mail: tomburns@stanford.edu]), **Technology and Complexity: The Perspective of Actor-System-Dynamics on Complex Sociotechnical Systems, Uncertainty, and Risk,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This article argues & illustrates the important scientific role that a systems approach can play within the social sciences and humanities, above all through its contribution to a common language, shared conceptualisations, & theoretical integration in the face of the extreme (and growing) fragmentation among the social sciences (and between the social sciences & the natural sciences). The article outlines actor-system-dynamics theory (ASD), a systems theoretic approach, & applies it to the analysis of technology & socio-technical systems. The paper is divided into 5 parts: there is a brief introduction (section I) to actor-system dynamics (ASD) theory. Section II conceptualizes technology and sociotechnical system & some of the problems of constraining and regulating them. Section III treats risk

& risk analysis in a systems perspective. The paper goes on in Section IV to conceptualize risky systems, that is systems that embody risk and generate risks. Capitalism as a particular type of socio-economic system is used to illustrate this critical idea. Section V considers several principles which may serve to guide policy-making and regulation with respect to complex technologies and sociotechnical systems, in particular, those which entail high risk.

2008S00176
Burns, Tom R. & Roszkowska, Ewa (Sociology Department, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden 75108 [tel: 0046-708247050; e-mail: tomburns@stanford.edu]), **Complex Risk Judgments: Application of GGT to Multi-Dimensional Values and Decisions,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Risk modelling & assessment is a substantial enterprise in contemporary science & policymaking. Decision-makers make evaluative judgments (concerning benefits & costs) about states of the world, at the same time that they make likelihood judgments. Some risk researchers distinguish between risk & uncertainty, to stress the different degrees of knowledge facing many decision-makers & the boundedness of risk calculations. This paper shows how risk & uncertainty judgments can be conceptualized & analyzed in a single perspective, applying a few key concepts & principles of generalized game theory (GGT). The GGT conceptualization shows distinct ways in which evaluative judgments are combined with likelihood judgments. Different modallities for making such composite judgments generate varying decisions among alternatives, depending on the social context, key components of value & likelihood judgments, & ways in which these are combined through the judgment modalities as a basis for making decisions (one of the standard modalities consists of the usually expected value or utility format using a well-defined value or utility function combined with a probability distribution over outcomes). The approach is applicable to multi-value (multi-criteria) decision-making with various forms of likelihood judgments as a part of complex decision-making processes. The conceptualisation results in the formulation of four (4) distinct context-dependent decision-making models, distinguishable in terms of the properties of elementary judgment & judgment modalities. Model I represents classical theory will full quantification and commensurability of evaluative judgments & probability estimates and where a maximization of value principle applies in making decisions. Model II involves judgments which are quantified but not commensurable & integratable & where actors apply algorithms or rule complexes for multi-criteria decision-making. Model III involves non-quantification & non-commensurability but partial ordering of value judgments on diverse dimensions & fuzzy judgments about likelihoods & where actors apply an algorithm or rule complex that operates with partial orderings & fuzzy judgments to reach decisions. Model IV concerns a non-reducible "package" which is either a constructed partial ideal or comparable to an established ideal; decision-making is based on a "close enough" fuzzy judgment. The four models are illustrated with concrete illustrations.

2008S00177
Burns, Tom R. & Witoszek, Nina (Department of Sociology, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden 75108 [tel: 0046708247050; e-mail: tomburns@stamfprd.edu]), **The Crisis of Our Planet and the Shaping of a Sustainable Society: Toward a New Humanistic Agenda,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The point of departure of this article is the massive & accelerating destruction of the planet earth. Reversal of this tragic development & the achievement of sustainability cannot be accomplished without major changes in the institutions & cultural formations of modern & modernizing societies. The paper stresses the need to redirect & transform economic, political, scientific and educational systems in order to protect planet earth & to accomplish sustainable development. In the spirit of the Brundtland report (1987), the article singles out not only the profound institutional & cultural barriers to accomplishing a more sustainable development but indicates some of the radical steps and strategies necessary: the transformation of capitalism, the transformation of politics & regulation, the restructuring of science & education, a revolution in culture. The article points out several untapped forms of education, in part viewing society as a learning system, & as a system where a multitude of small actions can make a major difference. The article ends with a declaration of a new humanistic agenda for a global future based on creative adaptation.

2008S00178
Burton-Jeangros, Claudine, Hammer, Raphaël & Cavalli,

Samuele (Department of Sociology, University of Geneva, 40, bd du Pont d'Arve, 1211 Genève 4, Switzerland [tel: +41 22 379 88 72; fax: +41 22 379 83 25; e-mail: claudine.jeangros@socio.unige.ch]), **Risk Management Strategies of Patients in the Context of Pregnancy Medical Surveillance,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Information about risks & strategies to handle these are nowadays central in doctor-patient relationships. Besides the reinforcement of a normative framework in terms of patient rights and professional duties in regards to information, patients' expectations towards medical doctors & medical technology are evolving. The medical surveillance of pregnancy constitutes an adequate context to assess how lay & medical perspectives on risk overlap, but also conflict with each other. Semi-focused interviews will be conducted with 50 pregnant women. The medical doctors point of view will also be studied, through a review of professional guidelines related to pregnancy & through semi-focused interviews with 20 gynaecologists-obstetricians. This presentation, focused on the patients' interviews, will examine the representations pregnant women have of medical risks associated to pregnancy, the sources of information & knowledge they value in their definitions of risks. Their relationship to the gynaecologist-obstetrician around information & risk management will also be examined, including issues of trust & quality of care. This project will provide important insights on the construction of lay strategies towards risk, in a context - the medical surveillance of pregnancy - where both professional guidelines & law regulation define expert risk management.

2008S00179
Busso, Mariana & Bisio, Raul (Ceil-Piette Del Conicet, Buenos Aires, Argentina, CP1083 [tel: 0054 11 49527440; fax: 0054 11 49527440; e-mail: mariana.busso@univmed.fr]), **La intersección entre espacios domé laborales en jóvenes precarizados de sectores populares. Morfología y dinámicas de negociaciones, consensos y conflictos a partir de un caso en la Argentina de hoy** (The Intersection between Domestic and Work Spaces among Vulnerable Youth of the Popular Sectors. Morphology and Dynamics of Negotiations, Agreements and Conflicts Based on a Case in Argentina Today), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)
¶ Work spaces are not isolated spheres with their own dynamics, but rather are permeated by other spheres such as the domestic or family spheres. The work activity of subjects thus seems to be mediated by & to respond to a "form of being, of doing, & of thinking about the ties" between the subjects & their families. In this framework, this paper proposes to analyze the characteristics of the intersection of the domestic & work spaces in the case of young workers of the popular sectors. In particular, it studies what happens those vulnerable youth found working in urban commercial street markets (of fruits & vegetables or of clothing & various products), based on a case study in the city of La Plata, Argentina. Examining the intersection of the domestic & work spheres in a group of such youth involves primarily taking into account the dynamics of negotiation, agreements, &/or conflicts between both spaces. The paper seeks to identify in these intersections the dominant processes (autonomy, competence, or tension); mandates & values (homogeneous & in destructuration); practices & behaviors (refuge, resilience); & representation & identity (of oneself & those around one). Observation & analysis of what happens in the two different types of street markets allows us, through a comparative analysis, to identify empirical similarities & differences in the dynamics of the intersection between the domestic sphere & the two different work spheres. (Abstract shortened by ProQuest.)

2008S00180
Bustamante, Juan Jose (The University of Texas-Pan American/ Michigan State University, 1201 West University Drive [tel: 5177750202; e-mail: jbustamant@utpa.edu]), **The U.S. Mexican Immigrant Family in a Changing Society: A Critical Overview,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper follows a twofold format. First, it presents a critical overview of the conventional literature on the Mexican immigrant family in the U.S., its major themes, & shortcomings. Then, shifting frameworks, it shows how alternative approaches on emerging immigrant family forms contest this conventional literature. Being culture the major approach in which conventional literature looks at the immigrant family as the source of major debates, cultural deficient embedded-themes emerge to be critically analyzed. To contend these perceptions, this paper draws on alternative frameworks based on structure inequality & feminist models. They examine how the transformation of U.S. social institutions, such as the economy, labor, & public policy, reconfigure immigrant family structures shift-

ing away from cultural deficient models. First, despite the perception of the monolithic composition of the immigrant family based on close-knit, multigenerational bonds, Mexican immigrant families are structurally diverse shaped by asymmetrical historical, social, and economic institutional forces; therefore, it is crucial to recognize that different forms of immigrant family structures emerge. Second, immigrant families are socially constructed. Regardless of the conventional research position, which presumes that immigrant families are products of culture deprivation, structure inequality scholarship examines how historical and present social forces–not only culture–have perpetuated the marginality of the Mexican immigrant family vis-à-vis the mainstream family. Lastly, much of the conventional scholarly work on immigrant families supports the notion of a patriarchal structure based on power & authority embedded to culture as a deficient model. Yet, emergent feminist scholars have contributed with further insights about new family forms & gender rearrangements. Gender not only shapes family, many times intersect with race & class reorganizing the immigrant family structure in relation to mainstream society.

2008S00181

Butkeviciene, Egle & Vaidelyte, Egle (Department of Sociology, Kaunas University of Technology, Kaunas, Lithuania [e-mail: egle.butkeviciene@ktu.lt]), **Information Society in Post-Communist Context: Patterns and Social Implications of ICT Diffusion in Rural Communities of Lithuania,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The internet & other ICT are novel for most of societies, especially for the post-communist countries such as Lithuania. ICT could therefore be approached as an innovation. The analysis of theoretical approaches also indicates several features that are important for understanding of role of ICT in social & economical development of post-communist societies: the emergence of new modes and conditions of social interaction, emphasizing networking and mobility, & new kinds of divide, particularly perceived not only in terms of gender, age, income, education, but also in terms of access to the information & information technologies. The paper aims to explore the patterns & social implications of ICT diffusion in the rural communities of Lithuania. The paper is based on a public opinion survey of rural population & a series of focus group discussions with the members of rural community centres. Referring to the theory of diffusion of innovations, the adoption of the internet by Lithuanian rural dwellers can be considered as being in the early adoption phase. As the study finds out, those rural dwellers that are most engaged in community activities & civic participation are at the same time among innovators in the adoption of internet & other ICT.

2008S00182

Butler, Catherine (Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom, CF10 3AT [tel: 02920 876520; e-mail: butlercc1@cardiff.ac.uk]), **Morality and Climate Change: Is Leaving Your T.V on Standby a Risky Behaviour?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ There is a growing literature which examines the ways in which 'risky behaviours' can also be regarded as immoral. For example, O'Malley (1996) points to this tendency in relation to health, noting that risky behaviours can be portrayed as not only 'unhealthy' but, some would suggest, immoral. In this paper, these notions relating to risk are examined in connection with climate change. In UK discourses about climate change certain behaviours are designated as responsible and/or good & correspondingly as irresponsible and/or bad (e.g. leaving your TV on standby). The decision to engage or not engage in these behaviours can be seen as becoming moralised in the context of climate change. As a first point, the extent to which individual behaviours linked to climate change can be interpreted in relation to literature which explores the notion of 'risky behaviours' is examined. Of interest are issues associated with cross generational responsibility & ethics, the apparent disjunction between the scale of the issue & the sorts of individual behaviours in question, & the extent to which these behaviours can be understood as 'risky'. Following this, focus group discussions with members of the British lay public (N-96) are drawn upon to examine public(s) consideration of & responses to the moral undertones of climate change discourses.

2008S00183

Byfield, Natalie P. (Department of Sociology & Anthropology, St. John's University, Queens, New York, 11439 [tel: (718) 990-1976; e-mail: byfieldn@stjohns.edu]), **At a Loss for Words,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper investigates the relationship between public discourse and the organization of institutions. It suggests that the structure of institutions is a type of language in our public discourse. The relationship between public discourse & institutional organization is explored through a study of the newspaper coverage of the Central Park Jogger Story, a 1989 incident in which a white, female investment banker jogging through New York City's Central Park was raped & a group of six Black & Latino teenage boys who were falsely charged & convicted. Data is gathered from a content analysis of a sample of 251 newspaper articles about the incident published over a period of 14 years. An examination of the sources in the coverage found that the suspects' defense attorneys were the most paraphrased. Over the 14 years, they were paraphrased in 36 percent of the articles as compared to the District Attorney's office paraphrased in 30 percent, & the police in 27 percent of the articles. Despite this reliance on the suspects' attorneys, the language of the coverage was extremely racialized because of the structure of the media organizations & their relationship to the police.

2008S00184

Byrd, Krystina Marie (University of Colorado at Boulder, 552 UCB Boulder, CO 80309-0552 [tel: 818-653-0938; fax: 303-492-7115; e-mail: goULfiggure@sbcglobal.net]), **In the Wake of the Sleeping Dragon: A Study of the U.S. Audience's Perception of China,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Inspired by China's rapid economical growth, the hosting of the 2008 Olympics & an increase in American business being sent to China, this study qualitatively explores how the U.S. audience is receiving these messages from the media & how they are constructing their views of China. A review of audience reception studies, beginning with the hypodermic needle theory to Stuart Hall's encoding/decoding model, along with the containment and engagement theory proposing how to deal with China has lead to the exploration of two research questions. The questions concern the initial view of China by American audiences as well as the role the U.S. news media play in constructing those views. The results of this study show a close relation between U.S. news headlines and American's vocabulary when describing China. One implication is a negative connotation from individuals who use "China" when referring to the Chinese government; findings such as this present a danger in media language among American citizens in relation to international policy & unfamiliar ethnicities.

2008S00185

Cabral, Benedita Edina da Silva Lima (Departamento de Sociologia e Antropologia/Universidade Federal de Campina Grande, Campina Grande, Paraíba/Brasil, 58109040 [tel: (55-83) 33425608; fax: (55-83) 3310-1203; e-mail: beneditaedina@yahoo.com.br]), **Elderly and Family - Contemporary Multigenerational Brazilian Family Sustainability,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The Sociology of Aging deal systematically with the Elderly & Family relationship & confirm the traditional expectation of the intergenerational solidarity. In Latin-American societies, including Brazilian society, multigenerational family living together is widespread, especially among poor people due to social-economic challenges. According to the polls, family appears as an institution of greater prestige for all social classes confirming former representations of "the safe place." In the meanwhile, it is noted that the multigenerational coexistence is often little favorable to the elderly. In a 2006 survey with 200 elderly people from Campina Grande, northeast of Brazil, I observed that most of these people live with a family of three or four generations & confirm the last decades tendencies shown below: Expressive frequency of older women in leadership; Intense presence of children, young & adults in family coexistence; In family arrangements the elderly appear as the providers & have retirement / pension income, they also are the owner of the house; The elderly do the domestic work & have an inverse relationship of care with the other generations, emphasizing moral value of the family & treating their grandchildren as their own children. The study shows that the sustainability of the multigenerational family is threatened by poor distribution of wealth & responsibility among generations, whose compromises are not reciprocal. Author Keywords: Elderly, family, generations, multigenerational, sustainability

2008S00186

Camarena-Cordova, Rosa Maria (Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Circuito Mario de la Cueva, Ciudad Universitaria, México, D.F., México 04510 [tel: +52 55 56227400 ext 289; fax: +52 55 56227562;

e-mail: rcamaren@servidor.unam.mx]), **Youth Migration and Its Impact on Population Age-Structure in Some Regions of Mexico,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Over the last years Mexico has witnessed a considerable increase in its migration, special but not exclusively, among young pertaining to most deprived sectors of population & marginalized rural areas. This has had important consequences on the population age structure of several regions of the country, many of which already show clear signals of reduction & imbalance in their young people. Dealing with census & survey data, this communication aims to examine young's participation in migratory flows inside and outside the country, especially towards the United States. It analyses the intensity of flows, the characteristics of youth's migratory movements in aspects such as places of origin and destiny, duration & motivation, as well as some socio-demographic features of migrant young (sex, age, marital status, education, occupation, etc.), paying particular attention to the impact of youth migration on age-structure changes of origin places.

2008S00187

Camarero, Luis A. (Sociology I, UNED, C/ Senda del Rey s/n. 28040 Madrid. Spain [e-mail: lcamarero@poli.uned.es]), **Rural Masculinization: Exploring the Question,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The Rural masculinization is the imbalance between sexes that it has been produced by gender selective outmigration in rural areas. In European rural areas the masculinization is extreme at young ages. The causes of rural masculinization have been analyzed by many scholars. Bourdieu points the decline of patrimonial agriculture; Whatmore shows the social invisibility of women, especially in the context of family enterprises; Rural Restructuring studies illustrate the restrictive situation of rural labour markets in the engaging of women; Corbett adds the "brain drain" explanation. Our research extends to these theories the importance of daily mobility or commuting. This research analyses the Spanish region of Castilla-León where only 36% of population aged 25-44 are women. A study of the population born in rural areas has been conducted. Two cohorts are studied (1952-56 & 1967-71) in order to determine their current place of residence & the relationship with place of work. Data are obtained from Spanish Population Census (2001). As a conclusion rural masculinization will continue unless local labour markets provide more attractive employment opportunities for women, or women could see recognized their "right to mobility." In fact, commuting is the principal way to women deep-rooting in rural areas.

2008S00188

Camejo, Silvia A. (Universidad Nacional Abierta UNA, Caracas, Distrito Capital Venezuela 1050 [tel: 582125552256; e-mail: scamejo@una.edu.ve]), **Problemas éticos en la administración de la evaluación en educación a distancia** (Ethical Problems in the Administration of Evaluation in Distance Education), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ Evaluation as pedagogical experience is an event that generates learning in those who participate in it; looking at it from the perspective of game theory, one can detect factors that interact & generate conflicts whose solution is reached through a search for balance. In this paper, some theoretical aspects are presented of game theory or the theory of interactive decision making that are used to analyze problems of an administrative nature in evaluation processes in distance education. Based on these basic elements, which are operationalized to compile empirical information about the principal actors in the evaluation of learning at an online university in Venezuela, one can detect both visible & invisible actors, interests, strategies, & finally norms that regulate subjects' behavior in the evaluation process. Acceptance & monitoring of the norms & their possible faults can be explained based on the "game" situation, which can be done in a just manner, fair for all the actors, or biased in favor of some & against others. Presented in conclusion is the feedback that the informant subjects & principal actors of the evaluation process made available to the researcher to enhance the validation of the focus applied to the problem.

2008S00189

Campbell, Iain & Macdonald, Fiona (Centre for Applied Social Research, RMIT University, Mebourne, Australia 3001 [tel: 61-3-9925-3137; fax: 61-3-9925-3088; e-mail: Iain.Campbell@rmit.edu.au]), **Trade Unions and Self-Employed Contracting: New Initiatives in Representing Professional Engineers in Australia,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper presents a case study of the response of one trade union (the Association of Professional Engineers, Scientists and Managers, Australia or APESMA) to the rise of self-employed contracting within an important section of its potential membership (professional engineers). The paper draws on interviews & primary documents gathered in Melbourne in 2006 & 2007. It outlines the transformation of the work of professional engineers in the wake both of the widespread privatization of public utilities & of the expansion of new management practices such as outsourcing. It documents the union's efforts, on the one hand, to separate benign and malign versions of contracting by means of regulation at the workplace level and, on the other hand, to develop new strategies to represent self-employed contractors. While the union's attempts at regulation have achieved some limited success, the adoption of new forms of representation, including new professional and business services, is seen by union officers as likely to be the most effective approach to the issue in the longer term. The overall strategy of APESMA is largely based on an accommodation to the new forms of employment. The paper assesses the new initiatives in representation & the general response of accommodation, & it concludes by considering their relevance to the efforts of other trade unions to deal with the growth of non-standard employment.

2008S00190

Campbell, Iain, Malone, Jenny & Charlesworth, Sara (Centre for Applied Social Research, RMIT University, Melbourne, Australia, 3001 [tel: 61 3 99253137; fax: 61 3 99253088; e-mail: Iain.Campbell@rmit.edu.au]), **"The Overseers Have Become Crueller": Solicitors and Billable Hours,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper presents preliminary results from a research project that examines working-time arrangements amongst solicitors in private practice in Melbourne. As in several other countries, the working-time schedules of lawyers in law firms are characterised by very long daily hours & few opportunities for employee-oriented flexibility. These schedules are both demanding & rigid, & they fit poorly with the needs of a modern, diverse workforce. They impede a good work/life balance & help to push many young solicitors, in particular many young women, out of law firms. This paper takes up the challenge of explaining the dominant working-time pattern. Particular attention is given to the billable hours' system, which has been adapted from a technique for billing clients to a tool for managing & controlling the work of employee solicitors, in particular through the imposition of high targets, close time recording & careful monitoring of the performance of work. As a result, it functions as a vehicle for tight control over the work of employee solicitors, pressing their work into a narrow and inflexible set of working-time arrangements & promoting a pattern of long daily hours. Nevertheless, though powerful, the system of billable hours is only a technical tool. The crucial underlying dynamic seems to stem from management practices & the drive for profit.

2008S00191

Campdepadros, Roger, Santa Cruz, Iñaki & Serradell, Olga ([e-mail: serradel@ehess.fr]), **Democratic Contributions of the Transnational Associations' Movement to the Political Development of Origin and Host Countries,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The phenomenon of transnationality is acquiring greater significance in Spanish society. Through the R+D project entitled TRANSMIGRA: The analysis of processes of Moroccan, Ecuadorian & Romanian economic & political transnationality. Migration as a development factor in origin & host countries (2005-2008), the contributions of the immigrant population to the economic & political development of origin & host societies is being analysed. This paper focuses on the analysis of the participation of the immigrant population in associations from the host country which are linked to associations in the country of origin. Through part of the fieldwork carried out for the R+D TRANSMIGRA project evidence was provided of some of the contributions of the immigrant population to the host & origin societies. These contributions on the one hand can involve going deeper into the processes of democratisation which the countries of origin are immersed in. On the other hand, they can lead to an improvement in democracy in the host countries as multicultural societies.

2008S00192

Campos, Minerva, Boada, Martí & Velázquez, Alejandro (Instituto de Ciencia y Tecnología Ambiental Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, Campus Bellaterra. Edifici C. Torre 5. Planta 4. Cerdanyola del Vallès. 08193. España [tel: +34 93 581 29 74; fax: +34 93 581 33 31; e-mail: minerva.campos@uab.cat]), **Socio-Ecological Approach for the Analysis of Local Adaptive**

Responses to Land Use Change in the Pacific Coast of Michoacan, Mexico, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Nowadays there is a crescent recognition about land use/cover change (LUCC) as the main driver of global change through its interaction with climate, ecosystemic processes, biogeochemical cycles and human activities. Negative processes of LUCC are affecting primarily regions of high biodiversity in tropical regions most of the times associated with regions of significant cultural diversity and economies strongly dependents of natural resources. Human dimension of LUCC is related to different scale social forces that affect nature-society relationships, but also the implication of these changes for human livelihoods & well being. Human dimension is one of the most complex components of global change, overall in those territories were environmental history results of traditional management & local appropriation strategies. Therefore it is important to identify which are the local aspirations related to landscapes values & over land use. The Pacific coast region in Mexico represents a good example for identify the historical, sociodemographic & physical events that are involve in local adaptive responses to negative process of LUCC. We present a methodological approach to describe local responses of socioecological systems to regional modalities of LUCC. Therefore we propose to approach the analysis through the identification of key processes & actors, including system spatial attributes, local knowledge & historical profile.

2008S00193

Canales, Andrea & De los Rios, Danae (Universidad de Santiago de Chile, Alameda 3363, Casa Central Of. 327, Estacion Central, Santiago, Chile [tel: 56-2-7180087; e-mail: acanales@usach.cl]), **Understanding University Dropout among Chilean Students,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The Chilean higher education system has undergone significant changes over the last twenty years. There has been a huge increase in access to higher education, spearheaded by the increase in university enrollment. In 1990, only fourteen percent of the cohort between 18 & 24 years was enrolled in higher education institutions, while in 2007, forty percent from that cohort was enrolled. The expansion has favored the access of new segments of students without providing the supports to succeed in it. This paper tries to explain the conditions that trigger dropout among Chilean students. Using a qualitative & interpretative approach, through interviews & focus groups, the researchers addressed structural & social limitations that prevent students from succeeding in the university system. Research findings suggested that there are two kinds of drop-out: permanent & temporary. The explanatory patterns were different for temporary & permanent drop-out. Temporary drop-out was mainly explained by vocational, socio-cultural & motivational factors, while permanent drop-out was closely related to socioeconomic difficulties. The causes of each kind of drop-out reflected the opportunities & barriers faced by different segments of students. It is necessary to take these differences into account when defining educational policies to address these problems.

2008S00194

Cantú-Bolán, Brenda & García-Landa, Laura (Centro de Enseñanza de Lenguas Extranjeras - UNAM Mēxico, Circuito Interior s/n. Ciudad Uniersitaria. México D.F. [tel: 56457777; fax: 56457777; e-mail: dabner27@gmail.com.mx]), **"Linguistic Vitality and Language Shift of Nahuatlahtolli in Xoxocotla, Morelos (Mexico)",** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The aim of this research is exploring the vitality of Nahuatl or Nahuatlahtolli in Xoxocotla, a large village belonging to the state of Morelos, Mexico. There, this language used by the ancient Aztecs, & the second most spoken in Mexico after Spanish today is still used. We track its linguistic shift process, explore briefly, the possible causes for this & make a comparison between these results & the present-day reality of other Mexican indigenous languages of the country. We are doing this research, applying two kinds of sociolinguistic questionnaires: one regarding language shift & the other regarding attitudes. Besides, we apply a formula that shows numerically the state of Nahuatl shift. The results obtained of 1000 interviews showed that this shift in Xoxocotla has widely spread & there is an increase of pressures for the usage of Spanish. Actually, there is very little transmission of Nahuatl to the new generations. Nahuatl speakers are a mixture of imposed & accepted ideologies & attitudes of Spanish speakers. According to the Pressure Ecology Model (Terborg / García-Landa, 2004) the several pressures that come out of the change of interests have modified the power relations too.

2008S00195

Canzano, Antonello (University 'G. d'Annunzio' of Chieti-Pescara, Via dei Vestini, 31 - 66013 Chieti Scalo, Italy [tel: +39 335 8141771; fax: +39 0871 3556584; e-mail: a.canzano@unich.it]), **The Communication of the Political Values,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ITA)

¶ The paper investigates the transformations which had taken place in the communication of the political & social values. If before the communication was predominantly addressed to the mass parties, that spread the socializing values through the different peripheral structures, today the new parties, in Italy & beforehand also in other countries, as a consequence of the use of media by the politics, privilege an external communication based more & more on the marketing. The investigation intends to verify: (1) if the structural modifications of the parties also involve changes in the communication of the traditional political values connected to the cleavages; (2) if the use of media by the politics, imposing to the leaders to talk to all the citizens, weakens the references to the cleavages; (3) if the search of the consent, especially in to gain the opinion electorate, today decisive, imposes the redefinition of communicative frames that requires the introduction of new values. The paper analyses, in the communicative frames of the parties post and new of Italian centre-right, their alignment to the values of the tradition.

2008S00196

Cappellin, Paola (Programa de Pós graduação Sociologia e Antropologia - Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro - Brazil - 22411 003 [tel: 55 21 22 4712 62; e-mail: cappellin@uol.com.br]), **Crossing the Border between Latin America (Brazil) and Europe (Italy and Norway). Gender Protection and Promotion in Workplace Since 1990s,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Democratization & globalization, as processes at Latin America suggest rethinking what are the constraints - economic, social and cultural - for the expansion of equal opportunity in workplace. The programs & policy of equal opportunity at firms have been different countries in Europe. The differences are valid above all considering the involvement of social actors, the definition of legal mechanisms, the models of bargaining among institutions and civil society. The modifications from the economic changes in the 1990 in the Latin America, stressed that should be introduced the comparison among different national context in order to register the legal framework which have modified labour contracts. Subsequently, the article will compare the Brazilian model in equal opportunity policies with European experience, at national level. The Brazilian case explains the generation & institutional process which react to discriminations, introducing the gender protection. In contrast, the Italy & Norway cases show voluntary or mandatory programs of promotion of equal opportunity. Differences between Brazil & European countries are not based just emphasis, but they are due to different theoretical resources: protection & promotion. This paper forms part of a larger project that is being carried out at the Brazil & Universitá degli Studi di Urbino, by Regione Marche (Italy) & CNPQ (Brazil).

2008S00197

Cardenal de la Nuez, Maria Eugenia (Departamento de Psicología y Sociología, Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain, 35017 [tel: 0034690611854; fax: 0034928458244; e-mail: ecardenal@dps.ulpgc.es]), **Individualization and Risk Theories Examined: The Importance of Family Bonds as Supports in the Transition to Adulthood,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper is a critical reflection on the individualization, risk, or "liquid modernity" applied to the study of youth. These perspectives stress the decline of the traditional social determinants such as class or family on shaping youth transitions and, therefore, the importance of "biographical subjectivization." The evidence from our research, based on a biographical reconstruction of the process of moving into adulthood, invites to question the excess of generalization of these premises. Our analysis is focused on the strategies developed by young Spanish adults with credentials which are still dealing with the transition into the labour market. The interviewees express an intense dependency on their family of origin during the whole process of insertion into the labour market. Following Martuccelli's definition of "supports" as the main stays available to the individual in order to manage social life, the paper analyzes the key aspects of this dependency at the different stages of the transition & the characteristics of intergenerational relationships at the present moment of life, relating these questions to the social origin. It concludes emphasizing the decisive role of the social

bond & the social background despite the pressures to build up a "choice biography."

2008S00198
Cardenas, Julian, Rodríguez, Josep A. & Ramon, Anna (University of Barcelona, Spain [tel: +34934021804; e-mail: eljulian@yahoo.es]), **Politics and Interlockings: Struggles for Power,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Through the study of the world corporate network by interlocking directorates in 2005 we study the success or rejection of mergers and acquisitions. Last decade there has been a high level of international mergers & acquisitions. We look at these processes of international merger & acquisitions as fusions of corporate networks. The decision making is influenced by the previous and future networks in terms of size, national composition & sectoral composition. Moreover, European takeover bids announcements are highly determined by political national-states. Thus, the results show that in merger & acquisitions processes networks matter and politics play a key role.

2008S00199
Cardoso, Ricardo (Research Centre for Territory, Transports and Environment; University of Porto, Porto, Portugal, 4200-465 [e-mail: ricardoc@fe.up.pt]), **State-led Rehabilitation in Portugal and the Right to the (Branded) City,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Established by the central government in 2004, Urban Rehabilitation Societies (SRUs) have become a fundamental tool for state-led intervention in the many decaying urban areas across Portugal. Aimed at rehabilitating so-called critical areas of intervention, these government-owned companies hold a range of responsibilities which shape new forms of urban restructuring in the country. After elaborating an intervention strategy translating a specific urban vision for the defined areas they work in its implementation through real estate mediation or direct initiative. This paper argues that such rehabilitation procedures are explicitly contributing for the gentrification of Portuguese city centres and will ultimately contribute for uneven development across the board. Focusing primarily on Porto's case, where "living downtown is like wearing branded clothes," the aim of this paper is to depict the specificities of such tools of intervention while evaluating their patterns of restructuring against a formulation of the Just City which envisions an urban society allowing for human flourishing across class & ethnic divides through the specification of a material right to the city. Therefore, this paper also seeks to contribute for developing new theories in the intersection between state-led gentrification research & social justice studies.

2008S00200
Carneiro, Maria José T., Rosa, Teresa S. & Medeiros, Camila. (CPDA/UFRRJ, Av. Pres. Vargas 417, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 20. 071-003 [tel: 55.21. 2224-8577 poste 227; fax: 55.21. 2224-8577 poste 204; e-mail: mjcarneiro@terra.com.br]), **Scientific Evidences in the Brazilian Governmental Policy for the Environment,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The relationship between Science & its use by compilers of policy is important for the understanding of the process of building up environmental policies. Some biodiversity conservancy policies, such as those which create conservation unities & the regulation laws on land use in protected areas were selected as object of analysis. The aim was to see whether the decision-makers were supported by scientific evidences or not. Based on the interviews with technical staff for governmental institutions, politicians and scientists, the knowledge mobilized by the compilers of political measures on conservation of biodiversity was identified. We have concluded that knowledge produced by scientific & academic entities is not usually used by environmental compilers of policies. Rather than in systematic bibliographic research on environmental subjects, the decisions are supported either on personal experience or on experts' advices. The measures analyzed were not supported by evidence based on knowledge but on political reasons or economic interests. Paradoxically, compilers see themselves sufficiently well informed in order to take decisions concerning the policy to be implemented. This paper intends to present the rationality supporting these policies & to suggest some explanations for this kind of behavior.

2008S00201
Carrasco, Alejandro (Cambridge University, Mount Pleasant, Cambridge, CB3 0BN, England [e-mail: ac469@cam.ac.uk]), **The Global Education Policy Regime: Exploring Its Impact on Educational Inequality. The Chilean Case,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper aspires to shed light on the ongoing debate about the role that education policy plays in tackling inequality by exploring the impact of contemporary school improvement policies on schools placed in disadvantaged areas. A well-established body of empirical research - in English speaking countries - reports that the current education policy agenda is problematically based on mechanisms of choice, managerialism, & performativity. Although these policy mechanisms are increasingly being expanded in developing world regions, its impact in less industrialised but relatively flourishing countries like Chile remains unexamined. Drawing on in-depth qualitative research conducted during a six-month fieldwork period in five Chilean disadvantaged primary schools, this paper provides evidence to argue that the current Chilean education policy is effectively operating under the principles of such global policy regime. While Chilean education policy aims explicitly to reduce educational inequality, my findings notwithstanding support the claim that Chilean policies employ a set of mechanisms which makes difficult that disadvantaged schools can tackle the deep-rooted impact of broader patterns of social inequality on schooling. The findings show that within a climate of greater pressure to raise standards, the Government is implementing sophisticated methods of 'steering from distance' in order to make the whole schooling process more accountable & auditable. In the whole, this is on daily basis reducing the autonomy, authenticity, and capacity of schools to focus on & deal with the actual difficulties which characterise schools attending more disadvantaged pupils. Another decontextualised policy answer is the standardised understanding ('best practices') of teaching and learning which is impeding to match the real pupils' learning needs. Also, these already under-resourced schools face problems to attract the required funding as result of a market-driven school system, which has re-defined education as a field of struggle for acquiring social advantage. This policy regime is thus transforming the nature of Chilean schools in directions which make difficult the attempt of reducing patterns of educational inequality.

2008S00202
Carrascosa, Eduardo (Department of Social Sciences, State University of Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil, PO box 6110 - Address: Cidade Universitária Zeferino Vaz, Barão Geraldo - Campinas São Paulo - Brasil - post code 13081-970 [tel: 0055 (19) 3521-1615; fax: 0055 (19) 3521-1609; e-mail: eduardocarrascosa@yahoo. com.br]), **Analysis on Naturism,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The research behind this paper concerns naturism as a practice of searching for social identity in the contemporary society. What led to the present questioning was the meaning that can be found behind the belief of a group of people who think human nature is linked to nudity of the body in public spaces. Considering the body as a relevant object towards comprehension of identities is essential to understand how the human body serves as a concrete symbol of belonging. The body can be taken analytically as an arena wherein social performance has a battle & where it can be tried to be taken over in some ways. The intentions of this study, therefore, lie in investigating possible identities (class, gender, nation etc.) operating in naturist groups, associations created upon and to promote the idea of freedom & human progress through the establishment of places where mankind would be closer to its own nature. The belief that one who is naked before others in an ambience under social regulation is exercising one's liberty against repressive impositions, like considering the human body's exposition as a sin or a crime, can be interpreted as a phenomenon derived from a society which not just worships the body & the overall power of its image but give leisure crucial function in the promotion of social action linked to moral & ethic values. The use of the body in this case organises a whole leisure activity upon the distinction based on nudity against dressing, which has its value turned into a pursue of liberty & social change, despite the fact that it is mainly restrict to a leisure space or basically in the 'free time'.

2008S00203
Cartland, Jenifer (Center for Community Partnerships and Health Promotion, Children's Memorial Hospital, 2300 Children's Plaza, Box 157, Chicago, IL 60614 [tel: 312 573 7772; fax: 312 573 7825; e-mail: jcartland@childrensmemorial.org]), **The Role of the Researcher in the Community's Pursuit Of Sustainable Social Change,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ One of the challenges applied researchers face in working with communities to develop interventions is creating social change that can be sustained past the externally-funded period of a pilot project. The pursuit of

sustainability requires community members and researchers to rethink their roles in the community, the way that current community networks function, & how each community member can exercise choice in how these roles & networks are shaped. This paper presents a case study of the role of the researcher (a) in the development of mental health services for children in two high-need rural areas in the Midwestern United States & (b) in the processes by which sustainability is being negotiated in these communities.

2008S00204

Cartland, Jenifer (Center for Community Partnerships and Health Promotion, Children's Memorial Hospital, 2300 Children's Plaza, Box 157 [tel: 312 573 7772; fax: 312 573 7825; e-mail: jcartland@childrensmemorial.org]), **Role Sharing between Evaluators and Stakeholders in Practice,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In the last three decades, program evaluation has sought to engage stakeholders more fully in the evaluative process. But little information has been gathered from stakeholders about how they share in evaluation tasks & whether role sharing leads to confusion or tensions between the evaluator & the stakeholders. This paper reports findings from surveys & interviews with twenty evaluator/project director (lead stakeholder) pairs to explore how they share each other's roles in practice. Based on the interview transcripts, evaluators were grouped into orientation categories (academically-oriented, program-oriented & client-oriented evaluators). We find that evaluators of different orientations share their role with stakeholders in different ways, & that the evaluators & project directors may see the role sharing differently. Contrary to expectations, only one group (the client-oriented evaluators & their project directors) seemed to express confusion about the evaluator role.

2008S00205

Casas, Rosalba (Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Circuito Mario de la Cueva, C.U. México, D.F. 04510 [tel: 52 55 56 22 7371; fax: 52 55 56 22 0536; e-mail: rcasas@servidor.unam.mx]), **Knowledge-Based Social Capital: Can It Help Local Development Processes?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ There is evidence in some Latin American countries, particularly in Mexico, that the forms of generation, distribution, & knowledge interchange are changing, as a result of initiatives taken by individual or institutional actors, & as new policies begin to influence collective actions. This phenomenon is tricky to document, as it implies processes that take place over a long period of time that cannot be easily observed, basically expressed by intangibles. Consideration of learning processes & networking has relevance for policy-making as they could be enhanced and stimulated by policy measures supporting wider development goals. The argument of this paper is that such processes are helping to build a sort of "social capital" where knowledge is the main resource being exchanged & enhanced. It is broadly agreed that social norms and/or social networks are key elements of social capital, as is trust. Social capital is widely seen as a resource that facilitates cooperation within or between groups of people. The aim of this paper is to discuss whether the concept of social capital could be used to characterise what is happening in the production & distribution of knowledge & the interaction between different actors, & then reoriented to help solve specific local, regional or sectorial problems.

2008S00206

Castelló Santamaria, Laia (Dept Sociology, U Autònoma de Barcelona, Cerdanyola del vallès, Spain, 08193 [tel: 0034-619824253; fax: 0034-935812405; e-mail: laia.castello@uab.cat]), **The Reorganization of Domestic and Care Work in the Mediterranean Countries,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Recently, the "Welfare Regimes" of the Mediterranean Countries have suffered from a series of processes of change -population ageing, massive insertion of medium class women in the formal labour market, the diversification of the family unit, an increase in divorce rate, a new way of using personal time… etc. Such processes are having repercussions upon the traditional Mediterranean forms of channelling the daily welfare, which have been based on a familist pattern & the important care work of women. In the face of these changes, Mediterranean households are modifying the daily forms of managing & executing the domestic and family work, which, until today, was carried out without financial remuneration, under invisible conditions & under the self-management of the feminine collective. One of the main effects of this alteration of the daily management of domestic & family work is the increase of households which decide to

"defamiliarize" & remunerate this work. The transposition of this work from the private to the public sphere however, has not professionalised this occupation, which continues developing under a very fragile work regime & in some working conditions that drag sequels of servility.

2008S00207

Castelló, Enric (Department of Communication, Rovira i Virgili University, Tarragona, Spain, 43003 [tel: +34 9778531; e-mail: enric.castello@urv.cat]), **Is the Watchdog Awake? Journalism, Risk Industries and 'Public Interest' in Proximity Scenarios,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper discusses the second part of the results of a broader research study based on the petrochemical cluster of the Tarragona region (Spain) & the local newspapers & news discourse. In the first stage, the author selected & analyzed 1,337 news pieces referring to the petrochemical industry appearing in main local newspapers during 2006 & 2007. The results showed how local media constructed a 'positive frame' around the industry, related to economic & technological progress, & that little space were dedicated to discourses related to environment or negative consequences of pollution. This second part focused on the professional & organizational causes of the attenuation of the 'watchdog' function of the press. The journalists are subjected to conditionings of their production context & news making pressures and are limited to offer better information. The paper argues that this dysfunction can become more evident in 'proximity communication' scenarios. The researcher conducted in-depth interviews with the actors involved in news making processes. One of the main results of the research is bringing to light the fact that in the news making process there have been established narrations about 'public interest' that correspond with 'economic and political interest' & that do not take into account other points of view. Once this 'public interest' is considered common sense & taken for granted, journalists do their job as usual, as watchers of these new definitions.

2008S00208

Castillo Berthier, Héctor (Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Circuito Mario de la Cueva S/N Ciudad Universitaria, México D.F. C.P. 04510 [tel: (++52 55) 55 52 32 18; fax: (++52 55) 56 22 75 10; e-mail: berthier@servidor.unam.mx]), **Youth Culture and Social Policies: Flying Circus. (Applied Social Research in Mexico City: 1987-2007),** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In 1987, Mexico City was bombarded by the media on the subject of youth violence & gangs. In Mexico there are currently almost 25 million youngsters between 12 & 24 years of age, almost half of which are in a state of poverty or extreme poverty & there is no clear social policy to care for them. How can Action-Research contribute to a situation of this nature? This was the situation in which Action-Research began working in 1987 to assess the situation of working-class youth identified as "gangs" to curb the growing violence & find mechanisms that would enable them to be reincorporated into a society that regarded them as "adversaries." This gave rise to the Flying Circus, whose name comes from the meetings we held in the streets when we used to wonder what we should call ourselves. Most of them had animal nicknames (The Cat, The Flea, The Dark Animal, etc.) & they said, "We are a bunch of animals, as though we were a circus…but with nowhere to land, we are a Flying Circus (Circo Volador)." Hence, we started to look for a place where the proposal could "settle down," which we achieved a few years later (1994), after 7 years of radiophonic work & the promotion of youth culture, a "Commodatum" Agreement with the City Government, a Revocable Temporary Administrative Permit (PATR by its abbreviation in Spanish), by which we received, free of charge, the loan of a spacious, old movie theatre abandoned for more than 10 years, in exchange of their rehabilitation & maintenance with the collective work of the youngsters, to be used for their attention. After 20 years, this project it's working so hard & it becomes in a good example of replicability for Civil Society Organizations (CSO), to design Social Policies, in different cities and societies. In 2004, this project won the recognition from UN-HABITAT as one of the twelve best Social Practices in the world, because of its capacity of replication.

2008S00209

Castillo, Juan José (Departamento de Estructura Social, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Campus de Somosaguas; 28223 Madrid [tel: +34913942872; fax: +34913942876; e-mail: jjcastillo@cps.ucm.es]), **Software Factories: Organisation and Division of Labour. A Comparative View on the Fluid Work in**

Contemporary Societies, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ Based on a field study conducted in 2006, with a national program of studies on the 'fluidification' of work, directed by the author, presented here is a series of reflections on a larger scale of some the principal problems currently under study in the sociology of work. It is being carried out in the context of rationalization, externalization of the qualified work of programmers, the constitution of chains of diminished value, & the difficulty of recomposing the collective worker that produces a program. The themes dealt with are (1) software workers as analyst of knowledge work; (2) focus: the reconstruction of the processes of production of informational programs, virtual teams & the network, prolonged analysis of work, & nonstop work; (3) general data on "software factories" & their emergence in the last 15 years; (4) four case studies in different regional & social contexts, with special attention to standards as a mechanism of work, the vision of actors, & the division of work; & (5) conclusions: a new international division of knowledge work, proposals for research.

2008S00210
Castro, Ana Lúcia (Centro Universitário SENAC-SP, São Paulo, Brazil. [tel: 11-55-4485 3299; fax: 11-55-5682 7519; e-mail: ana.lcastro@sp.senac.br]), **Cult to the Body and Consumption: Fashion and Beauty Building Life Styles,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Building one's appearance--involving adornments, postures & ways of dressing--increasingly depends on body shapes & volume. Becoming a central element in the process of building contemporary culture identities. For Giddens (1997), both life planning & the adoption of life style options become integrated with body regimes, i.e., in view of today's complexity & fragmentation, the body becomes the central element in the search for more stable senses and references, perhaps because this is the only domain that can still be controlled by individuals. Based on the presumption that the body represents an important territory for building life styles, this study analyzes the cult to the body, a cultural trace that is present throughout contemporary society in general & involves a set of techniques, skills & consumption of material goods in order to accomplish. The communication discusses the obsession towards appearance, expressed by the impressive growth of the beauty industry, as a subjective response to the fragmentation and instability that mark contemporary culture. The growing importance of fitness & fashion, expressed by the impressive economic performance of these sectors, is analyzed based on data related to the beauty industry--highlighted by fashion & cosmetics -, as well as the result of field work carried out at gymnastics academies in the city of São Paulo, Brazil.

2008S00211
Castro, Bárbara (Unicamp / Political Science Department, Campinas, SP, Brazil, 13083-970 [tel: +55 (19) 3521-1596; e-mail: bacastro@gmail.com]), **Self-Management and Entrepreneurism: How to Construct an Ideological Consensus,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Within a theoretical approach, the aim of this paper is considering self-management - in the perspective of the solidarity economy -, as an alternative stabilised by the civil society in order to face the high unemployment rates. One could say that there is no novelty on this, but the State, in Brazil, has utilized the concept of solidarity economy by applying it to public policies development on fostering work with the cooperativism (regarded as the core of workers' democracy). The hypothesis thereby presented states that such policies rely at the same time on the State neoliberalization process, by transferring its responsibility in generating labour positions & income, & on the socialist tradition, by thinking in self-management as a platform to a socialist mode of organizing the economy. The idea according to which the entrepreneurism goes side by side in the construction of this scenery is also presented, thus: it stands as its ideological basis and, in addition, it is one of the factors & it is highlighted - that explain the acceptance, by all of the involved, of the proposal that considers self-management as a way out for the unemployed ones.

2008S00212
Castro, Biancca Scarpeline de (UNICAMP/ IFCH, Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil, 13083-970 [tel: 55-19-32130043; e-mail: bianccastro2@gmail.com]), **Science & Technology and Development,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The development, which several authors characterized in different ways, has, as a characteristic in common among most of those analyses, the importance of the science & technology progress for its consummation. The article proposed has the aim of referring to some points related to science & technology & to the development, pointing, first of all, the importance of the already mentioned binomial for the development different authors' desire, not questioning the definition of the concept itself (comprehending the development as a process). In a second moment, it is intended to highlight the importance of (economical & social) development for science & technology, pointing not only the benefits they can provide, but also the problems & the risks which follow its deficiency & its excess, and, finally, discuss the possibility of solution for those questions in an important theoretical proposal: the sustainable development.

2008S00213
Castro, Talita (Department of Anthropology, Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Cidade Universitária 'Zeferino Vaz', Barão Geraldo, Campinas, SP Brazil [tel: +55 19 32511612; e-mail: talitapcastro@gmail.com]), **Female Narratives in Brazilian Self-Help Books,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ When facing the increase of self-help books presence in Western's everyday life, the social scientist notes its authors refuse to appear as guides to readers. Targeted to different aspects of life (love, marriage, parenthood, business, work, health, money) its counsel strategy builds up itself, most of times, through the gathering of biographies & interviews–fictitious or not–that intent to illustrate victorious & frustrated narratives, the legitimate relations, desires & feelings that men & women should have & feel. Providing the reader what Anthony Giddens has called the individual empowerment, self-help books' authority comes from the diversity that its authors aim to achieve, judging its reader as someone detached from traditional ties that used to stifle its actions & desires: someone free to choose, adopt and/or build up a new life style, religious philosophy or diet. But, underneath the freedom to act's surface that these books sell and promote, the analysis can detect the gender & age differences that constitute & organize them. This research aims to provide a current picture of the recent self-help literature written in Portuguese for Brazilian female adult readers–since the female reader presented by most of the authors is also an important issue.

2008S00214
Castro, Talita (Department of Anthropology, Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Cidade Universitária 'Zeferino Vaz', Barão Geraldo, Campinas, SP Brazil [tel: +55 19 32511612; e-mail: talitapcastro@gmail.com]), **Women in Brazilian Self-Help Books,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The self-help counsel strategy builds up itself, most of times, through the gathering of biographies or interviews–fictitious or not–that intend to illustrate victorious narratives, the legitimate relations, desires & feelings that men & women should have & feel in order to have a good mental health and/or happiness & achievements in different aspects of life. Providing the reader what Anthony Giddens has called individual empowerment, self-help books' authority comes from the diversity that its authors aim to achieve. According to Arlie Hochschild, most books achieve an abduction of feminism. Supposing an ironic post-feminist world where most of feminist's public & intimate claims would have been accomplished advice books tend to lead its readers towards what it seems to be a male emotional ideal: colder, self-sufficient, with poor emotional needs. Underneath the freedom to act's surface that these books sell & promote, the analysis can detect the gender & age differences that constitute and organize them. This research aims to provide a current picture of the recent self-help literature written in Portuguese for Brazilian female adult readers. My main object here is to find out whether and how this image & this strategy can be found.

2008S00215
Cattaneo, Ada (Scienze della Caomunicazione Università Vita-Salute San Raffaele Milano- Italy, Locate Varesino via Mazzini 26 (Como) 22070 [tel: +393470776616; e-mail: ada@adacattaneo.com]), **Hospitainment. Are New Hospitals Transforming from "Suffering Temples" into "Entertainment Machines"?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Background - There's a growing importance of play, enjoyment, entertainment, psycho-physical harmony…in extra-ordinary contexts (mega-malls, thematic parks…), in every-day life as well as in painful, problematic, hard circumstances to soften them. Objectives - The paper deals with occurring transformation of hospitals from suffering temples into scenarios of Postmodern experiences soaked of leisure, holism, "wellthybeing." In particular, it suggests reflections on: international trends in hospital design as well as innovative strategies using leisure, entertainment, aes-

thetic…as new assets in Italian hospitals. Design - The article is divided in 3 areas: (1) a bibliographic analysis drafts the Postmodern sociocultural context; (2) an on-line analysis explores changes in international hospital design/layouts; (3) a research on field gathers some Italian best practices. Results - Postmodern hospitals are progressively incorporating leisure/ entertainment. Layouts and internal design are oriented to an experiential use of colors, lights, materials, forms…Psychology, Gestalt Theory, cromo-therapy, holism & similar disciplines replace severe, cold, rigid, formal, detached atmospheres & moods with ludic, ironic, enjoyable, warm contexts. Serio ludere & hed-holism draft a new paradigm reducing dramatic feelings connected to disease, physical sufferance…Evidences demonstrate their positive influences on patients' behaviors, "wellthybeing." Italian hospitals are moving in an entertainment direction, too. Besides economic problems, some pioneers are worth being mentioned (paintings in Tradate Hospital, S. Raffaele PiTVision…). The increasing presence of mini-malls into hospital is a further sign of change. Author Keywords: leisure, entertainment, hospital layout/design, weellthybeing

2008S00216
Cattaneo, Ada (Life-Health University St. Raphael Milan Italy, Locate Varesino via Mazzini 26 (Como) 22070 [tel: +393470776616; e-mail: ada@adacattaneo.com]), **That Which Does Not Destroy Us Makes Us Stronger. A Study on Anorexia Normalization Processes and Its Communication in Italy,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Introduction - In Italy: anorexia is growing; preventive/health communication is not too common, there's no tradition in fear arousing appeals (FAA). This approach has few effects as it doesn't fit Postmodern society. Nonetheless O. Toscani used it to advertise a clothing brand by an anorexic model. The shocking event trigged many polemics both for FAA & for its commercial purpose. Objectives - the paper aims to find out: evidences on actual perception of anorexia in Italy; anorexics' reactions to Toscani's campaign; suggestions explaining why FAAs should not be used with anorexics. Methods - The study is divided in 3 phases: (1) a bibliographic research sketching Italian context; (2) a socio-semiotic technique analysing Toscani's advertising; (3) 50 colloquium gathering anorexics' feedbacks. Results - Anorexia is growing a 'normal' aspect of life. Toscani's model produces a sort of envy & admiration in anorexics. Discussion - Social 'normalisation' of anorexia urges 'normal' languages/tones to communicate with effective results to 'normal' - anorexics. Besides its impact, FAA tends either to be removed or to produce an opposite effect on its 'supposed' main-audience. Conclusion - Toscani's unethical/unwise-advertising & the spectacularisation of such a dangerous mental-disease are further evidences both of its normalisation & of an incapacity to create effective communications. Anorexics reactions show how far is any solution to defeat the spreading plague, often promoted by fashion. Less cynical-superficiality & a real fine-tuning to anorexics would get better results. Author Keywords: anorexia, mental disease, health promotion/ communication, fear arousing appeal, normalisation

2008S00217
Cavaye, Joyce (Faculty of Health & Social Care, The Open University in Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland, EH15 2RD [tel: +44 (0) 131 549 7904; fax: +44 (0) 131 220 6730; e-mail: j.e. cavaye@open.ac.uk]), **Carers' Responses to the Ageing Body,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The majority of care for older people is provided by informal carers. The type of intimate & personal care required has been recognised as a form of bodywork (Twigg 2000). Many of the existing studies about bodywork have however, centred primarily on paid workers in nursing or social care. This focus means that little is known about unpaid family carers' experiences of bodywork & the associated emotional labour arising from the challenges of caring for older people. This paper draws on a longitudinal, qualitative study which used a grounded theory methodology. Over a period of 28 months, it explored the experiences of carers of older people who were unsupported by formal services & who initially had no help with personal & intimate care. Findings reveal that caregivers are confronted daily with the changing realities of bodywork as they deal with a deteriorating body, increasing levels of dependency and the changing nature of relationships with the care recipient and service providers. The paper argues that younger carers in particular, find bodywork one of the most distressing and challenging parts of their role.

2008S00218
Celestina, Tassang (Dept Sociology & Anthropology, U Buea, Buea, Cameroon 237/p.o box 63 [tel: 237 77472265; e-mail: celes-fru@yahoo.com]), **Globalisation and the Dialectics of Move-**ments: Innovative Household Adjustment Strategies of Women in Cameroon,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Survival Strategies of women in the context of economic adjustment have been a cause for many studies: Extensive & differential survival strategies have developed amongst the various categories of women. The main objective of this research is to study an innovative survival strategy of women which consist of travelling abroad for long or short duration in order to participate more actively in the economy. This study is an evaluation of the strategies adopted by these women, their contribution to household as a whole. To attain this objective a descriptive research on women movement including a survey & case study will be conducted. The study concludes that the migration of women as a survival strategy empowers & also affects gender relations & the household although it may destabilise the family.

2008S00219
Çelik, Ercüment (Department of Sociology, University of Freiburg, Rempartstr 15, Freiburg, Germany, 79085 [tel: 00.49.761. 2033490; fax: 00.49.761.2033493; e-mail: ercumentcelik@gmail. com]), **Street Vendors: A Bridge Between Trade Unions and Social Movements in Contemporary South Africa,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper calls attention to street vendors as promising agents of re-empowering labor movement in post-apartheid South Africa. The author argues that through their new democratic organizations and initiatives i.e. 'World Class Cities For All' Campaign, street vendors play a bridging role between trade unions & social movements. The first part presents some findings of a survey applied to one hundred five street vendors in Durban that elucidate street vendors' perspectives on their class status, their livelihood struggles at their workplace & their homes, their awareness of social movements & their approach to WCCA campaign. The second part demonstrates how the campaign facilitates broader relations between street vendors, social movements & trade unions. Their joint forces demand for the participation of the urban poor in preparations for the 2010 FIFA World Cup. They challenge the authorities to create alternatives to current practices of evicting street vendors & clearing slums where the urban poor lose both their livelihoods & homes. In the last part, the author attempts to situate street vendors in 'social movement unionism' approach. Being both the poor as well as the most vulnerable class of workers, street vendors are building a movement in which their vulnerability brings their demands close to those of other movements of the marginalized. It concludes that this campaign provides an ideal opportunity for COSATU to organize marginalized labor force while at the same time forging links with social movements & other organizations of the poor.

2008S00220
Celik, Ozlem & Gundogdu, Ibrahim (Middle East Technical University/Sociology Department, Ankara, Turkey, 06531 [tel: 00905386563434; e-mail: ozlemcel79@yahoo.com]), **Neoliberal Urban Space: A Socio-Spatial Analysis of Urban Regeneration in Istanbul,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ As it is seen in many cities, the city of Istanbul has experienced fundamental spatial restructuring through gentrification, large scaled urban investments & urban regeneration projects since 2000s when Turkey has begun to be involved in globalization process in a more intense manner. In this context the city of Istanbul has appeared as both a loci & foci of this process. During this period, in 2004, Istanbul Metropolitan Planning & Urban Design Center (IMP) founded by central & local authorities in an unconventional manner, emerged as a new urban governance model. And a group of experts are assigned to prepare the metropolitan plans of the city in IMP. The main planning studies of IMP, 1/100.000 and 1/25. 000 scaled plans, & its urban regeneration projects aim to create a particular urban space in which new middle classes and tourists are invited back to the city center, while disadvantaged groups are excluded & evicted to move to the peripheries of the city. Our paper will argue that such a fundamental spatial restructuring process is an integral part of the neoliberal policies that has been taken a further step, as the country has been much involved in global flows of capital, especially after her candidacy for the EU membership. Author Keywords: neoliberalism, urban space, urban regeneration, urban governance, Istanbul

2008S00221
Cengiz, Serpil Aygun (Baskent University, Faculty of Communication, Ankara Turkey 06370 [tel: 90 312 2552114; fax: 90 312 2341151; e-mail: scengiz@baskent.edu.tr]), **The Representation**

of Schizophrenia in Turkish News Coverage, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Schizophrenia, a mental illness which affects 1% of people worldwide, can be treated with medication. Unlike public opinion, this disease does not result in "split personality," & it is not caused by poverty, bad parenting or childhood trauma. Most importantly, schizophrenics are generally not violent. However, the distorted presentation of this illness (with the other mental illnesses) is very common in media. For this research which aims to be a descriptive one, schizophrenia-related news from the national Turkish print media between August & November 2007 are analysed. As a result, it has been observed that almost half of the coverage is related to crime & violence, & very few of them are positive. Text & image analysis of such news shows that in Turkish print media the depiction of schizophrenia promotes negative stereotypes. Hence, media professionals should have the responsibility to use appropriate language to increase public awareness about schizophrenia, which, in the end, will help reducing the stigma towards this disease & schizophrenic patients.

2008S00222

Centemeri, Laura (Center for Social Studies, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal [e-mail: centemeri@ces.uc.pt]), **Environmental Damage as Externality: A Sociological Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Starting from the economic definition of environmental problems as externalities, nowadays the dominant frame in environmental policies, the aim of this paper is to propose a broader sociological perspective on environmental damage as externality. A sociological approach enables not only to take into account a pluralism of instruments for the collective choice besides the economic ones, but as well a pluralism of forms of qualifying the damage. This implies to recognize as relevant for the collective decision different forms of knowledge about environmental damage, included those more embedded in the local contexts affected by the damage. The economic frame is then just one of the legitimate ways to qualify the damage. In order to internalize and, most of all, to repair in an effective way the environmental damage, its social and political nature can not be bypassed in the name of a technical or expert definition. This calls for instruments of public action that can include the variety of actors concerned by the damage & that are sensitive not only to the necessity of "mediation" between different definitions of the public interest but as well of "translation," with respect to forms of "local" knowledge that have to be made publicly recognizable.

2008S00223

Centemeri, Laura (Center for Social Studies-University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal [e-mail: centemeri@ces.uc.pt]), **Toxic Contaminated Communities Coping with Chronic Chemical Risk: The Case of Seveso,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper deals with the question of how to give account of the differences observed in the way communities respond to Chronic Technological Disasters (CTDs). Starting from the fact that CTDs are radically different from any other kind of environmental damage because of the elusive nature of the risk they engender (usually toxic contamination), intracommunity conflicts are widely considered in literature as a virtually inevitable outcome of these events. Nevertheless, most recent research works about community responses to CTD bring to us evidence of more "consensual patterns." Trying to go over the dualism of consensual vs conflictual responses, we propose an interpretative frame based on the analytical tools of the pragmatic sociology of the "regimes of engagement." The analysis of the Seveso community response to the dioxin contamination caused by the industrial accident of the 10th of July 1976 will help us in pointing out three main issues crucial to explain the response to CTDs: (1) how the problem is discovered (historicity); (2) how the problem affects the community (visibility); (3) how the problem is framed as a "common" problem by public actors & by the affected community (controversy).

2008S00224

Cestor, Elisabeth (EHESS Marseille, Vieille Charité - 13002 Marseille [tel: 00 33 6 82 39 71 54; e-mail: courrier@hotmail.fr]), **Rap en terre dislam. Le cas du Maghreb** (Rap in Muslim Regions. The Case of the Maghreb), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)

¶ The practice of hip-hop is in full development in cities of Muslim countries & the Maghreb situation is a very interesting title for a sociologist to study. Based on research gathering life histories, text analyses, behavioral observations, & an inventory of actions in this milieu in Algeria, Morocco, & Tunisia, the author looks into the local areas for this practice.

This cannot, however, be considered without being also looking at it in the international context. This form of participation in modernity is in effect made possible by satellite channels, Internet sites, Myspace, etc. Also, the broadcasting network, cadres of possible actions, & developed models are not only local or national. It is necessary to consider as well how people can be linked by new technologies, & of course the geographic situation. In this sense, belonging to the hip hop milieu would be for youth of the Maghreb an alternative to the lack of anything better to do, the situation in which they find themselves. This opening toward the foreign would be the sign of a desire: becoming a citizen of the world.

2008S00225

Chakraborty, Sonali (Scientific Assistant 'B', Sociological Research Unit, Indian Statistical Institute Kolkata India, 203 B.T road Kolkata-700108, West Bengal [tel: 9103325485710; e-mail: csonali60@hotmail.com]), **Changing Occupational Segregation and Wage Inequality Indian Labour Market,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Occupational gender segregation or clustering of women in some particular occupations is a prominent & significant dimension of gender inequality. Occupational gender segregation restricts one's job opportunity & increases the wage inequality. With increasing participation of women in the labour market from 1990 onwards, the issue occupational segregation by gender has been the focus of study in both academic research & in policy making. According to the labour force survey (2000) of some OECD countries, it is observed that there exists a gap between male & female participation though less than India. The female to male share of total employment for the following OECD countries are as follows: Austria 0.78, Germany 0.77, Luxemburg 0.65, Spain 0.59, & United States 0.89 while in India it is 0.425. Since very limited empirical work have been done on occupational gender segregation for Indian labour market, I intend to capture the changing pattern of occupational segregation & its effect on wage inequality in private & public work place differentiated by rural-urban variance over different time points (1999-2005). To get the changing pattern of segregation, I would compare the employment data for the year 1999-2000 with 2004-2005 employment data. The female share of work participation of India will be compared with that of OECD countries. My assumption is that given patriarchal ordering of Indian society, occupational segregation affects wage inequality between male & female workers. Unit level data on occupations of male & female workers have been used from different rounds (55th to 61st) on employment & unemployment survey of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). The estimated number of male & female workers at national level are calculated using multiplier supplied by NSSO. Economically active people are considered for analysis. NSSO provides information on each member of household & identifies this member's occupation by NIC (National Industrial Classification) & NCO (National Classification of Occupation). Wage data are provided according to weekly status (status of a person for last seven days against NIC, NCO codes), wage inequality for agriculture-non-agriculture sector by rural/urban divide for each job category (NIC/NCO weekly status) is available for comparison with occupational segregation. To measure the degree of segregation, we computed (I) Duncan and Duncan Index of dissimilarity. Considering different occupational categories of NIC code for the year 1990-2000 we have seen that the segregation value is quite high in public sector of rural India for the occupational groups like manufacturing (0.622), Health and social work (.563), Hotel & Restaurant (0.863) & other community social & personal activity (0.651) whereas for urban India segregation values are 0.513, 0.05, 0.529, 0.139 respectively. The results imply that access to secured job of women workers in the rural sector is lower than urban women workers. In real estate, renting, & business activity, segregation is moderate (0.475) for urban public sector & low (0.020) for rural public sector. Urban women are not probably interested in these types of jobs due to their access to other types of jobs and education as well as compared to her rural sisters. Following NCO code, of the same year we have also found a supporting value. For the agriculture sector, very low segregation has been noticed in both urban & rural India. The wage inequality at all India level for non-agriculture sector (0.4982) is higher than the agricultural sector (0.055). Manufacturing (0.337) & wholesale & retail trade (0.359) show moderate wage inequality compared to all other non-agricultural job in rural India. In urban India, a consistent low wage inequality across all categories of workers has been found. The findings of the present study confirm Anker's (2003) proposition that occupational segregation increases wage inequality.

2008S00226

Chandra, Vinod (Reader & Head, Department of Sociology, J N Post Graduate College, Lucknow University, Lucknow India [tel:

+91 9415189200; fax: +091 522 2635563; e-mail: ccyrci@rediffmail.com]), **Representation of Indian Youth in Print Media: Indian Youth in Public Debates,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In twenty first century media plays a powerful role in constructing and reconstructing the images of women, children & youth. The new boundaries of childhood & youth-hood have been portrayed in the media which influence the mind set of common people of the community. The new notions have been developed & old beliefs are destroyed by the media. The media has been a powerful agent not only for mapping the social images of youth but also for construction of their 'new' images. The present study is planned in the light of the existing argument that Indian media in the age of knowledge revolution through information technology is changing the images of Indian youth considerably. This is an exploratory study to find out the nature of youth representation in the Indian Media. This study would explore various aspects of the media representation of the Indian Youth & how this influences in forming their identities. It has been observed that the identity of the youth is often a creation of the way the media represent the youth. For the purpose of exploration the present study has undertaken only the print media in India & the allied publications. Four leading Indian newspaper (the Hindustan Times, The Times of India, The Indian Express & Dainik Jagran) have been taken to identify news stories which refer to youth for content analysis. An analysis has been done to understand the terms used to qualify the Indian Youth; its nature & the various meanings attached to youth. The major findings of the study is that print media is not only reporting the events related to youth but at the same time is redefining the new contours of personality of Indian Youth which is in consonance of 'Images of Global Youth'. Here the thesis is that Indian Youth is passing through a phase in which he or she experience a conflict between the local image of youth and the global image of youth. The local image means that the conventional image or identity of Indian youth, while the global image of youth means the internationally promoted styles and fashion of youth.

2008S00227

Chandra, Vinod (Reader in Sociology, J N Post Graduate College, Lucknow University, Lucknow, India [tel: +9415189200; fax: +91 522 2635563; e-mail: ccyrci@rediffmail.com]), **The Role of State in Policing Children: An evaluation of Child Welfare Policy in Uttar Pradesh, India,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Children are subjects of many agencies. Family is the first agency which gives a shape to the childhood in terms of social and cultural behavior. The school is another influential agent for defining the children's limits & their social & economic behavior through formal education. Above all, the most powerful agent is the 'State' which plays a very crucial role in defining the boundaries of children & their childhood in the civilized world through its 'Child Welfare Policies'. Normally, in this process the State always claims itself as a child friendly agency which protects children from all forms of exploitations and promotes their best interest. In spite of State's claim & its all possible efforts children are knowingly or unknowingly subject to various form of policing e.g. moral policing, social & cultural policing which affects their autonomy. After the inception of Rights of the Child in public debates through out the world there is a contest on children's right & freedom on the one hand and children's protection & welfare on the other hand. India is also experiencing such situation where children's rights & their autonomy are promoted through various acts & policies. At the same time, children's freedom & rights are subject to challenge in the light of social & cultural expectations of various communities. The present study is an attempt to evaluate the Government's Child Welfare Policies in the light of Children's freedom & autonomy.

2008S00228

Chang, Yung-Han, Li, Yaojun & Dale, Angela (Manchester Institute for Social Change, 4th Floor Arthur Lewis Building, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PL, UK [tel: +44 07840344372; e-mail: clara40white@gmail.com]), **Women's Labour Force Participation in Taiwan,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Due to modernization & industrialization, women's employment in Taiwan has been transforming rapidly since the mid 1960's. Previous studies raised various issues on women's labour market participation, mostly with regard to the impact of marriage, pregnancy, & childbirth on women's employment status. There was also qualitative research in this area which paid special attention to the power relation between married women & their husbands. However, in terms of socioeconomic changes, the previous studies have largely failed to structure women's employment status within a dynamic social context. There is also a lack of good analysis on trends of family structure changes & their impacts on women's participation in the labour market. This study aims to fill in the gap in this area. Drawing on large-scale datasets from the Taiwan Social Change Survey (1991, 1996, 2001, 2005), we investigate the transformation of women's employment status & the rationale behind the change. Personal attributes, family structure, class, division of domestic labour, & gender role attitudes are all shown to have significant, albeit differing, effects.

2008S00229

Chari, Anurekha (Department of Sociology, University of Pune, Ganesh Khind Road, Pune, 411007 Maharashtra, India, [tel: 00 91 9403186299; e-mail: anurekha@unipune.ernet.in]), **Locating Citizenship within Development: Microcredit Programmes in Maharashtra, India,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Microcredit programme initiated in the 1980's is celebrated by the Indian state & international development institutions as an, 'ideal' poverty alleviation programme for women. This programme is based on the principle of activating self-help among women & is considered as being empowering. The decade of the 1980's & 1990's in India inaugurated a period, of neo-liberalism. It allowed for the free working of the market & a belief that it will solve problems of poverty. Many scholars have argued that the official microcredit programme has been marked by this philosophy (Joseph 2007, Swaminathan 2007). I analyze the inter-linkages between citizenship, gender & development by evaluating designs of 'microcredit' programme for women presented by three women's organizations, having ideologically distinct assessments of women's discrimination in the private & public spheres. I examine how it integrates feminist concerns with the programme thereby enhancing opportunities for economic empowerment. I ask, how does feminist perspective in the design provide new possibilities for building self-help groups? (Agarwal, 1994) In the paper I use design to imply a) feminist ideas & visions of women's organizations, b) the schemes devised by them to implement these visions & c) the way these relate to the structuring of their internal organizations. I compare the official design implemented by a NGO having a liberal feminist assessment of women's discrimination (Chaitanya) with the designs of an autonomous women's group having a human rights approach to women's emancipation (Mahila Sarvangeen Utkarsh Mandal- MASUM) & a left-political mass based women's organization fighting for democratic rights of women (All India Democratic Women's Association-AIDWA).

2008S00230

Chaturvedi, Manjeet Kumar (Department of Sociology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India, 221005 [tel: +919839911265; e-mail: manjeetchaturvedi@yahoo.com]), **Civil Resistance to Indian Plutonomy,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Indian plutonomy is evident by the size & speed with which the Indian wealthy are buying properties from London to the Indian countryside, acquiring companies & making themselves heard at internationally noted meets. With flamboyant life styles many Indian rich are combining to attain 'monopoly plutonomy' nationally and internationally to make the globalization more tuned to accommodate plutonomies. A hard look at the Indian political economy reveals the way the modern state is positioned vis-á-vis plutonomic machine (Ajay Kapur) expanding by encroaching rural land - the vast economic resource traditionally available to majority Indians for subsistence - is complex in deliberations, slow & even evasive in decision. Rural communities and political parties are responding by resistance movements for their livelihood means. Civil society action is turning violent where ideology bound political parties are running the government. Indian plutonomy has disturbed conventional tools with which the state has functioned. In the 1990's India liberalized with advice to business 'either swim or sink' without state guard, which was responded by corporate resurgence overcoming the financial crisis. New corporate avatar of plutonomy has to perform role in crisis management of civil resistance. Modern state formation in India fit for global plutonomies may therefore slow down.

2008S00231

Chaturvedi, Manjeet Kumar, Chaturvedi, Ishita & Chaturvedi, Ishan (Department of Sociology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India, 221005 [tel: +919839911265; e-mail: manjeetchaturvedi@yahoo.com]), **Applied Knowledge Economy and Global Integration,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Software is used to offer education services online as a product of knowledge economies & societies. Working individuals at middle levels in Islamic countries are increasingly recruiting for western degrees in business, information technology etc. & receiving computer training. Equipped in modern skills these individuals are resources for competencies, add value to their core work & draw public attention. Their type of work acts as a reference in local public spheres that is different from conventional profiles. High net education being provided online by branded & reputed western educational institutions has created human capital (e.g. skilled and trained managers, lawyers, bankers, software engineers) in Islamic countries with a new world view - a party interested in global economy, speaking modern terminology, & creating openings for the 'global' to enter 'local'. This application of knowledge economy is thus contributing in shaping how people behave & what they think. The linkage path between developed knowledge economies through the application of education, to developing knowledge economies, is interesting to look at: a teacher based in the USA uses software developed in India, to teach an online course conducted by a British university to someone working in a bank in Qatar enrolled through an affiliate graduate programme of a Swiss college! This person, now influenced by applied knowledge economy processes as we perceive them, will be a model to many in his/her country. Local communities would regard the class of upwardly mobile educated men & women as role models & appreciate their acquired values. Applied knowledge economy could be an intelligent hope to overcome the critique the clash of civilizations. This in fact is an example of collaboration between civilizations.

2008S00232
Chatzitheochari, Stella & Arber, Sara (Department of Sociology, University of Surrey, Guildford, UK, GU1 2BZ [tel: 00441483683764; e-mail: s.chatzitheochari@surrey.ac.uk]), **Exploring 'Active Ageing': Time Use Patterns of Older People in the UK,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Despite the focus of sociologists of ageing on the concepts of active ageing & the Third Age as a period of fulfilment & an ongoing engagement with a leisured lifestyle, there is a dearth of quantitative studies on how older people actually spend their time. This paper analyzes time use data in order to assess the realization of active ageing for recent cohorts of retirees in the UK & to provide an account of activity patterns in later life. Time use data have rarely been used to cast light on experiences of retirement although they have been shown to provide more accurate estimates of daily patterns than stylized questions. We analyze data from the 2000 Time Use & the 2005 Omnibus Surveys which contain representative samples of individuals who completed time diaries to record their daily activities. We focus on individuals over the age of 55 in order to compare the daily activity patterns of the employed & early retired & assess the differences between the 'young-old' & the 'old-old.' The influence of health and structural factors is underscored by our findings. We find only a minority of older people undertaking any activities related to the concept of 'active ageing' indicating that ageing is not a reflexive project for recent cohorts of retirees in the UK.

2008S00233
Chaudhary, Sangeeta & Harchandani, Neeta (Faculty Family & Community Sciences, The M.S. U Baroda, Vadodara, India 390007 [tel: 91-0265-6621515; e-mail: schaudharyUL13@yahoo.co.in]), **Heterosexual Relationship in Indian Youth: An Ongoing Debate,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The present study aims to explore perceptions of youth regarding heterosexual relationship & its association with selected personal variables. The data was collected from youth (N=472) in the age range of 18-22 years of Vadodara city, India. The main tool administered was a semi structured questionnaire which was content validated by experts. The questionnaire included domains such as preference for type of relationship & reasons for the same, parental awareness & expectations regarding heterosexual relationship influence of selected variables & gender differences for the same. Data was analyzed quantitatively & chi square scores were computed to know the interdependence of variables on heterosexual relationship among youth. The results indicated that today's youth preferred opposite sex relationship mainly because of better understanding followed by emotional & physical intimacy. Gender differences were seen wherein boys preferred sexual involvement & girls emphasized companionship. Further, it was seen that father education did influence preference for type of relationship among youth, frequency of meeting with the opposite sex mates & youth being in favor of relationship. For parental awareness & expectations,

majority of youth perceive that parents should know about opposite sex relationships as it helps in building trustworthy relationship with them which shows the changing trend of parent child relationship in India.

2008S00234
Chauvin, Sebastien (Ecole Normale Superieure, Paris, France [tel: 33-6-82-51-03-20; e-mail: sebastien.chauvin@ens.fr]), **Union Organizing Without Union Rights? Corporate Accountability Campaign and Undocumented Day Laborers in the U.S.,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Workforce outsourcing on the U.S. unskilled labor market has brought new challenges to labor organizations there, as it involved an "externalization" of accountability for illegal or unethical labor practices. Based on two years of ethnographic fieldwork in day labor agencies & a worker center in a Midwestern city, I examine one possible local response corporate accountability campaigns. First, I lay out the rationale for such campaigns of secondary shaming: going back up the chain of responsibility by attacking the public image of day labor agencies' corporate clients, & demanding that a company's entire temp workforce be transferred to a more 'ethical' labor provider. Next, recounting one such campaign, I review the difficulty encountered by a worker center in being recognized as a legitimate labor interlocutor. A restrictive NLRB ruling prevents temps from officially forming unions: therefore, in disputes where these workers are involved, labor organizations can only claim informal union representation based on community support & media pressure, outside the traditional collective-bargaining framework. Informally granted, this representation can constantly be informally denied. Finally, the rhetoric of ethics & respect for the law favored by community activists are limited by workers' unauthorized condition. These challenges all point to the urgent necessity of both immigration and labor reform at the Federal level for local labor campaigns to fully succeed in the United States.

2008S00235
Chaves, Mar & Baigorri, Artemio (Universidad de Extremadura, Avd Elvas s/n [tel: +34 924289520; e-mail: mchaves@unex.es]), **Trasvases de Capital Humano del Ambientalismo a la Política** (Transfers of Human Capital from Environmentalism to Politics), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ Considered from an ideological point of view, ecologism has for the most part resisted transformation into formal political organization. Successive attempts to convert ecological movements into political parties have had only partial success. Only in a few countries has a nature-oriented ideology transformed the course of political practice, & in even fewer have ecological leaders become political leaders at the national level. However, the same is not true at the regional & local levels, where transformation of ecological & environmental leaders into political leaders is relatively common, be it via political parties or as independent political candidates. In Extremadura (Spain), in the line of research open to the process of ecologization since the transition to democracy, several distinct models of the transition of environmental leaders to politics have emerged over the last three decades.

2008S00236
Chaves, Mariana & Bergé, Elena (Núcleo de Estudios Socioculturales, Universidad Nacional de La Plata-CONICET, Universidad Nacional de Tres de Febrero, calle 9 esq. 63, La Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina (1900) [tel: 54 221 4513705 int 129; e-mail: mchaves@fcnym.unlp.edu.ar]), **Revisiting Twenty Five Years in Argentina: Youth Theories, Youth Questions and Public Debates between 1983-2008,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ In December 1983, a democratic government took office in Argentina after seven years of military dictatorship. This date serves as a historic inflexion point to situate the time from which to accomplish the objective of this work: to make a critical revision of the research field in social sciences about youth in the country. A quarter century of transformations in the world with particularities in the local & regional level, give an interpretative context to the description & analysis we offer about the trajectory in youth studies in Argentina. The paper presents a systematization of the themes, the questions, the answers, the theories & the public debates aroused to the present. It examines the influences of the different schools and theories in youth considered as classics, the bonds with Latin-American developments & mostly the particular form the local focus has acquired in different periods, in diverse areas of the country, from different origin disciplines & according to the theoretical - methodological tradition that framed them. At the same time, we make reference to the impact & interlocution that those investigations had or have in the national public

sphere, contributing in this way to the comprehension, from local contexts, of the increase of the youth question in the world & how young males & females grow in it.

2008S00237
Cheluchinhak, Aline B., Valentim, Renato B. & Cavichiolli, Fernando R. (Departamento de Educação Física/ Universidade Federal do Paraná, Curitiba, Brasil, 80215-370 [tel: 05541 3335-0360; fax: 05541 3360-4336; e-mail: ali_barato@yahoo.com.br]), **The Theory of the Leisure Class: What Veblen Says on the Human Behavior about the Consumption of Sports and Leisure,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Considering the importance given to sports & leisure in our society, both themes have been studied & widely discussed among the academic & scientific community. This is very understandable since these are cultural manifestations of humanity, & they have been developing as instruments for human & society behavior analysis. We understand that the creation/existence/satisfaction of individual & social leisure demands involve "consumption habits", which are related to "lifestyles", considering that both are slightly connected to culture. The aim of the presented work is to learn the ideas of Veblen expressed in his work "The Theory of the Leisure Class" especially about sports and leisure consumption, reflecting & finally thinking about their applicability nowadays. Veblen's work was reproduced & analyzed in order to point out the most relevant aspects, such as reflexions on how his speech was adopted by Brazilian authors from physical education & social sciences. The thorough reading of "The Theory of the Leisure Class" leads us to a reflection about human nature, about the social relationships & other questions suggested by the author, & also allows us to affirm that great part of Veblen's analysis & proposals can be considered pertinent & applicable still today. Key-words: The Theory of the Leisure Class, human behavior, sports & leisure consumption.

2008S00238
Chen, Henglien Lisa (Hull School of Health and Social Care, University of Lincoln, George Street Hull HU1 3BW [e-mail: lchen@lincoln.ac.uk]), **Resources, Resources and Resources - Comparing Long-Term Care Provision in Western Europe and East Asia,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper forms a part of PhD research to examine the way each country has contributed to the long-term care of older people between the East & West. In particular, attention has been drawn to the issue of 'resources' in long-term care. It demonstrates the strengths & weaknesses of the existing resources in each country. It will argue that the approaches of different countries need to be located & understood within the context of broader welfare state models. This article also will point out the complexities and difficulties of mixed economy comparisons. The countries selected (England, the Netherlands & Taiwan) were based on Esping-Andersen's original welfare typology. Although I have confirmed the typologies are relevant, the 3 countries chosen in this study are hybrid. It is important to include a country such as Taiwan which shares a Confucian culture with many other states in Asia. It is hoped that it might further encourage a more international approach & not just comparisons between European or English Speaking countries. This paper will draw on an identical qualitative cross-cultural research method on three levels in each country: national, county & municipal. A total of 142 interviews were carried out in 2004-5. In addition, the research was conducted by one researcher to support a uniform application of practical issues in the field & interpretation in the analysis.

2008S00239
Chen, Jian-Jhou & Liu, Jeng (Graduate Institute of Sociology of Education, Nanhua University, 32, Chunk Keng Li, Dalin, Chiayi, 62248, Taiwan [tel: 886-911683960; e-mail: jjchen69@gmail.com]), **Multi-phase High School Entrance Program and the Equity of Educational Opportunity,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Taiwan's government has proposed many educational reform programs in recent years. In addition to the joint high school joint-entrance exam, beginning from 2000, recommendations, applications, register-and-distribution, & direct promotion also became ways of entering a senior high school. In 2001, the joint high school entrance exam was finally eliminated. However, contrary to what the Taiwan Government had anticipated, the multi-phase high school entrance program has been severely criticized due to its controversial mode of operation. The results of our in-depth interviews & data analysis (the data were collected by Taiwan's

Education Panel Survey) demonstrate that the multi-phase high school entrance program has divided the selection process into several critical parts; students have to face the requisition both on & off of campus. Secondly, the selection & recommendation criterion are not the same among different schools. Thirdly, students with better family backgrounds are still keeping the advantages for being recommended to public senior high schools. Furthermore, the selection process & criterion could be easily influenced by the parents or relatives of students with higher socioeconomic status. We therefore argue that the issues of selection & recommendation criteria, timing assignment, school categorization, & review process for multi-phase high school entrance program should all be re-considered.

2008S00240
Chernysh, Michail F. (Institute Of Sociology Ras, Moscow, RF, 117218 [tel: +7(495)1250060; fax: +7(495)7190740; e-mail: mfche@yandex.ru]), **Corporate Culture as a Way of Interclass Understanding,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Russian companies are introducing corporate culture as a way of consolidating work collectives. The Soviet history provided for a lot of corporate independence. The Soviet enterprises formatted social space around them by setting up social infrastructures and social networks that served the purposed intracorporate consolidation. In the course of privatization the Soviet enterprise changed owner: in most cases they became private ventures. The new owners faced the problem of factory autonomy. The collectives felt they had rights to assert their particular private ideology and quite often disregarded the new hierarchies. The new owners resorted to pressure to bring the collectives to heel. However the strategy often malfunctioned by giving boost to "silent resistance" in the collectives. The new strategy consisted in elaborating a corporate culture that would serve imbue work collective with a new sense of unity. The strategy combined with material stimuli for integration worked for cultural change on enterprises. It created a new set of attitudes that stressed unity rather than discord, symbols of market-related success of which the new collected were called upon to take part. The new attitudes achieved success when they also integrated the Soviet history of the enterprise into one narrative of enterprise development. The new strategy presupposed collateral in the form of creating new enterprise media. The old media were closed down; the new media stressed the role of enterprises as vehicles of social mobility. Key-words: culture, corporation, communication, work, hierarchy

2008S00241
Chew, Sing C. (Sociology/Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA, USA 95521 [tel: 707-826-4554; fax: 707-826-4418; e-mail: sing.chew@ufz.de]), **Ecological System Crisis, System Adaptation and Restoration,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The possibility of a global environmental crisis is looming on the horizon. Excessive consumption, population explosion, & economic growth project a scenario of an ecological crisis of global proportions. But ecological system crisis is not a new phenomenon. If we examine world history, they have occurred before in the form of Dark Ages. To most of us, Dark Ages signify periods of great upheavals only in the socio-economic & political realm. What is not as widely known is that these periods also undergo wide-scale evidence of ecological stress, natural disturbances, diseases, and climate changes. What is also interesting & seldom realized is that such historical patterns & characteristics of past Dark Ages seem to be congruent with current projections of what our environment will be like in our common future. If we assume that the available studies on global warming, resource depletion and ecological degradation are analytically reliable, we should anticipate with some confidence that the mixture of projected destructive trends will generate pressure on the reproductive capacities of the system, & in a compounding manner, will most likely induce our world system into crisis & chaos in the future. If this should happen, it means that the conditions for system reproduction have reached limits & that the reproduction of the system within the existing structures is in peril. A period of transition will likely follow. The word crisis denoting the devolutionary conditions & tendencies of Dark Ages does not cover the range of reorganization & reconfiguration that goes on during this period. Despite the negative outcomes for human communities in terms of socioeconomic progress, this period induces patterns and tendencies that are different from that of a time of bountiful resources & optimum environmental conditions. Reconfigurations are made to meet the scarce ecological & natural resource conditions. From this, changes in the social system organization follow. Therefore, adaptations in the areas of energy saving, transformed lifestyles that consumed resources efficiently, etc., are promoted & tried. With the reduced socioeconomic activities that depict

Dark Ages, Nature thus is given the opportunity to rest. From Nature's point of view, we should not fear Dark Ages. For those of us who are ecologically minded, we should welcome the appearances of Dark Ages for they might lead to socioeconomic patterns that might be more innovative than the previous configurations, for they force us to make innovative choices under constrained conditions which otherwise would not have been taken. In this sense, Dark Ages should be seen as a hopeful era, as the degraded natural environment is given the opportunity to restore and rejuvenate itself, & the social system adapts innovatively to the changed circumstances. The system transformation that follows could be one of a sustainable reconfigured system. This paper will attempt to use the past to map the structural changes that will occur & those that are starting to occur to avoid the impending environmental crisis. It will discuss the socio-organizational changes that will likely occur utilizing past patterns as a template. In short a set of ecological futures will be mapped taking into account the restorative actions to be taken in the spheres of ecology, economies & politics.

2008S00242
Chisaka, Janet Kaemba & Coetzee, Jan Karel (Sociology Department, Rhodes University, RSA, Grahamstown, South Africa, 6140 [tel: 0027-46-6038890/6038361; fax: 0027-46-6225570; e-mail: j.chisaka@ru.ac.za]), **A Biographical Disruption Due to AIDS and Generational Poverty: Women's Experiences,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The concept of biographical disruption (Bury, 1982) speaks about the ontological uncertainty & questioning that accompanies the suffering experienced when one is living with a serious or chronic illness. This relates to the sense of disruption by something which is perceived to be beyond the control of the individual, beyond fairness & beyond logic, & of being forced into an awareness of insecurity. Most studies on biographical disruption have been conducted among Western individuals. The few qualitative illness studies among individuals living in chronic poverty and/or other debilitating social circumstances sometimes experience the phenomenon of biographical disruption differently. For them the questioning of 'why the illness' & its impact on their identities/selves, is interrogated within their chronic poverty. To an extent, this minimises the devastation or disruption felt by those in better socio-economic circumstances. This claim is based on the empirical data from a Grahamstown biographical study on six women living with & affected by AIDS & generational poverty (Chisaka, 2006), as well as data from similar studies in sub-Saharan Africa, India & the United States of America. Key Words: biographical disruption, generational/chronic poverty, HIV/AIDS

2008S00243
Chon, Song U (Hanyang University, Sociology, Ansan, Korea, 426-791 [tel: 82-31-400-5402; e-mail: chon@hanyang.ac.kr]), **The Modernity or the Modernities?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Two camps in the 'Modernity-Discourse': Universalists vs. Relativists. We observe recently, once again, intensive and controversial discourses on the basic character of modernity. I would simplify these highly complicated controversies into two camps: (1) the 'universalists' camp asserting 'the one-modernity', often with 'Eurocentric' implications. This position has been represented in a classical way by the so called 'modernization theory' á la T. Parsons & seems to be lately reinforced in the course of the breakdown of the socialistic blocks and with the expanding globalization process. (2) The second camp in this controversy consists of 'relativists' asserting the 'multiple modernities' in terms of alternative projects to the Western, not seldom with anti-Eurocentric sentiments. My own position regarding the issue can be characterized as follows: the modernity is singular, not plural, in the sense that there is only one. 'Project of Modernity' originated in Western Europe around the 16th-17th century. This project is, on the one hand, equipped with a catalog of some basic universalistic values & with an institutional 'blue print' for the implementation of this value catalog. On the other hand, however, the value catalog as well as the institutional blueprint is so minimal & abstract that nobody could ever construct a 'modern' house on the basis of them alone. The project requires thus, if it should serve as a practicable blueprint for the construction of a modern house, an enormous work of supplementing interpretations, relocation & recombination of the constitutive value elements (e.g. more liberty or more equality or more solidarity? or which other combinations of these values? etc.) & institutional arrangements. In this regard, all the modernization processes after the initial start, including - I have to stress this point-the modernization processes of the individual European countries (England, Germany, France, Italy, USA etc.) are merely 'varia-

tions' or, depending on the specific historical conditions, various interpretations of the single 'Project of Modernity'. That means, there are no European, American, East Asian or socialistic modernities as alternative and particular 'projects' of modernity, but only the European, American, East Asian or socialistic 'variations' of the original one Project Modernity. And each of these variations is 'sovereign' against other variations & even against the original Project of Modernity.

2008S00244
Chou, Wen-Chi Grace (National Chung-Cheng University, 168 University Road, 621, Ming-Hsiung, Chia-Yi [tel: 886 5 272 0411 ext 32360; fax: 886 5 272 2893; e-mail: labchou@ccu.edu.tw]), **Decision on Future Retirement Age and Plan in Taiwan: A Perspective of Structural Lag,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The ageing of societies essentially results from falling fertility and increased life expectancy. There is a greater global awareness to meet the future challenges for all societies raised by ageing process. Taiwan is no exception. However, retirement is not only an event that occurs when a person definitely stops working and withdrawals from the formal labor market everywhere, but also a socially constructed institution & culturally embedded construct. Based on my previous three year research findings (funded by National Science Council, NSC), this article uses national representative survey of middle-aged & older people, The Coming of Aged Society, with a sample of 2,453 aged from 45. This study will investigate & explore the plan & determinants of retirement & re-employment at older ages. The author takes a multinominal logit model of retirement plan. Results will be discussed from the perspective of structural lag. The institutional deficiencies in responding to the impact from globalization, population ageing & economic security will be highlighted.

2008S00245
Chow, Esther Ngan-ling (Department of Sociology, American University, 4400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C., 20016. [tel: 301-299-6313; e-mail: echow@american.edu]), **Public Debates and Feminist Scholarship: Interrogating Women's and Gender Studies in Contemporary China,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper interrogates how major issues & debates surrounding the development of women's studies in general & the sociology of women/gender in particular are framed & contested in a rather turbulent terrain of contemporary China. I first discuss historically how sociology of women/gender has transpired in relation to women's studies in various sociopolitical contexts, intertwined by dynamics of macro-micro forces globally & locally. Key issues & pragmatic concerns such as how nationalism embraces women's liberation, socialist states' priority shifts to a free-market economy, feminists' challenge to Marxist questions regarding women, & class dominance-patriarchy intersections have been thrashed out in public discourse. I specifically examine how these controversial issues have thrived in shaping knowledge production, discipline building & feminist scholarship in China. The future prospect of the sociology of women/gender in theory, research, & praxis will be discussed.

2008S00246
Chow, Esther Ngan-ling & Toussaint, Laura (Department of Sociology, American University, 4400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20016 [tel: 301-299-6313; e-mail: echow@american.edu]), **Globalizing Action-Oriented Research in Feminist Scholarship: Linking Knowledge with Praxis,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The aim of this paper is to examine how we relate knowledge production with praxis in conducting two feminist studies by using action-oriented research with global implications to produce transformative knowledge & bring about community empowerment globally through activism & beneficial social change. Our two feminist studies illustrate how we navigate in global spaces to study the linkages between theory/research & practice/activism by using action-oriented research. While the first study deals with migration, labor issue, gender inequality, & economic justice; the second investigation addresses peace & justice in social movements. Both studies share commonalities by engaging in feminist scholarship production, by involving community organizations in action research, by focusing on the intersectionality of difference, & by addressing global implications of the research. We compare & contrast our strategies in using action research at different stages of research processes. We also analyze processes of resistance to inequalities & argue that intersectionality is an important component of resistance, particularly in movements that involve diverse interests (i.e., those that cross boundaries of gender, class, ethnicity, &

nationality). Of great importance, both studies explore the potential of praxis & activism that will nurture the human capacity to exercise basic rights to survive, resist, collaborate, & change positively, the world at large. Finally we conclude that critical feminist studies transcend the theory-research-practice divide & reinvigorating scholarship from the ground up.

2008S00247
Chua, Peter (Department of Sociology, San Jose State University, San Jose, CA, USA 95192-0122 [e-mail: pchua@sjsu.edu]), **Global Revitalization of Filipino Human Rights Organizing,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Since 2001, Philippine President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo with her forces have been accused of committing over 900 extrajudicial killings & thousands of involuntary disappearances, torture, detentions, & displacement. She asserts that these actions prevent terrorism. One of the strongest efforts to bring attention to the human rights violations & political repression has emerged that brings together scores of local Filipino groups around the world. This loose-knit global Filipino alliance of "Stop the Killings" (STK) has called on religious organizations, and broad-based solidarity groups, & other governments to weaken Arroyo's credibility & make her accountable for her human rights record. This global alliance has been organizationally viable because in part its members have prior human rights organizing experiences, which helped end previous despotic Marcos regime (1965-1986). Accordingly, this paper examines the "Stop the Killing" alliance's ability to forge an effective global human rights campaign. It analytically compares this anti-Arroyo STK alliance with the earlier anti-Marcos organizing. It shows how the anti-Arroyo STK alliance has relied more on a universal human rights discourse, sought a broader support for its human rights campaign, & forged a stronger global political human rights network to end the violence & institute political changes.

2008S00248
Chuang, Hui-tun (Sociology, New School for Social Research, New York, New York, U.S.A. 11102 [tel: 917-3658137; e-mail: chuah427@newschool.edu]), **The Visibility of Taiwanese Cuisines: How Culinary Tourism Transforms Food Cultures and Reconstruct Identities in Postcolonial Taiwan,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The rise of culinary tourism reflects political & economic transformations in Taiwan. This paper attempts to examine the relation between how the anxiety towards identity crisis is bubbling up & how dietary culture becomes an important part of identity practice. Traditional Taiwanese cuisine has undergone the process of cultural recognition & discovery requested by culinary tourism. The obliterated ethnic foods regain the visibility in the haute cuisine market. The trend of ethnic cuisine restoration is a worldwide phenomenon; yet, the Taiwanese case is unique because the particular food consumption pattern reflects the reconstruction of national identity as a significant reaction to the previous colonial experiences & the globalization of food cultures. By analyzing the published cookbooks & the changing restaurant menus in recent decade, it is able to illustrate the historical and social milieu which accounts for the changing cultural images of Taiwanese foods, & how cultural identity is fashioned by producing & consuming these cultural images.

2008S00249
Chudnovskaya, Irina N. (Sociological Dept, Moscow State U, Russia 119992 [tel: 7(495)7023562; fax: +7(495)9394698; e-mail: lsc2004@mail.ru]), **Imposing of Barriers of National - Language and Character Type Codes as a Problem of Mutual Understanding,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ C Questioning of students of senior rates has been done to find out if students of different nationalities face difficulties in professional talks in Russian. More than 60% of respondents answered positively & 14, 3% did not notice any difficulties, but said that some obstacles exist connected with linguistic, cultural and religious barriers. Each 10-th respondent takes those obstacles as personal features. In the research we rely on MBTI character type model which is constructed on the basis of K. Jung's sights. Four pairs of characteristics of people are allocated in the model: extravert-introvert, sensing - intuitive, thinking - feeling, judging - perceiving. These characteristics describe people due to their behavior modus of receiving & processing information and decision-making. Each type prefers its own type of communication. People speaking the same language, but charring different modus of verbal behavior types, can face problems in mutual understanding. As a case communication between introverts & extroverts needs special framing. An extrovert-boss must be sure that his instructions

are proper given to avoid misunderstanding. Failures of an introvert-executor to follow the instruction can be a result of such a miss-understanding. If an executor (manager) speaks no language of his labour collective, he receives double psychological loading as there is an imposing of barriers of communicative codes: national - language & character type. Thus, in labour collective the problems in communications can be due to a lack of some common language & to a diversity of communicative character type. The latter are to be regarded properly as a necessity for successful professional understanding as well as good knowledge of a language they speak. For more successful adaptation of foreign students in a new for them country some additional course on linguistic and cultural differences can be helpful for them & native residents to overcome the obstacles in their communication. Concept of international education includes lessons & special forms of training to learn & work in an international environment regarding various types of personal character codes of the students.

2008S00250
Chudnovskaya, Irina N. (Sociological Dept of Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia, 119992 [tel: +7(495)7023562; e-mail: lsc2004@mail.ru]), **Imposing of Barriers of National Language and Character Type Codes as a Problem of Mutual Understanding in Professional Spheres,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ It's obvious that in multilanguage labour collectives obstacles during professional communication are inevitable. We questioned students of senior rates to find-out the answer to a question, whether students of other nationalities encounter difficulties during professional dialogue in their student's Russian-speaking collective. More than 60% of Russian respondents answered positively. It is important to note, that 14, 3% did not notice these difficulties, but nevertheless consider, that difficulties should exist. Among the reasons of difficulties the most frequent one refers to language, cultural & religious barriers, but each 10th respondent explained these difficulties with personal features of people in a collective. Modern communication is characterized with dissociation & egocentricity, therefore for effective mutual understanding it is very important to find a key to the partner under the communication. In the research we rely on MBTI character type model which is constructed on the basis of K. Jung's sights. Four pairs of characteristics are allocated in the model: extravert-introvert, sensing-intuitive, thinking-feeling, judging-perceiving. These characteristics describe people on their preferences in ways of receiving & processing the information and decision-making. To each type its own set of communications and language features is peculiar. Therefore situations with people speaking the same national language, but referring to different types, cannot come to mutual understanding are frequent. Thus, the introvert who has received instructions, even in written form, from the extrovert, frequently does not understand what he must do. While the extrovert sincerely believes, that his text is irreproachable, & a failure is the executor's fault exclusively. If the executor doesn't know the national language of labour collective well, he receives double psychological loading as there is an imposing of barriers of communicative codes: national-language & character type. Thus, in labour collectives the knowledge of the concrete language & communicative character type features of people must be counted nearly of the same necessity for successful professional dialogue, as knowledge of the language itself. For more successful adaptation of foreign students, teachers should choose work & training for them those which most suits the character type codes of the students. KEYWORDS: Professional communications, mutual understanding, character type codes, language barrier, students collective

2008S00251
Chun, Jennifer Jihye (Sociology, University of British Columbia, 6303 NW Marine Dr., Vancouver, BC Canada V6T1Z1 [tel: 604-822-4387; fax: 6048226161; e-mail: jjchun@interchange.ubc.ca]), **Reconceptualizing Militancy: The Gender and Labor Politics of Irregular Employment in South Korea,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper discusses how the "legal liminality" of irregular employment influences the dynamics of contemporary union struggles in South Korea. Drawing upon recent case studies of irregular workers organizing, I argue that ambiguity over what is a "worker" & who is an "employer" tends to result in highly polarized & drawn-out struggles over classification. Despite this legal quagmire, recent cases show that workers can shift the terms of the dispute by waging struggles on the contested arena of culture. Key to this process is reconceptualizing collective action and mobilization as a process of strengthening the collective basis of worker power during the course of a classification struggle. For traditionally disadvantaged

groups of women workers in low-paid service work, paying attention to overlapping forms of social, economic & cultural inequality is crucial to redefining narrow labor disputes into broader struggles over justice & equality.

2008S00252
Cicchelli, Vincenzo (Cerlis, Paris Descartes, CNRS, Paris, France, 45, rue des Saints Pères, 75270 [tel: +33146040645; fax: +33142862160; e-mail: vincenzo.cicchelli@paris5.sorbonne.fr]), **Understanding Intergenerational Ties in France: The Method of Paradoxes,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The situation of young people is full of paradoxes in France. The purpose of this communication is to understand intergenerational ties by the method of paradoxes according to the signification assigned to this term by Paul Ricoeur. We would like to expound four main topics of the relations between young people & adults. First autonomy is an unmistakable phenomenon of the modern youth: young people are autonomous in several realms like fashion, tastes, music, peer group relationships, dating etc. But at the same time they are more dependent than ever on their parents, school and public policies. Second, if youth lasts longer than in the past and adolescence starts earlier, the youth condition is still the same from early adolescence to late youth, given the psychosocial moratorium characterizing this situation. Psychosocial moratorium leads to the postponement of active commitment. Third, although adults put a growing number of young people in a situation of social weightlessness, they nevertheless expect them to show proof of maturity & responsibility. Last but not least, entry in adulthood is achieved through a process of distinction or individualisation of biographical trajectories framed by institutions & authorities of supervision or mediation. In our individualized society, young people are really peer-group oriented: the conformism linked to peer-group affiliation is great, especially in teenagers. These topics are connected. In my opinion, they are a convenient way to understand the relationships between generations in contemporary French society. There is a need to be more precise & not to content oneself with distinguishing and amalgamating the ages, institutionalising & individualising relationship to adulthood, or exalting young people's state of liminarity. Conversely, it is necessary to size up the extension of the interdependence between generations.

2008S00253
Ciccia, Rossella (University of Rome La Sapienza, Piazzale Aldo Moro 5, 00185, Rome, Italy [tel: +39 3471198731; fax: +39 06 8189579; e-mail: rciccia@yahoo.it]), **Labour Market Regimes in European Advanced Economies: Varieties of Flexibilities and Care Regimes,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Europe is hardly homogenous on any count of labour market regulation or on any measure of labour market performance. This basic point seems to have been missed by most research as the majority of scholars have rather concentrated on the unilateral analysis of the factors accountable for fractures in the old evolutionary logics-globalization, technological change, demographic ageing, post-industrialization & tertiarization while neglecting the systematic analysis of the different reforms paths that have been taken up in different countries. This paper wants to explore, in a European frame, two basic ideas. First of all, the ways in which general reform pressure are refracted differently across national contests according to pre-existent institutional arrangements (e.g. welfare state regimes) & strategic interaction between relevant actors. Secondly, the persistence of high unemployment levels and low participation rates in some European countries may have less to do with the labour market as such, & more to do with the presence of particular care regimes that rely heavily on the informal role of the traditional family for the provision of many services.

2008S00254
Ciccodicola, Floriana (Università degli Studi di Cassino, viale Bonomi - 03043 CASSINO [tel: + 39 0776 2994415; fax: +39 0776 2993839; e-mail: ciccodicolaf@libero.it]), **The Body as Historical Memory, Symbolic Universe and Social Practice: The "Tarantismo" and "Ritual Mourning",** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ As a presence, as an instrument for the perception of oneself & of the world, the body can be used for the social communication of uneasiness owing to a mournful event, as it happens in the 'tarantismo' by means of ritual mourning. The body is involved to represent the content of the historical memory, the values of the collective imagination. By means of it the psychological & social equilibrium settled again. As regards the analysis that will be done it will be considered the phenomenon of the 'taran-

tismo' and the ritual mourning, as a total social phenomenon (Marcel Mauss), by considering both of them like socio-historical, magic and religious codes where its three-dimensional character emerges. It will follow Ernesto de Martino's researches on subject of the presence, the fundamental & concrete feeling of being, which constitutes the basis of his observations & his ethnologic and historical-religious surveys carried out in the South of Italy. It will be emphasized, the two phenomena analyzed, the experience of a body that is a real workshop of the senses, of feelings individually & socially shared.

2008S00255
Ciochetto, Lynne M. (Massey University, Wellington, New Zealand 6021 [tel: 64 4 8015799 ext 6894; fax: 64 4 8012799; e-mail: L.M.Ciochetto@massey.ac.nz]), **The Impact of Consumer Goods Companies and Their Advertising on the Economic and Environmental Sustainability of Developing Nations,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Growth is the key engine of contemporary capitalism & developing nations support the growth of multinational companies by providing key resources for production, labour to produce goods and increasingly consumer markets. Global advertisers play a key role in targeting both markets in industrialised & emerging markets. The majority of the populations in emerging markets aspire to the middle class lifestyles of the populations of industrialised nations, & their own elites, that they see on television. The environmental impact potential of both industrialised countries continuing their current levels of consumption, & the expanded consumption of the elites & aspiring consumers of emerging markets, is unsustainable. It is time for new models of sustainable production & consumption for both industrialised countries and emerging economies. Multinational companies & their advertising agencies will play key roles in facilitating the processes of transition a new model for society.

2008S00256
Clawson, Dan, Gerstel, Naomi & Crocker, Jill (Univ. of Massachusetts Amherst, Amherst, MA 01003 [tel: 413 545 5974; fax: 413 545 0746; e-mail: clawson@sadri.umass.edu]), **Struggle over the Working Day: Job Hours and Schedules in Four U.S. Healthcare Occupations,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Healthcare must be available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. Patients & nursing home residents can't be left unattended, even for an hour. At the same time, there is a cost squeeze on U.S. healthcare such that employers strive for the leanest possible staffing. Class & gender shape these basic contradictions. Physicians (predominantly male, professionals), nurses (overwhelmingly female, professionals), Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs, predominantly male, working class), & nursing assistants (overwhelmingly female, working class) experience the issues very differently. The conventional wisdom in the United States is that the labor movement has largely abandoned the issue of schedules & hours, & that this helps to explain why U.S. workers have the longest work hours of any nation. An examination of nurse union contracts, however, indicates that almost half of every contract is in fact about issues related to hours and schedules, vacation & sick leave, although the language & the battles are more likely to be defensive than bold union efforts to win better conditions.

2008S00257
Clifton, Judith & Díaz-Fuentes, Daniel (Universidad de Cantabria, Av de los Castros, Santander, Cantabria, Spain [tel: +34 942 579918; e-mail: judith.clifton@unican.es]), **Transnational Corporations and Networks Providing Public Services,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Though Transnational Corporations were traditionally associated largely with the industrial sector, this changed when, from the end of the twentieth century, an increasing number of Transnational Corporations emerged from the services (UNCTAD 2004). This includes "public services" such as water, energy, transportation and communications. Many, though by no means all, of these TNCs were privately owned. In the twenty-first century, there is a new phenomenon: TNCs providing essential public services abroad. There are a host of new issues this raises, such as consequences for national development, provision of public services, regulation requirements & so on. This paper sets out some of the main trends and poses new questions for research.

2008S00258
Cloïn, Mariëlle, Plantenga, Janneke & Keuzenkamp, Saskia (Utrecht School of Economics, Utrecht University, The Nether-

lands Institute for Social Research (SCP), The Hague, the Netherlands, PO Box 16164, 2500 BD, [tel: +31(0)70-3407984; fax: +31(0)70-3407044; e-mail: m.cloin@scp.nl]), **A Matter of Culture and Cost? A Comparison of the Employment of Low, Medium and High Educated Mothers in the Netherlands,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper analyzes the employment decisions of women who differ by their level of education in the Netherlands. We focus on the relative strengths that social-cultural & financial-economic factors play in determining their labour force participation and hours worked per week. The data used are from a survey held in March 2004 among approximately 1800 women in the Netherlands in two-parent households & children up to the age of 12. The decision to participate & on how many hours to work are analyzed separately for education groups using logit & linear OLS models. We find that social-cultural factors are the strongest in low-educated mothers employment decisions compared to their higher educated counterparts. However, the decision to participate in the labour market is better explained by both types of factors than the number of hours worked per week.

2008S00259

Coe, Anna-Britt C. (Department of Sociology, Umeå University, Umeå, Sweden 90187 [tel: +4690-786-7826; fax: +4690-786-6694; e-mail: anna-britt.coe@soc.umu.se]), **Policy Effects of Reproductive Rights Advocacy in Two Regions of Peru: Conceptualizing Movement Outcomes,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Studies of social movements have developed various frameworks to conceptualize social movement outcomes. These tools are largely based on empirical studies of advanced industrialized contexts and tend to differentiate between cultural & political outcomes. Latin American & feminist scholarship points not only to social movement outcomes absent from these tools but also to the interconnectedness of political & cultural outcomes. Rather than testing any one framework, this study used Grounded Theory to examine policy outcomes of reproductive rights advocacy in two regions of Peru, Arequipa & Cusco. Empirical materials were gathered through participant observation, focus group discussions and individual interviews among two reproductive rights coalitions during April & May 2007. The findings indicate that the coalitions experience both political & cultural outcomes in influencing policy processes. For example, access to decision-making arenas leads to changes in the political arena through the creation of new institutions & the inclusion of women from diverse positions as citizens. Further, coalition frames alter policy approaches to reproductive rights by expanding notions of rights to include the body & redefining women's role in society. By bridging the findings with existing scholarship, the study suggests ways to enhance the conceptualization of social movement outcomes.

2008S00260

Coelho, Bernardo (CIES/ISCTE (Lisbon University Institute), 1649-026 Lisboa Portugal [tel: +351 217 903 077; fax: +351 217 940 074; e-mail: bernardo.coelho@iscte.pt]), **Erotization of Leisure or the Escape from Everyday Intimate Life,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Doing field research about escort-girls & their clients I frequently find myself in two main fields, one virtual & the other physical. The first consists of the exploration of internet sites hosting advertisements of escort girls as a first step to reach contact with these girls; the second, the physical one, is constituted by strip-clubs where it is possible to find male clients. I soon found that a significant part of the ads hosted by those thematic internet sites were posted by couples in the search of sexual experiences. Moving from the virtual to the physical field, strip-clubs don't have an exclusive male attendance. Men & women come together to strip-clubs; couples pay for special performances, both men & women interacting with the professional dancers. If intimate life can become ritualistic, turning out to be one dimension of the everyday life of repetition, we can imagine these erotic practices as a form of leisure seeking excitement. For these couples sexuality is cultivated as a free area, regarded as a portion of life which they can feel off the routine. This is a dimension where they organize social constructed images or plots for sexual behaviour & expression that they wish to accomplish.

2008S00261

Coffé, Hilde (Department of Sociology, Utrecht University, Utrecht, the Netherlands, 3584 CS Utrecht [tel: ++31.30/253.48.30; fax: ++31.30/253.44.05.; e-mail: h.r.coffe@uu.nl]), **Class**

Voting in Central and Western Europe, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The economic left/right dimension related to the positions in the labour market has traditionally been a powerful source of voting behaviour & party competition in Western Europe. Still today, the class cleavage plays a central role in Western Europe politics. The impact of the social class on voting behaviour is said to be lower in Central Europe. The main argument put forward is that the lack of democracy & suppression of class differences during the Communist period, has turned party competition less structured and ideological attachments weaker in Central European societies. This study compares the level of class voting across former Western and Central European countries. First of all, we will set out the patterns of class voting in both parts of Europe using the European Social Survey data. Next, we test the proposition that differences in the level of class voting are a function of Central European citizens' socialization in an undemocratic & totalitarian regime. Finally, we investigate the role of political parties in class voting behaviour. We argue that political parties have a central role in identifying & articulating social divisions. Hence, we will test the hypothesis that the clarity of policy alternatives available to voters makes a difference in the extent to which their electoral behaviour is based on their social class.

2008S00262

Cohen, Rachel Lara (University of Warwick, Coventry, UK, CV4 7AL [tel: +44 2476 575 126; e-mail: r.l.cohen@warwick.ac.uk]), **Body Work, Employment Relations and the Labour Process,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper examines the labour process constraints posed by body work. This provides a framework to internally compare types of body work and enables the comparison of body work with other forms of work. Labour process constraints include: a high (and inflexible) worker/client ratio & associated high labour/capital ratios and difficulties in increasing efficiency; low levels of standardisation & high labour process autonomy; and spatio-temporal unpredictability resulting in 'baggy time'. Non-standard employment relations are common in private sector body work occupations & are (partly) a response to these labour process constraints. Body work occupations also have very low rates of private sector unionisation. Public sector body work tends to deal with the most 'needy' of bodies, is more formally 'standardised', & more heavily unionised, however these attributes exacerbate difficulties in effectively Taylorising the labour process.

2008S00263

Collet-Sabé, Jordi (IGOP (Public Policies & Government Institute). Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Bellaterra (Cerdanyola del Vallès) 08193, Barcelona, Spain [tel: +34 93 581 34 47; e-mail: jordi.collet@uab.cat]), **Civilising Advances in Historically Oriented Processes. The Case of Family Socialisation,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ As is evident in the view put forward by N. Elias, & for certain of his followers (C. Wouters, S. Mennell, …), civilising processes that end in a leap forward with respect to the level of social regulation & personal self-regulation are not always the results of formalising or rationalising elements. In fact, in many cases from the Middle Ages to the present, civilising advances derive from moments that Wouters has termed de-informalisation, or which Elias had termed de-civilisation. That is, the journeys of historically oriented processes do not always take place along expected paths. In our opinion, this is the case with the processes of family socialisation, so much debated in recent years in Europe. If we analyze changes in family education from the Middle Ages to the present, we find that the various civilising developments that have occurred in this ambit have often sprung from elements of disinformation or de-civilisation. We believe that this is the case with the latest great civilising surge that families have now been undergoing for a little over 20 years. In the new context, the level of civilisation demanded of parents, of children & of the families' educational results are quantitatively & qualitatively higher than those of two decades ago. But this leap ahead in the civilising demands placed on families has not been brought about through increasing educational discipline, nor through a growing rigor in family relationships, nor indeed through a rationalisation of these latter, quite the opposite. The current civilising phase that calls for what M. Mead & G. Bateson termed "tertiary people" has been given rise to precisely within a context of a marked informalisation of relationships between parents & children, a relaxing of family forms & a growing attention to the emotional and subjective elements of their members. In light of this, through the specific case of the processes of family socialization, we believe it can be shown that, despite the fact that the orientation of historical & civilising change does not vary,

what most certainly do vary are the ways in which these changes actually occur.

2008S00264

Colombo, Clelia (Direcció General de Participació Ciutadana - Open University of Catalonia, Avda. Diagonal 409 08008 Barcelona [tel: 93 552 60 61; fax: 93 552 60 70; e-mail: ccolombo@uoc. edu]), **Electronic Citizen Participation: Main Explanatory Factors in the Top-Down E-Participation Experiences Generation at Local Level In Catalonia,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Information & Communication Technologies (ICTs) incorporation into politics has introduced fundamental changes in democratic political systems. ICTs also impact in new citizen participative practices in public decision-making, where it can provide technical assistance improving channels of information, communication & participation in the decision-making. In a framework of democratic disaffection, ICTs can approach political representatives & citizens & make policy more transparent. In spite of the ICTs' multiple potentialities, there are difficulties in achieving radical changes in the political systems through technological mechanisms & we find important differences in the impulse & development of electronic citizen participation experiences. This paper seeks to gather, analyse the main explanatory factors in the generation and development of top-down citizen participation experiences that incorporate ICTs into its development. The analysis focuses on citizen participation experiences impulsed by local governments in Catalonia, one of the European regions with more electronic participatory initiatives & one that has enjoyed considerable local governmental support to citizen participation since the 80s. Thus, the paper describes the characteristics of the citizen participation processes & mechanisms, & analyses a set of explanatory variables such as the population size, the political ascription of the majority, the electoral abstention rate, age, income & level of education in the municipality. Population size becomes the most influential variable, although the political party of the majority & the local abstention rate has a certain influence.

2008S00265

Colombo, Enzo (Universitá Degli Studi di Milano, via Conservatorio, 7- 20122 Milano, Italy [tel: 0039250321207; fax: 0039250321240; e-mail: enzo.colombo@unimi.it]), **A Generation on the Move. Belonging and Demand For Citizenship among Children of Immigrant in Italy,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper aims to present recent research using quantitative as well as qualitative methodology among young children of immigrants attending an Italian higher secondary school. Specific attention is reserved to detect the forms of self-identification used by these "new Italians" to make sense of their biography & their participation in Italian society. The youths we interviewed show complex, dynamic & changeable forms of identification, & tend to define their belonging as determined more by local specificities, goals & opportunity than by "natural" or "hereditary" ties. They also demand a more inclusive reform of Italian citizenship law in order to contain & prevent forms of discrimination & racism. They tend to perceive difference as a resource, something useful to keep & be able to use in specific situations. "Imposed" difference, which is attributed from outside & which limits chances instead of increasing them, is rejected whereas, on the other hand, difference enabling distinction is welcome. Reference networks for self-identification are global rather than local & difference doesn't constitute an unequivocal, coherent & stable foundation for making of the self, nonetheless they pose a clear & strong demand for citizenship and for a full participation to the Italian social life, they demand to be recognised as Italians without having to dismiss their diversity.

2008S00266

Comfort, Megan, Grinstead, Olga & Neilands, Tor (Center for AIDS Prevention Studies, University of California, San Francisco, 50 Beale St., Ste. 1300, San Francisco, CA 94105, USA [tel: 001-415-597-4961; e-mail: Megan.Comfort@ucsf.edu]), **HIV Prevention for Women with Incarcerated Male Partners at a California State Prison,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Background: In 2004 the overall confirmed rate of AIDS among the U.S. prison population was nearly three times that of the U.S. general population. Women with incarcerated partners are primarily low-income women of color for whom racism, poverty, & sexism contribute to increased HIV vulnerability & whose life stressors may be exacerbated by the strain of their partner's incarceration. Methods: We developed & evaluated a population-specific intervention for women visiting incarcerated partners at a state prison in California. Prior to the intervention, we conducted a longitudinal survey with N=117 participants at baseline & N=99 participants at follow-up 30 days after the partner's release from custody. During the intervention, we collected data using the same survey instruments (N=203 baseline; N=156 follow-up). The intervention included training women to be peer health educators (N=12), conducting community-building activities, conducting health-related workshops, & facilitating referrals. All intervention components focused specifically on the needs of women visiting incarcerated men. Results: Relative to women in the comparison sample, women in the intervention sample engaged in a lower frequency of unprotected intercourse, were more likely to communicate with partners about HIV, & were more likely to have had a recent HIV test. Discussion: Our results support the feasibility & effectiveness of a multi-component community-focused intervention for women with incarcerated partners. There are multiple ways to reduce HIV risk in couples' relationships, including condom use, HIV testing, & partner communication.

2008S00267

Constantopoulou, Christiana ([tel: 30 210 9201773; fax: 30 210 922 36 78; e-mail: chconsta@panteion.gr]), **L'intime Sur-Exposee: L' Espace Public Contemporain** (Intimacy on Exhibit: The Contemporary Public Space), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)

¶ So-called reality TV (the latest success of the trend of putting "Mr. & Mrs. Everybody" on the screen) has become a phenomenon of society; it draws extraordinary audiences & puts on screen people presented as ordinary & about whom the only message is themselves. Millions of viewers from then on can watch these "ordinary" people eat, sleep, argue, come on to each other, or more, if they like. The actors of this little theater are propelled to the rank of start from one day to the next, their only talent being to have been on television. This trend (which is not at all television of the real) shows how the individual becomes a "product for sale," values private life to the detriment of public life, & is based on a "morality of egoism" that sees the public only as consumers (never as citizens). What are the consequences for this manner of "citizens" (television spectators) to understand human relations? The author conducts a content analysis with regard to questions that seem to become major for our society, such as: Who is "Big Brother" (dictator of transparency)?; banalization of the spectacle–questions of "appearance"; public life in a sociability of exclusion & antagonism; the media logic triptych: sharpen conflicts, internalize trade rules, globalize desires.

2008S00268

Consuelo, Mejia Maria (Catolicas por el Derecho a Decidir, A.C., Londres 234 Col. Del Carmen Coyoacan, Mexico City, Mexico. 04100 [tel: 5255) 55 54 57 48; fax: 5255) 56 59 28 43; e-mail: direccion@cddmx.org]), **El debate del aborto en México: un nuevo intento de la jerarquía Católica de vulnerar el Estado Laico** (The Debate on Abortion in Mexico: A New Attempt by the Catholic Hierarchy to Infringe on the Secular State), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ In Apr 2007 the Legislative Assembly of Mexico City approved the decriminalization of abortion through the twelfth week of pregnancy. As on other occasions, the Catholic hierarchy registered opposition to these changes. In its desperate attempt to prevent them, it threatened the functionaries & legislators with excommunication, despite the limitations that the secular character of the Mexican state imposes on it. This paper addresses the arguments & strategies that were employed in the debate to document the importance of secularization to guarantee the right of mothers to make decisions about essential aspects of their lives.

2008S00269

Cook, Joanne (University of Leeds, Leeds Social Sciences Institute, University of Leeds, Leeds LS3 9JT [tel: 0044 1133437789; e-mail: j.m.cook@leeds.ac.uk]), **Exploring Older Women's Citizenship: Understanding the Impact of Migration in Later Life,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Research on how migration in later life shapes the welfare needs, preferences & expectations of older people is in its infancy, with both the fields of ageing & migration being slow to examine the experiences of older migrants. This paper focuses upon the welfare citizenship experiences of older women who have migrated in later life either as refugees or as post-retirement migrants. It explores their experiences of accessing welfare citizenship & the barriers they encounter in negotiating inclusion into mainstream services. In particular it examines the unequal platform from which older migrants who do not speak English, access welfare citizenship rights

& services, examining the important constraints faced in terms of discrimination & language. Despite these obstacles older women are active agents in their own lives, in pushing for their inclusion in to welfare rights & services. Therefore, this paper also argues for the recognition of the important enabling role that informal systems of support can play in the welfare citizenship and agency of minority ethnic older women. Data is drawn from the older women lives & voices study, (carried out in Sheffield, UK) drawing from qualitative focus groups & life story interviews with 54 older women from five different minority communities.

2008S00270
Corino, Gianni (University of Plymouth, Plymouth, United Kingdom, PL4 8AA [e-mail: gianni.corino@plymouth.ac.uk]), **Social Body and Public Sphere: Embodied Interaction in Locative Media Practices,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This chapter reflects on the emerging field of locative technologies and attempts to place it within a theoretical framework within social & urban studies, human computer interaction & through the presentation of recent artistic practices. The analysis looks how socio-spatial systems such as the "agora" (and other sites of social interaction) played a role in the constitution and development of society. Findings will be evaluated against the emergence of contemporary public spaces & their relation with the social that through the proliferation of mobile, wireless and ubiquitous computing offer new platforms for public discourse and innovation in the application of update new media technologies. Critically framing the implications of location awareness and context based technologies the author will benchmark the findings with social approaches that readdress the focus & meanings of the social & space using Manuel Castells & Bruno Latour concepts and definitions. The question that underlies the paper is: which relation or implications are there between locative technologies and social body? Examples of contemporary artistic practices will be used as a matter of evidence of this discourse in particular from the artworks & performances of artist groups such as Blast Theory & Space Syntax, or in projects like GPS drawings and others.

2008S00271
Corominas, A., Cavero, M., Alvarez, O. & Reyes, M. J. (Department of Psychiatry, Fundació Hospital de Mollet (Barcelona), Cristófol Colom, 1; 08100 Mollet (Barcelona), Spain [tel: +34935708620; fax: +34935705841; e-mail: 23177acd@comb.es]), **Predictive Factors Of Metabolic Syndrome In Severe Mental Disorders: Rationale For Preventive Interventions,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The assessment of metabolic & cardiovascular risk in patients with mental disorders is receiving increasing interest. Diagnosis, treatment, & unhealthy lifestyles are among the variables involved in higher risk of metabolic syndrome. The aim of the study is to evaluate those factors related to the development of metabolic syndrome in chronic mental illness. Methods: Descriptive, cross-sectional study; with a sample of 100 outpatients with schizophrenia or affective disorders attended for more than 2 years. Dependent variable: metabolic syndrome (Adult Treatment Panel III diagnostic criteria). Independent variables: age, gender, syndromic diagnosis, main treatment, duration of treatment, Global Functioning, type of diet, sedentarism, alcohol consumption, smoking, Primary Care monitoring. Results: 37.9% of patients who had an unhealthy diet showed metabolic syndrome, whereas only 17.6% of those patients that followed healthy food habits met criteria for metabolic syndrome ($p < 0.05$, chi-square; OR=1.35, 95% CI =1.04-1.7). Patients with metabolic syndrome showed lower scores on GAF scale & practiced less physical exercise, although these differences did not reach statistical significance. Conclusion: The lack of a well-balanced dietetic habit appears to be the essential factor in the development of metabolic syndrome. For its prevention, educational programs addressed to patients with severe mental disorders should focus on healthy diet.

2008S00272
Corradi, M. Laura (Sociologia, Universitá Della Calabria, Rende Italy 87036 [tel: 0039-347-0967445; fax: 0039-984-482598; e-mail: laura.corradi@unical.it]), **Feminist Research-Action on Health and Environment,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Women have always been damaged by the destruction of nature as Silvia Federici demonstrated (Caliban the Witch. Women, the Body and Primitive Accumulation, Autonomedia 2007). Today with neoliberalism on a global scale reproduction is under threat. The connection between the degradation of the environment & human health problems has become increasingly evident. While in the so-called "center" many studies about corporate power over people's lives and the environment display to have some gender-blind type of approach, in many countries belonging to the "periphery" of the world, women in academia are both studying & participating in social movements about health & environment - in anti-WTO demonstrations, in the anti-privatization movements, in the peasants occupation of lands & protection of common goods such as water (Shiva 2006). Specific feminist positions on profit-oriented exploitation of nature as leading to human health issues and indigenous survival has been developed in these years among scholar-activists in many countries, & a specific type of activism has emerged (Women's Health & Environmental Network) When Research-action carried out globally by women scholars-activists & concerned scientists with a gender perspective on health & environment may also give to feminist sociological theory a key contribution in the debate.

2008S00273
Corsale, Massimo (University "Suor Orsola Benincasa", Naples (Italy), 80135 [tel: +39 06 35348324; e-mail: massimocorsale@yahoo.it]), **Coping with Young Delinquents in Naples: A Job Insertion Program,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Juvenile delinquency in Naples shows distinctive characteristics, depending on its connections with marginality, on the one hand, and with a big organized delinquency (the so called "camorra") on the other. Within the field an important socio-clinical intervention took place, from the part of a NGO named "Associazione Jonathan." This organization usually shelters young people (both male and female) needing new socialization careers: instead of being sent to prison, or committing a crime. During the last five years the NGO partnered with some leading corporations (an electric household appliances factory, motor factory & a foodstuffs production company) in order to make it possible for some young people to become real factory workers. The paper would like to examine outcomes of such experiences as well as to explain problems coming from it; but also to show its significance from the point of view of a re-socialization strategy.

2008S00274
Corsten, Michael (Institut für Sozialwissenschaften; Universität Hildesheim, Marienburger Platz 22, D-31141 Hildesheim [tel: +49-5121-883-502; e-mail: corsten@uni-hildesheim.de]), **From Autonomy to Authenticity: Generational Discourses and Cultural Changes,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The paper deals with the question of generation as collective assemblies. It is asked if members of birth cohorts develop an intuition of belonging to the same historical time & historical discourse. The main thesis states that members of a generation share a We-Sense for the validation of subjectivity. This thesis is shown by a comparison of the 68- generation & the succeeding generational collectives. Referring to documents of popular culture, significant historical debates & challenges of the compared generations it will be argued that the patterns of biographical self- directedness (and/or self-determination) shift from autonomy to authenticity orientation.

2008S00275
Corsten, Michael (Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Universität Hildesheim, Marienburger Platz 22, Germany, D-31141 Hildesheim [tel: +49-5121-883-502; e-mail: corsten@uni-hildesheim.de]), **Precariousity East-West: Is There a Difference in the Structure of Biographical Precarisation of Youth between Post-Socialist and Western Market Societies?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Following the recent works of French sociologists (Bourdieu, Castel, Boltanski/Chiapello) a debate on a new mode of social insecurity and social exclusion has been developed during the last years. Groups of young migrants of the second or third generation in Western market societies are supposed to be affected by such forms of exclusion. Also in public debate the 'banlieus' are discussed as new kinds of excluded social areas, not to say ghettos. This debate has not yet been associated to the development of social exclusion of young people in post-socialist societies, although you can find a huge amount of biographical studies concerning exclusion dynamics of (especially male) youth in these contexts. The paper tries to confront the two debates. On the one hand studies concerning the exclusion modes of these two groups of young generations & their biographical developments should be compared, & on the other hand linked by using

data from a comparative study on East & West German young people born between 1976- 1982.

2008S00276

Cortesi, Gabriella (University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Department of Language and Culture Sciences, Largo S. Eufemia, Modena, Italy, 41100 [tel: + 39 347.86788644; e-mail: gabriella-cortesi@alice.it]), **Between Transmission and Production of Culture. Construction and Negotiation of the Filial Role,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Nowadays, the perspectives on childhood produced by social theories and practices are ambivalent, struggling between social integration of new generations & promotion of children's specific self-expression & autonomy, whatever their age. In the modern western societies, in the increasing complexity, uncertainty and risk, it appears necessary that children's socialization and education should promote their ability of self-expression and deciding for themselves & others, but also should vouch for their protection & external-normative control in order to lead children's development towards the adult condition. This ambivalence is stressed in the conceptualization of family socialization & education, since love shapes the relation between parents & children. The family (as primary context of children's identity construction) must not only promote children's autonomy, so as not to make them "dependent" on others' agency & socially awkward, but also protect them from the risks of society. But moreover, the family must develop children's sense of social belonging. The purpose of this presentation is to outline a theoretical reflection tightly connected to the analysis of empirical data (qualitative & quantitative) collected through two researches, which involved 787 parents of children, preadolescents and adolescents. We will answer to these focal questions: How does children's socialization emerge today in the interlacement among normative, cognitive & affective aspects? How is the filial role constructed through family communication? The cultural transmission in the family, does it aim to assure children's social integration? We will read the main theoretical perspectives about socialization ad education through these dual concepts: 1) collectivity/individuality, 2) conformity/deviance, 3) children's dependency/autonomy, 4) transmission/production of culture, 5) role/person as forms of the identity, 6) power/empower. We will define the concept of competence (as social evaluation of behaviour) & we will show its construction in the relationships between parents & children (especially in the trust relationship), & its influence on the construction and negotiation of the filial role. Furthermore, we will illustrate how parents of different socioeconomic conditions & cultural origins, consider the importance of children's self- expression and integration.

2008S00277

Cortina, Clara & Garcia, Thãs (Centre d'Estudis Demogrãfics, Edifici E-2, Campus UAB, Barcelona, Spain 08193 [tel: +34 935813060; fax: +34 935813061; e-mail: ccortina@ced.uab.es]), **Gender Patterns of Union Formation in Spain: The Role of Intermarriage in a New Immigration Country,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ During the last decade, international immigration flows have undergone a dramatic growth in Spain. Previous research has reported significant & increasing levels of intermarriage, which represented 75.6% of the total marriages involving at least one foreign spouse in 2005. Disparities by national origin & gender are also remarkable. The aim of this article is to explore how gender shapes intermarriage in Spain. The analysis focuses on the dissimilarities in the assortative mating between men & women and Spanish & foreigners, answering: 1.-Are partners that intermarry significantly different from those who do not? Do their attributes vary by sex & national origin? 2.-According to gender order transformation, in which extend are mixed unions more or less homogenous in terms of age & educational attainment than other couples? Does it make a difference whether the native partner is a male or a female? We use the marriage records (1989-2006) and, alternatively, the 2007 Spanish Labor Force Survey, which refers to the stock of individuals in both legal & consensual unions. The main representative foreign national origins are considered. Multi-level models are applied separately for men & women to characterize males & females involved in in- & out-marriages, distinguishing how preferences operate in the assortative mating by national origin & gender.

2008S00278

Cortiñas, Sergi & Pont, Carles (Universitat Pompeu Fabra/URV, C/SANT PAU, 4, 43003 [tel: 34 977558530; e-mail: sergi.cortinas@upf.edu]), **Proposal of Good Journalistic Practices in Risk Situations: Significant Examples in Spain,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In a democratic society as we live in nowadays, the media is central for the communication of risks & uncertainties in the public. This paper presents ten proposals to improve the media coverage in social risk situations. The article focuses on the production logic of media & their consequences on society. The proposals & the conclusions of this research are supported by an analysis of two Spanish cases: the risk situation of Tarragona, one of the biggest chemical complex in Europe, & the terrorist attacks on 3/11 in Madrid. The authors belongs to a research project founded by the Spanish Education Ministry on public perception of risk (2004-2007 and 2007-2010).

2008S00279

Coskun, Gulsum (Turkey HOMENET, National Solidarity Network of Women Home-based Workers in Turkey, Mugla, Turkey, 48000 [tel: 90 543 377 27 20; e-mail: gulsumcoskun@hotmail.com]), **Building Women Home-Based Workers Organizations in Turkey,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Since 1994, women home-based workers have been organising themselves in Turkey. We now have several local organisations of women whose forms vary from cooperatives & associations to self-help groups. A common feature of these organisations is that they are income generating organisations. However, our horizon is, definitely not limited to income-generating activities. We, as local organizations, are building a national network called Turkey HomeNet which is an organization based on rights. Through Turkey HomeNet, we are struggling for our rights as workers, who claim equality with other "classical" workers. In this struggle our main strategies are: building alliances with all stakeholders in Turkey; actively involving ourselves in the actual struggles of labour forces & women's movement in general, combining our local, national & regional work with international work of the FHWW (Federation of Home-workers Worldwide), & exchanging experiences with other home-based workers' movements throughout the world. In this presentation, I will talk about these organizing activities and point out the importance & strategies of building an organization based on rights.

2008S00280

Costa, Marcio & Koslinski, Mariane C. (Fundamentos da Educação, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Av. Pasteur, 250, fds. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 22290-902 [tel: +55 21 22953246; e-mail: marcioc@pobox.com]), **Hidden Quasi-Market: The Contest for Public Schools in Rio de Janeiro,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In Brazil, we can find strong reactions against any mechanism related to school choice, school ranking or accountability policies based on students proficiency measurements. Our research focuses on processes similar to what the international literature calls "school choice" & can be described as a quasi-market, even considering the absence of qualified information driving families' and students' choice. The population enrolled in public schools creates & applies hierarchization & classification criteria of educational institutions that are potentially accessible to them. As there is no official classification of public schools, an informal hierarchical system emerges. This paper focuses on this diffuse classificatory system & hypothesizes that this quasi-market, without other official public policy or ranking information, promotes even higher social inequalities. This system is partially referred to geographical locations, but social and cultural capitals are the main ways to access high prestige public schools. Our research comprises two surveys with pupils and teachers, several interviews with principals, students, parents and teachers & regular observations in six schools. The findings suggest that there is already a hidden quasi-market in educational public systems in Brazil & provide subsidies to discuss the rejection of the establishment of public mechanism for identifying the quality of schools.

2008S00281

Côté, James (Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada, N6A 5C2 [tel: 1-519-661-2111; fax: 1-519-661-3200; e-mail: cote@uwo.ca]), **The Disenfranchisement of Youth in the Late-Twentieth Century: A Critique of Conservative Approaches to Youth Studies,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper lays out the political economy perspective of youth (Côté & Allahar, 1994, 2006), corrects misinterpretations of it, & critiques conservative perspectives that fail to take into account the material basis of the circumstances currently affecting the life-chances of young people (e.g., Wyn & Woodman, 2005).

2008S00282

Côté, Catherine (Ecole d'études politiques, Université d'Ottawa, 55 Laurier Est, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1N 6N5 [tel: +1 613. 562.5800 poste 2698; fax: +1 613.562.5371; e-mail: catherine. cote@uottawa.ca]), **Le Citoyen Téléspectateur et Limage de la Politique : Une Analyse du Discours Journalistique Télévisé** (The Citizen Television Spectator and the Image of Politics: An Analysis of Televised Journalistic Discourse), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)

¶ For several years one has witnessed a sort of disenchantment of citizens toward politics, as much toward politicians & parties as toward political institutions. Yet, to explain this phenomenon, quite a few point a finger at the media, particularly, at television. Indeed, the media are the principal source of information, they echo the debates that going on in our societies, take on the job of social mediators between the different political actors & the citizenry. Further, they have the last word effectively with regard to what will be retained & diffused, & to the subjects it suits them to dwell on. Opinions are nonetheless divided about the manner in which the media exercise their influence. It is in this perspective that we are interested in the import of the discourse of televised information & of the image that it gives of politics. We have studied the nature of this discourse in analyzing Canadian televised news during different periods, notably during electoral campaigns, using a "multi-method" approach (grids of analysis, linguistic analyses, contextual analyses, & perspectives derived from opinion polls). The findings enhance understanding of the means through which Canadian televised news depicts politics.

2008S00283

Cotoi, Calin (Department of Sociology, University of Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania [tel: + (4021) 315.31.22; fax: + (4021) 315. 83.91; e-mail: calincotoi@yahoo.com]), **Global Technologies and Modern Identities. Cyber-Ethnicization of Ethnic and Linguistic Minorities in Central and Eastern Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The growing of the new technologies of information & communication is undermining the dynamics & structure of the social, cultural and national systems of modernity. Due to their capacity to transcend the temporal & spatial limits of modern organizing and to give new significations to social relations, these kinds of technologies are leading, supposedly, to a major restructuring of identity patterns. The politics of difference/identity brought by the weakening of the social classes & cultural identities embedded in the "great narratives" of modernity, seem to find an ideal frame in this new communicational space. The effects of using a communication "tool" that is more a social space than an object, can be traced in the case of the recent reimagining of ethnic/linguistic minorities in Central & Eastern Europe. The weakness of the nation-states & the modern forms of governance and identification, does not imply a disappearance of ethnonational identities & the interests they arouse. Global technologies using extended networks of organizations, associations, scientific institutes, forums etc. are used to forge national myths & ethnic identities. There are images of the ethnos in cyberspace that, as long as they inhabit only this hyper-geographic space, have no classic representatieur value. Representational problems appear when such "virtual tribes" are expelled in the world of daily social reality.

2008S00284

Cristiana, Olcese (University of Reading, Reading, UK, RG6 6AA [tel: +44 79 52011562; e-mail: c.olcese@reading.ac.uk]), **Why is Art Ubiquitous in Social Protests?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper uses a comparison of four disparate collective actions in France, Italy & the UK to address the contemporary relationship between art & resistance. The questions I ask are, first, why is art ubiquitous in protests today, & second, do artists display a type of resistance distinct from that of protest leaders? Much of the literature suggests that social movements are only strategic-instrumental "politics by other means," & ignores the heterogeneity of discourses involved in a given protest event–including the broad range of artistic expresses and performances. In contrast, using participant observation, photographic records, & a content analysis of protest speeches, leaflets, & performances, I illustrate the ubiquity & diversity of creative & symbolic expressions, interpretations and constructions in the representations & practices of such events. In addition, I argue for the antagonism between metaphorical and ironic signification (in art texts) & metonymical signification (in political texts). Compared to the authors of political texts, the authors of art texts: express different understandings of social problems; express different solutions for those problems; differ in their portrayals of both themselves & their adversaries; & use a non-

instrumental mobilization of emotions in the common struggle of artists & protest leaders against neoliberalism-the chief ideological enemy in contemporary contention.

2008S00285

Crojethovic, Maria (Centro de Estudios de Esatdo y Sociedad, Sánchez de Bustamante 27 [tel: 54 011 48612126; e-mail: mcroje@gmail.com]), **Ceremonial activities and concrete practices in public health organizations. The Case of Public Hospitals in Buenos Aires City, Argentina, 2000-2004,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ Worldwide, bureaucratic systems have limitations as a product of their need of high rationality in their formal structure. To bypass such obstacles, some open leakages play as escape ways, allowing the bureaucratic system to face the problems that the formal structure is almost unable to solve. In times of relative political and economic stability, such leakages seem to provide flexibility to the system. However, it is an open question what happens during periods of crisis or emergencies, when certain aspects of the formal structure seem to lose meaning, becoming institutional barriers. Assuming that bureaucratic systems need pathways to provide solutions to the emerging problems, the purpose of the study is to analyze not only theoretically, but also in practice, which are those pathways & how bureaucracy reacts to them. Are they short-term exceptions or do they became part of the established rules? If so, how are these alternative practices being institutionalized by the system? This work analyzes the mechanics of a public organization during moments of crisis. We studied the case of the Public Hospitals in Buenos Aires City, Argentina, before & after an emergency situation due to a macro-economic shock in 2002, as a result of the devaluation of Argentinean currency. The research focuses the attention on the public policy of drugs purchases for municipal owned hospitals. Particularly, we rescued those informal practices situated outside the institutionalized 'rational norms'. We performed our research through interviews, analyzing those issues that might provoke fragility to a bureaucratic organization system, such as: loosening of standardized rules, weaknesses in hierarchical control, presence of informal practices & limits of the functionaries, technical knowledge of the bureaucrat (as a means to keep power centralization & avoiding pressures). In sum, we describe and characterize these elements within the formal health structure, analyzing if they work as institutionalized myths in the public policy of drugs supply. We detected & studied the informal practices that arose in general public hospitals with the purpose of avoiding the drug supply crisis. We characterized the social actors responsible for the detected informal strategies, identifying the conflicts triggered among them due to the application of those informal strategies. Finally, we detected the changes in the drug supplying mechanisms due to the currency devaluation, discussing their effects on the Buenos Aires public health system decision making.

2008S00286

Crozat, Dominique (Department of Geography, University of Montpellier, Route de Mende, F-34199 Montpellier CEDEX 5 [tel: 33-(0)4 67 14 24 43; fax: 33-(0)4 67 14 25 22; e-mail: dominique. crozat@univ-montp3.fr]), **La ville hyper réelle et les dimensions utopiques du projet urbanistique contemporain** (The Hyper-Real City and the Utopian Dimensions of the Contemporary Urban Project), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)

¶ The contemporary realization of a hyper-real city aims at constructing a "perfect world." This concept of hyper-real points to a social process of adaptation & creation of the real. Virtualization of the world, of societies, & of the experience of individuals by means of artifacts, absolute performativity of the narration, the hyper-real is a metaphor taken literally: the image no longer makes sense but becomes sense. The growing importance of media mastered by ideologically reactionary symbolic & economic powers makes it urgent to re-anchor politics in the major process of the contemporary production of spaces, often approached via an idealized (Lévy) or apocalyptic (Baudrillard, Davis) manner. Socially & culturally inegalitarian access to this hyper-real city reinforces the movement of segregation (war on the poor). One part of the population cooperates in the construction of this spatial utopia. But its principal developments depend on those who control the economic, cultural, & political means to impose this hyper-realized media culture: states, enterprises, & influential social groups. This generates an acceleration & a growing sophistication of the processes of disciplinarization (absolute transparency). The study is focused on three types of public space: the periphery, commercial centers, & spaces for leisure.

2008S00287
Cruz Morales, Martha Hilda (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana Xochimilco, México City, Mexico City, C.P. 04960, México [tel: 00525555548288; e-mail: marahild@yahoo.com]), **Subjective Experience of Reconstruction after Natural Disasters,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Our reflection centers on the subjectivities present in the aid programs in reaction to the inundation of 1999 in the Zona Norte of the Mexican state Veracruz. The investigation starts as a product of psychosocial intervention in the zone of reconstruction in 2002. We construct different scales of comprehending, starting from the aspects that correspond to the singularity of the experience of the families that lost their homes, to macrosocial factors which were previously present in the field like the administrative status of the region, political parties, & neighborhood movements & their conflicting relationship with the state. One of the results is that the subjects affected by the disaster are not only victims, but also agents of reconstructing their everyday life in the given conditions. Our field work, based on narrative interviews focusing on the personal & collectively reconstructed memory six years after the disaster has conducted us to take a critical position against institutional blindness of conventional aid programs against subjectivity. In the context of recurring natural disasters like Tsunami (2004), the hurricanes Stan & Wilma (2005) and Tabasco (2007) the methodology & analysis of the present field work aims to be a contribution on sensibilization in view of the erasing of subjectivity & imposition of homogenous identities so characteristic of universal aid programs.

2008S00288
Cuevas-Hewitt, Marco (University of Western Australia, Crawley, WA, Australia, 6009 [tel: +61 433 897 824; e-mail: imaginacion.o.muerte@gmail.com]), **Transnational Activist Ethnography and the Production of Possibilities,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper concerns the interface between transnational activism and transnational ethnography. I will reflect upon my own experiences in navigating the complexities of this interface, as well as critically consider its productive potential vis-à-vis struggles for global justice. Insofar as this last point is concerned, I will reflect upon the role that the transnational activist ethnographer can play in generating new connections, paths of communication, & possibilities for collaboration across different sites of struggle. I will argue for the conscious effort of the researcher in helping to facilitate the cross-pollination of ideas, practices, stories, & dreams across the diverse albeit common struggles of peoples around the world for global justice. I refer to this as the 'production of possibilities'; that is, the fomentation of an ecology of ideas & practices from which emergent futures might spring.

2008S00289
Culic, Irina (University of Windsor, Sociology and Anthropology, Windsor, Canada [e-mail: culic@uwindsor.ca]), **The Making of Subjects: Forms of States External Populations,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Post-communist kin-state moves & emigration to the West have been two major phenomena resulting in the aftermath of the fall of the communist regimes. Both involve kin individuals & populations abroad & national (or nation) states, & have been consequently constituted into objects of study for students of nationalism and international migration. What however is missing in the investigations into the meaning & effect, & conceptual and theoretical framing of states' policies towards such populations is a look from below on how they work on actual people, what are the types of subjectivities that they encounter & produce, how the state is constructed as a result of the interactions of these individuals with bureaucrats & their discourses, notions and practices. My analysis focuses in three such embodiments of external populations (and their respective states): Hungarians from Romania & Hungary, Moldovan citizens & Romania, & Romanian emigrants to Canada. Based on interview data, participant observation, & document analysis, it investigates processes of subject- making: in a self-reflexive way, through a submission by one's desires, compulsions, needs, & constraints to various 'technologies of the self' inflicting alterations on one's body, soul, & conduct to fit into a state template; & as being-made-into-a-subject, through various forms of state disciplining & governmental techniques.

2008S00290
Cultiaux, John (Fondation Travail-Université, Namur, Belgium, 5000 [tel: +32 81 725124; fax: +32 81 725128; e-mail: jcultiaux@ftu-namur.org]), **La Restitution: Dimensions Pratiques et Enjeux Pour la Recherche** (Restitution: Practical Dimensions and Stakes for Research), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)
¶ For the second consecutive year, the Atelier Clinique (an interdisciplinary group for the exchange of practices formulated by researchers & interveners interested in clinical approaches in sociology, communication, management, or the therapeutic field) has put on the agenda of its exchanges the question of restitution, examined through concrete questions raised in the work & interventions carried out by its members. On the occasion of this colloquium, we hope to render an account of certain elements of this collective work but equally to enrich it with other experiences & debate that this exposé could spark. To do this, we articulate our intervention around the principal questions that have progressively emerged from our discussions & designed, in the end, a sort of course for the researcher wondering about the place of research: From whom has one taken & to whom must one repay? How should one repay? And, finally, doesn't the main thing play out at the moment of "taking"?

2008S00291
Cuzzocrea, Valentina (University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, CO4 3SQ, Colchester, UK [tel: 0039 3336538112; e-mail: valentinacuzzocrea434@msn.com]), **Bringing Creativity Back In. When Individualized Individuals Have to Make it,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Conditions of increasing flexibility in work & employment are deeply affecting strategies of survival in the workplace. Looking at how individuals implement & activate opportunities available in their own context is of paramount importance. Many authoritative scholars (amongst others, Beck & Gernsheim 2002, Bauman 2001, Giddens 1991) underline that flexible conditions of work require, at a more general level, an increasing individualization. Whatever direction we want to take, we cannot choose not to choose anymore, & our career trajectories have become more & more dependent on how we are able to negotiate & quickly adapt our actions. Those who lack cultural, social & material capital for this are likely to fail. This paper concentrates on survival strategies sought after among a group of early career professionals operating in the fields of HR, Accountancy & Engineering. Thirty in-depth interviews were conducted with professionals based in two cities of Southern Italy, Naples & Cagliari, where the labour market is particularly hostile to new entrants. However, more than on economic factors tout court, emphasis is put on the cultural ways in which the group shows: a) to have adapted to the inevitability of being 'individualised individuals'; b) to juggle around the 'unstructured structure' of locally consolidated working practices. These aspects, reinforcing each others, constitute a particularly critical situation for young professionals, who moreover seem very reluctant to move out in search of better possibilities. However, it is precisely this rigidity that motivates a creative effort in finding the most effective way for using the limited resources available in one's context. While the anchorage to familistic factors is known to be crucial in this part of Italy, the 'art to get by' is typical of poorly skilled workers. Yet, this group of qualified graduate professionals shows that it is possible to integrate not only the first, but also the second in well-informed, intellectual & professional practices of work. In this sense they can be considered as new style's social entrepreneurs.

2008S00292
D'Amato, Marina (University Roma Tre, Via castro Pretorio, 20 [tel: 0657334921; e-mail: m.damato@uniroma3.it]), **Myths and Values of Children's Fantastic Universe,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The study proposes empirical investigations on myths, values, behavior patterns, & heroes, proposed by Western television, Arab and Eastern European countries, from video games, role playing online games, & from mobile phones. Content analysis was performed and revealed that fantastic stories are populated predominantly by men, strong & capable, & inspired by Protestant ethics that evolves from puritanism until cynicism or a moral Shinto in harmony with nature & fruitful, ancestor worship promotes the sacrifice of oneself or harvesting & social identity. Above all, however, what appears is the lack of rebellion of heroes that go well at all most do not belong to any culture & to live on screens decades not to rebel fate, not ever become great through rites of socialization and de facto promoting a social conformism based on their actions continually iterate.

2008S00293
D'Ottaviano, Maria C. L. (Universidade São Francisco, Itatiba, Rua Alexandre Rodrigues Barbosa, 45 Itatiba/SP - Brazil - 13251-900 [tel: (55-19) 81378738; fax: (55-19) 32524083; e-mail: camila.dottaviano@usp.br]), **Gated Communities in SãO Paulo Metropolitan Area: A New Pattern of Urban Housing and Urban**

Spatial Segregation, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ During the 1970's, horizontal gated communities began to be implanted on suburban cities of São Paulo Metropolitan Area (SPMA) originating new areas of metropolitan spreading. These communities were implanted mostly at the poor & unpopulated south & west regions. In 1994, the "Lei de Vilas" (Villas Law) made possible the indiscriminate installation of small-gated communities among all residential areas within São Paulo city. From 1992 to 2005, SPMA concentrated a total of 1140 new horizontal gated communities. Gated communities pretend to be a residential area with security, comfort, a better life quality & social homogeneity. They consist of neighbourhoods closed by walls, barriers, fences & gates. They are designed under the intention of providing security to their residents & preventing penetration of non-residents, by using security devices (guards, doors, barriers, alarms & cameras). The gated communities are currently one of the principal examples of urban spatial segregation in SPMA. Although gated communities are usually associated with a fractal segregation pattern, their characteristics & geographical distribution within SPMA points that it is not always a true supposition. This paper would like to analyze the particular characteristics of the SPMA gated communities & how they influence the metropolitan segregation pattern.

2008S00294

D'Ottaviano, Maria C. L. (Universidade São Francisco, Itatiba, Rua Alexandre Rodrigues Barbosa, 45 Itatiba/SP - Brazil -13251-900 [tel: (55-19) 81378738; fax: (55-19) 32524083; e-mail: camila. dottaviano@usp.br]), **Gated Communities: Legislation as a Facilitator. The Diffusion of Gated Communities in São Paulo Metropolitan Area,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Gated communities constitute an urban phenomenon that is nowadays spreading on all Brazilian metropolises. In the last ten years, São Paulo Metropolitan Area's real state introduced over a thousand new gated communities' projects on the market. The gated communities, initially located at suburban areas & used by upper classes, at the present time serve other social classes & have new & distinct characteristics (size & location, houses sizes, services at the collective areas, etc). The initial concerning to comfort was substituted by the need of security & possibly the search for status. This paper would like to answer two questions about gated communities: what kind of urban legislation supports the construction of these closed neighborhoods & who lives in São Paulo gated communities. São Paulo Metropolitan Area (SPMA) is formed by a group of 39 municipalities. From these, only 18 have gated communities, with only seven cities having more than 10 gated communities. A great part of the gated communities (80%) is established within São Paulo city. Living on gated communities represents a new type of life style & bring status to their residents.

2008S00295

D'Ovidio, Fabrizio (Department of Social Policy and Local Development, University of Teramo, Teramo, Italy, 64100 [tel: +39 0861 414001; e-mail: fdovidio@libero.it]), **Social Indicators in Local Development: "Conciliation Family-Work" Issue in Italy,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ On a sub-national level social indicators (meant as synthetic indexes) lose their effectiveness because they cannot answer to local policy-makers needs. It would be necessary a 'social model-indicator' that systematizes 'minimum' indicators in order to represent the reality in the most exhaustive way. To this aim, a system classification method will be required to constitute a basis able to elaborate indexes, to define secondary analysis & to 'draw' a more incisive trajectory of 'local' social policy development. In particular, it could be interesting to point out one dimension of quality of life: the issue of conciliation between family & work within Italian family. Seven Italian surveys have been selected & analysed in order to map conciliation variables. Each variable concerning family-work conciliation has been extrapolated & classified in a matrix form. Moreover, all the selected variables have been organized into thematic areas, dimensions & sub- dimensions in a detailed classification model. This model comes from a 'backward' Lazarsfeld's operationalism iter in order to use the variables as 'researcher's concept' indicators. According to this 'backward' iter, conceptual dimensions are build up from data availability. This classification model represents a 'local solution' that allows to arrange the indicators used by the principal national surveys as a system of indicators.

2008S00296

Da Re, Dario (University of Padua, Dept. of Sociology, Padova, Italy, 35123 [tel: +39 049 8274344; fax: +39 049 8274335; e-mail: dario.dare@unipd.it]), **"We Will Tell You the Story of the Land!": Methods in Documentary Film Analysis,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Any movie or documentary film, whatever the subject might be, requires a script written before any footage is shot, as filming follows the script & the filmed material is edited later. If the research implies the use of video in the ethnographic or anthropological or sociological field, the above mentioned time sequencing might not be applied, especially in case of narrative inquiry (storytelling, unstructured interview, focus group) or, generally, where an inductive (bottom-up) approach is applied. This paper presents methods for analysing & creating the documentary film "We Will Tell You the Story of the Land!". This video is part of a larger research project based on mixed methods (quantitative and qualitative) involving rural retired people in the Veneto region (Italy). Atlas.ti, one of the main Caqdas (Computer Assisted Qualitative Data Analysis) software, has been used in order to analyse the 45 hours of video interviews & the about 4 hours of video ethnographic notes. 76 clips have been selected thanks to the coding & analysing work that has been carried out on the text of the interviews (900 quotations aggregated in 135 codes). Even The script & the sequential order of the clips- divided in 6 chapters for an overall length of 28 minutes has been created by Atlas.ti. The documentary film (with English subtitles), results and methodology of the entire project are available on the web site, www.raccontiditerra.it.

2008S00297

da Silva, Alberto Teixeira (Universidade Federal do Pará (Federal University of Pará), 1 Augusto Correa Street [tel: 5591-3201-7997; e-mail: alberts@superig.com.br]), **Brazil and Multidimensional Challenges of the Climatic Changes,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Discussing the issue of the global warming became something decisive in the threshold of the XXI century. The climatic aggravation exposes a systemic world crisis & projects disturbing unbalances that already threaten the safety of the people. The energetic pattern which relies on the use of fossil fuels, combined with the devastation of the forests, is interfering directly in the vital cycles of the biosphere in a chaotic way. They forge a multicivic societary impasse which ignores boundaries, territories, cultures and races. A civilization of global damages is being molded, causing multiple & growing changes: politics, social, economical, environmental, cultural & technological. Environmental calamities in the last years such as the drought in the Amazon, the Katrina hurricane which devastated New Orleans in the United States & the first Brazilian hurricane in the coast of Santa Catarina, are visible signs of the crisis of the homogeneous productivist model of the contemporary society. A scientific prognostic from the Painel Intergovernamental de Mudança Climatica (Intergovernmental Panel of Climatic Changes–IPCC) points the gravity & blames mankind for the climatic chaos. Brazil has an emblematic & vital paper in the discussion of the damages and social transformations. The Amazon can turn into a savannah in the XXI century. Coastal cities will be affected by the advance of the sea, ports can be destroyed & populations would have to be moved from their original cities. Precarious sewage systems will collapse. Cases of transmissible infectious diseases such as dengue can spread throughout the country. Even hotter Metropolitan areas, with more floods, inundations & collapses in areas, mainly in the hillsides. New hurricanes can reach the Brazilian coast. The environmental sociology can contribute to a reflection of those processes in a supportable perspective.

2008S00298

da-Silva-Rosa, Teresa (Post-doctoral position, Department on Development, Agriculture and Society, Rio de Janeiro Rural Federal University/UFRRJ, Av. Presidente Vargas 417, 9o andar - CEP. 20071-003 - Rio de Janeiro RJ - Brasil [tel: 55 21 2224-8577 ext: 227; e-mail: tsrosaprof@yahoo.com.br]), **Ecological Terminology in European Union's Budget Program "Co-financing with NGOs",** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Development co-operation policies can reproduce the inconsistencies of the capitalist system in developing countries, causing irreversible damage to nature since unlimited accumulation of goods is dependent upon a finite environment. This paper discusses the results of the analysis of three official documents related to the European Union program "Co-financing with NGOs", recently replaced. The content analysis methodology was aimed to assess the integration of an ecological lexicon, previously chosen in a theoretical framework related to the systemic world view, bio-centric view of human beings & thermodynamic perspective of human actions. Concerning important notions, principles & values, 44 key-words were selected, 22 among of them were identified in the message with just the

most significant being discussed. Analyzed documents include few ecological elements in an ecological context: mostly usual ecological words (environment, sustainable, protection) are employed & ecologically friendly words do not appear at all (nature, dematerialization, environmental impact assessment, pollution, clean technology). The EU's message seems to express the lack of an ecological approach to development, which is considered a way to diminish pressure on the environment. Documents retain the terminology traditionally used to discuss co-operation. Therefore, its message can be considered as an ideological instrument.

2008S00299

Dabrowski, Wojciech (Department of Economic Geography, University of Gdansk, Gdynia, Poland, 81 378, 46 Piłsudskiego Ave [tel: + 48 58 / 523 66 05; fax: + 48 58 / 523 66 70; e-mail: geowd@univ.gda.pl]), **The European Football Championship as Epi-Phenomena of Cross-Border Networking? The example of Polish-Ukrainian EURO 2012 Preparations,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The aim of the paper is to investigate the impact of a big project, The European Football Championship 2012, on cross-border cooperation. The example of Polish-Ukrainian undertaking shows how civil society & state deal with a new opportunity of cooperation and how the new opportunity can help with bilateral relations. Event preparation creates new networks that can be a beginning of closer relations, economical, social, governmental, or a fake, artificial picture of common interest actions. Does it really create new networks or rather multiply already existing one? Does it includes society or it is another type of governmental collaboration? The case of Polish-Ukrainian Championship is a unique phenomenon since it needs to manage European Union external-border regulations. The project preparation and realization needs to deal with Schengen settlements, different states political-EU relations, country economical & social situations. From this point of view it shows as well the clash of power of two international organizations. On the one side political and economical organizations of European Union with a schizophrenic approach to relations with non-members, excluding/including & on the other side the sport (and economic?) organization Union of European Football Associations. This paper is a part of a research project with the acronyms EUDIMENSIONS focused on civil society's cross-border cooperation on the external EU frontier.

2008S00300

Dabul, Lígia ([e-mail: ldabul@uol.com.br]), **The Formation of the Artist's Identity,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This work focuses on a situation in which people learn painting, in an institution for the teaching & production of contemporary art. Contemporary painting is seen here as a social practice, placed by the social actors as continuous or as incompatible with other social practices. The acquisition of the dispositions which permit, or don't permit, the practice of contemporary painting is also investigated. This means studying the formation of the identity of the artist, which I shown to be a diversified & circumstantial process. The social relationships established by the actors in this situation are approached, as well as the various meanings which they attach to their practice. The formation of the artist's identity is analyzed as a set of processes both of suppression and attribution of the ability of producing meanings through paintings or about painting. These products are directed to a public seen as differentiated regarding the ability to recognize the artistic value of the student's pictorial production.

2008S00301

Dabul, Lígia (Departamento de Sociologia, Universidade Federal Fluminense (UFF) [e-mail: LDABUL@UOL.COM.BR]), **Public Attendance to Art Exhibition in Cultural Centres: Social Practices and Interactions,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The following paper is based on research on public attendance to art exhibitions in Cultural Centres as well as Art Museums. Utilizing observing ethnographic facts, we describe social practices and interactions which take place amongst social actors during the time of the exhibit. On bringing the reader to the researching universe and discussing concepts based on a sociologic approach of art exhibition, we cover the fundamental social practices of the public during exhibits on how to study, play, talk, observe the artistic work, take a glimpse, familiarize, caress & court it. We also try to show how the exhibit may consist of an item of a group of activities significant to the social actors. In conclusion, we present our contributions & discuss the limits of the pattern individual/art work & that of the conception of art exhibition as a receptive message arena.

2008S00302

Dale, John G. & Samara, Tony Roshan (George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22207 USA [tel: 703-993-1444; fax: 703-993-1441; e-mail: jdale@gmu.edu]), **Legal Pluralism within a Transnational Network of Governance: The Extraordinary Case of Rendition,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Nation-states organize many functions of governance within transnational networks that complicate our understanding of the dynamics of legal pluralism within national legal systems. Examining extra-legal practices 'within' the nation state becomes problematic when those practices are transnationally organized and embedded within multiple national legal systems & international law. This paper examines the transnational legal space created by the U.S. Alien Tort Claims suit that the ACLU filed against Jeppesen Dataplan (a subsidiary of Boeing). We explain how the Bush Administration has built a transnational network to sustain the extraordinary rendition program, & how extraordinary rendition is embedded in international aviation law, a multi-lateral NATO framework, & international bi-lateral agreements. We introduce a new concept "transnational network of governance" -- comprised of governmental & nongovernmental actors, to describe the legal relationships between the executive branches of the United States and other countries of the European Union that have been forged to sustain this program. This concept illuminates potential difficulties in challenging the rendition program under international humanitarian law. We also explain how legal pluralism within the nation state complicates claims of illegality under U.S. constitutional law.

2008S00303

Dallaire, Bernadette, McCubbin, Michael, Carpentier, Normand & Clément, Michéle (School of Social Work, Université Laval, Quebec City, Québec, Canada, G1V 0A6 [tel: (418) 656-2131 ext. 12899; fax: (418) 656-3567; e-mail: bernadette. dallaire@svs.ulaval.ca]), **Severe Mental Illness In Old Age: An Exploration of the Influence of Social and Professional Representations on Psychosocial Interventions,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The combination of severe mental illness (SMI) & old age involves major health, functional & psychosocial consequences. Despite the acknowledged importance of the needs (soon to be amplified due the aging of the populations in Western countries), several problems persist in the health & psychosocial services offered to this population. We argue that these consequences & problems are mirrored in & amplified by the junction of two systems of beliefs: that is, social representations about both aging and mental illness which lead to double-labeling & double disqualification. What is the impact of these representations on community & institution-based psychosocial interventions aimed at elders with SMI? Aims & methods: Our research project focuses on data collected from psychosocial practitioners working in Quebec City, Canada. It explores: (1) how these practitioners describe seniors with SMI & the interventions aimed at this clientele, including their own practices; (2) the place of current major concepts from psychosocial rehabilitation in these representations. Qualitative methods are used (30 semi-directed interviews, content analysis). Our analysis takes into account the professionals' fields of practice (geriatry/gerontology or mental health) & the settings where they work (community vs. institutional). Results: Our results reveal two main challenges: (a) in the geriatrics/gerontology field, the unease & perception of "unpreparedness" with regards to SMI (dementia excluded); (b) in the mental health field, the difficulty of transferring central principles & models elaborated first & foremost about younger mentally ill clients 'enabling' concepts such as recovery, empowerment & social inclusion to intervention with the elderly. Implications for research & practice are discussed.

2008S00304

Daloz, Jean-Pascal (CNRS/MFO Oxford University, 2-10 Norham Road, Oxford OX2 6SE United Kingdom [tel: +44 1865 285984; e-mail: jean-pascal.daloz@poliitcs.ox.ac.uk]), **Social Elites' (In)Conspicuousness: Theoretical Reflections on Ostentation and Subduedness,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper is an extension of previous work that sought to challenge grand theories dealing with the issue of social distinction, from a comparative perspective (J.P. Daloz, The Sociology of Elite Distinction. Palgrave, forthcoming). It attempts to build an analytical foundation for a clearer formulation of the links between elitist attitudes, conspicuousness & inconspicuousness, through an exploration of relevant themes such as: assertion/

confirmation of superiority, ostentatious/discreet determinants of eminence, (false) modesty & understatement. While acknowledging that some key variables are significant, the paper however concludes that it is difficult to reduce the processes at stake to merely structural dimensions, in so far as the tension between exposure & concealment works rather differently from culture to culture.

2008S00305

Danilko, Elena (Instit Ethnology & Anthropology, Russian Academy of Science, 119991, h. 32-A, Lininsky prospekt, Moskow, Russia [tel: 7(495) 939 59 92; fax: 7 (495) 939 06 00; e-mail: Danja9@yandex.ru]), **Escaping Context,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The modern visual anthropology develops as an extension of such known documentary genre as ethnographic cinema as its subject field settles down just on a joint between it & scientific research. At the same time it considerably expands opportunities of researchers-anthropologists, not only allowing them to disseminate scientific information by including it compressed form in ethnographic film, but also offering for the analysis an alive context not located in field diaries. The present talk is constructed on the video data that were shot in the summer 2005 in Kirov area of Russia among komi-permjaks. These are texts (fragments of video shootings) grouped around the significant, for the rural society (microcosm), character - woman-sorcerer. The figure of rural woman-sorcerer is well familiar to researchers and quite stereotypic; there is a set of publications of a similar sort of the texts which have been written down in various regions, allowing one to classify them (on the basic motives, key concepts, forms of narration, etc.), at the same time not providing opportunities to represent the situation of circulation. Problems of interpretation of visual data of the similar sort which is collected in the field, & complexities arising out of it, will be considered by the author.

2008S00306

Darcy, Michael & Smith, Janet L. (University of Western Sydney, Penrith South DC, NSW Australia 1797 [tel: +61 2 97726797; fax: +61 2 97726450; e-mail: m.darcy@uws.edu.au]), **Social Mix and Social Inclusion: Rhetoric and Reality in Sydney and Chicago,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Despite (often radically) different urban morphology & policy histories, the seductive logic of the 'neighbourhood effects' thesis (Friedrichs et al 2003; Briggs 2003) has proved irresistible to policy makers & housing managers seeking an explanation for the aesthetic, economic & political embarrassment of neglected public housing communities. Across the English speaking world, the (public or social) housing policy solution to these neighbourhood effects is poverty de-concentration. A key premise of de-concentration is that poor communities lack the 'social capital' required to build wealth, that they are 'socially excluded' and that by living in more economically mixed areas, poor people will learn the skills & build the networks needed to improve their lives (deFillipis 2007). Thus alongside dispersal programs, public housing authorities are increasingly engaged in creating 'mixed-income' developments, usually through the agency of private developers, where the former residents of concentrated public housing will find new opportunities & experience social 'inclusion'. Debate over the theoretical & empirical case for this type of intervention notwithstanding, the practices of housing authorities & developers in building & managing 'mixed-income communities', & the experiences of low income tenants of these processes, raise serious questions about the extent to which 'social mix' can be equated with 'social inclusion'. Drawing on studies of public housing redevelopment projects in Sydney (Australia) & Chicago (USA) this paper reviews four aspects of the practices of government sponsored mixed income community development: planning, design & development; resident selection and access; housing & tenancy management; participation and representation. Analysis of these practices demonstrates that the 'inclusion' offered to very low income households in these communities is highly attenuated & conditional. It is also the case that many inclusionary social & cultural practices of the former, more economically homogenous, 'disadvantaged' community are proscribed by these community development practices.

2008S00307

Das, Shyamal (Department of Sociology, Minot State University, 500 University Avenue, W., North Dakota, USA, ND58707 [tel: 701-858-4324; fax: 701-858-3132; e-mail: shyamal. kumardas@minotstateu.edu]), **Modernity- Self-expression Values, Religious Practices, and Socio-Historical Contexts: The Effects of Contextual Interactions on "Islamism" in Algeria

and Pakistan, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The study examines whether the influence of the Western concepts of modernity & self-expression values on Islamism varies in relation to socio-historical contexts in Islamic countries. The dimensions of Islamism include some 'global' (and Western) constructs, such anti-Western & anti-US views, supporting terrorism, and anti-women attitudes. The Islamist intellectual group blames modern-rational values, hence capitalist mentality, for promoting adverse effects on their societies while the neoclassical development camp refutes this stand arguing that the lack of modern values is responsible for the same. The study divides modern-rational values into two: modern & self-expression values. Therefore, the present research applies widely accepted recent measures of modern-traditional & self-expression- survival values to examine their effects on the attitudes regarding the West and women among the Muslims in Algeria & Pakistan. These countries have extensive socio-historical-political contextual distinctiveness, which is expected to play an important role in shaping the attitudes of the people of the countries concerned. Using World Values Survey data for 1999-2004, we ran a series of regressions to test both claims mentioned earlier. Preliminary findings are mixed, & conclude that the effects of the interactions among religious practices & modern as well as self-expression values are not necessarily anti-West, anti-US, and anti-women, because the socio-historical contexts are crucial in shaping those views among the people in the countries mentioned. The findings also provide a derivative that Islamism should be reassessed taking the socio-historical contexts into consideration as because no concrete generalization can be reached.

2008S00308

Das, Shyamal, Esmail, Ashraf & Eargle, Lisa (Department of Sociology, Minot State University, Minot, North Dakota, 58707 [tel: 701-858-4324; fax: 701-858-3132; e-mail: shyamal. kumardas@minotstateu.edu]), **Modernity- Survival or Tradition- Self Expression Values? Which Way is Better for Environmental Philanthropic Attitudes in the Cross-National Spectrum?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The debate on the relationship between modern-capital spirit and environmental degradation is overwhelming in development literature. The tenor of arguments ranges from supporting western modernization spirit in moving societies towards progress to blaming this spirit for the curse imposed on environment. However, research is minimal on the link between people's attitude about sacrificing other material resources (e.g. money) for the sustainability of environment. Some indirect links have been shown. For instance, the modern aspect of life necessarily promotes individualism, which puts emphasis on personal gains, and therefore, individualist (and modern) person do not spare own resources for collective gains of which environmental protection is one. By contrast, the traditional views & life style creates avenues for collective gains, & thus holds the attitude towards serving environment by sacrificing personal non-environmental resources for the betterment of the community. Another recent formulation argues that the increasing post-modernist views reflected in people's self-expression values construct "social bridges", which endorse people's philanthropic attitude to maintain soundness (e.g. environment) in society while people who put excessive importance on survival values are less interested in sacrificing non-environmental resources. The present paper defines post-modern beliefs as a combination of values in tradition and self expression. In our view, the post-modern move of human cultural values is based on passing or bypassing of modernity phase as outlined by modernization scholars. The effects of values related to modernity vs. traditional views, & self expression vs. survival values (in combination, tradition & self expression compose post-modern values when the other two construct modernity principles) on environmental philanthropic attitudes, measured by the purpose of providing money & giving tax for keeping the environment, are scrutinized in the present study. Using data from World Values Surveys for four waves (1981-84, 1989-93, 1994-1997, and 1999-2004) combining 82 countries, we tested our hypotheses by running hierarchical logistic regression models. The results suggest that the post-modern values prevail over modernity principles in promoting environmental philanthropic attitudes at individual levels, while the western developed societies are less friendly than relatively more traditional societies towards affecting environmental philanthropy. In addition, there is a strong interaction between regional distinctiveness & the effects of modernity & postmodern values.

2008S00309

David, Maya Khemlani (U Malay, Kuala Lumpur 50603, Malay-

sia [tel: 603-79675410; fax: 603-79675427; e-mail: maya-david@yahoo.co]), **Achieving Professional Goals: Use of a Mixed Discourse in Interviews,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In multilingual Malaysia, using two or more languages in one's discourse has become a norm, be it in formal (see David, 2003 on code switching in Malaysian courts) & informal settings (see David, 2007 on code switching among Malay, Chinese & Indian Malaysian youth). While purists, including political figures in the country, disparage the use of a mixed discourse especially when it entails the mix of Malay, the national language, with the other languages used in the country, this presentation argues that the use of a mixed code, especially between the national language, Malay & the international language, English has become the sine qua non of language choice & is a strategy used to achieve certain professional objectives in business talk & professional interactions among the many ethnic groups in the country. This presentation focuses on interviews by journalists of local English daily & examines the frequency of use of code switches & the reasons for the mixed discourse between interviewers and interviewees. Code switching should no longer be viewed negatively as a strategy to overcome differences in levels of proficiency of the interlocutors involved. The analysis clearly shows that code switching is intentionally used to & achieves professional objectives. Author Keywords: code switching, mixed discourse, Malaysia, professional, journalists

2008S00310
Davidovitch, Nitza & Soen, Dan (Ari'el university Center, Ari'el, 44837, Israel [tel: 97239066103; fax: 97239067440; e-mail: d.nitza@ariel.ac.il]), **Cultural Framework and Objective Obstacles of Arab Students in Two Israeli Public Colleges,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Israel is a bi-national country with a 76% Jewish majority group and 20% Arab minority group. The latter is defined as a deprived population. In so far as education is concerned it lagged behind the Jewish majority group for years. Only recently has there been a great leap forward in the quest for higher learning in this group. The paper presents results of a survey conducted on a 459 sample of both Jewish & Arab students in two Israeli public colleges in 2005. The study aimed to gain understanding of Arab students' access to higher education in Israel as compared to access of Jewish students, as reflected in their admission profiles and socio-economic background in two public colleges. The main research question posed was to what extent do the Arab students face cultural difficulties & accommodation problems due to their different (national, cultural, ethnic, socio-economic) background. Data analyses indicated that the two studied academic campuses constitute a site of encounter for two very different population groups. It emerges that this fact has significant implications for access & admission policies as well as student aid programmes. It also bears on the issues relating to equal opportunity & access to higher education for Arab students. All in all, the paper tries to shed light on potential means for reducing the gaps between Arab students & their Jewish counterparts.

2008S00311
de Jong, Sara (Centre for the Study of Social and Global Justice, School of Politics and IR, University of Nottingham, Law and Social Sciences Building, University Park, Nottingham, NG7 2RD, United Kingdom [tel: 00441159514999; e-mail: ldxsd1@nottingham.ac.uk]), **Global Citizenship Performed: Feminism, Otherness and the Practice of Reflexivity,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper will untangle & analyse some of the tensions and complexities related to global citizenship, otherness and responsibility & to explore the ways in which global citizens negotiate potential complicities in the specific context of feminists working for women's rights organisations with a global reach. Feminists have faced & are still facing a similar critique as NGOs & development organisations, namely that they draw on predominantly Western, middle class values & constructs in their work. The critique feminism has been subjected to, has inspired feminists to call for more 'reflexive' approaches in theory. Similarly, postcolonial theory, often applied to evaluate the practices of Western NGOs asks us to consider our complicity, to 'unlearn privilege as loss' (Spivak 1989); Spivak even coins the idea of a 'constructive complicity' that transcends both ignorance and paralysis (1990:4). This paper will explore the parallels between this reflexivity & acknowledgement of complicity. It will consider if & how theoretical reflexivity can be translated into 'global citizenship' practices using material collected from interviews with feminists working for women's rights organisations with a global reach. Finally, it

will be investigated if this practical application of reflexivity would come close to the 'constructive complicity' Spivak suggests.

2008S00312
De Krom, Michiel P.M.M. (Environmental Policy Group, Wageningen University, Wageningen, The Netherlands, 6706 KN [tel: (0)317-483354; fax: (0)317-483990; e-mail: michiel. dekrom@wur.nl]), **Governing Risk through the Media: European Food Governance of Avian Influenza,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Autumn 2005, avian influenza (bird flu) entered European governance and public media arenas as the next significant food-related threat facing Europe. As the virus was detected in increasingly close proximity to & eventually within Europe, questions arose whether measures intervening in European food production processes and consumption practices were required. Starting from the premise that governance involves not only struggles over solutions for factual problems, but also struggles over definitions of problems for which solutions are to be found, this paper analyses public problem definitions & their interrelation with policy legitimation of food governance of avian influenza in the EU member states the UK and the Netherlands. It will do so via qualitative analyses of the UK & Dutch public debates on this governance as unfolded in two national newspapers each in these countries. Results of the qualitative media analyses will be corroborated via quantitative analyses. The paper discusses how differences in socially and historically rooted problem definitions in the UK & the Netherlands relate to differences in policy making processes and their outcomes in these countries. Moreover, it reflects on how these differences have distinct ramifications for the involvement of different governance actors in European food governance.

2008S00313
De la Fuente, Gloria (Facultad de Educación, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, 28040 Madrid [tel: 91 3946121; e-mail: gfuente@ccedu.ucm.es]), **Immigrants in Spain: Identity Changes and Integration Strategy,** *International Sociological Association,* (ENG)

¶ Spain has become an immigration country with more than four million immigrant people living in our territory. The importance of this phenomenon has stimulated much research since 1980. The authoress has reviewed the vast literature based in qualitative research focused on three groups: North Africans, east Europeans & Latin Americans. We have found two interesting theoretical discussions. The first deals with the concepts of trajectory (a previous and rational plan controlled by the individual) & the path (constant reactions to real present circumstances). The second deals with the concept of integration or assimilation, a key concept in the discussion of multicultural society. For some authors the relationship between immigrants & Spanish can be defined like an egalitarian relationship & the immigrant integration like superficial because it is only an adaptation in order to get their vital aims. In this paper we aim to answer some questions: 1) What are their strategies & ways of integration/adaptation in Spanish society, 2) What is the process of change & reconstruction of their cultural identity, & finally, 3) What are the main differences inter- & intra-groups considered?

2008S00314
De Lima Camargo, Luiz Octávio (Centro Universitário Senac, Av. Eng. Eusébio Stevaux, 823 [tel: (55)(11)5682.7524; fax: (55)(11)5682.7610; e-mail: luiz.lcamargo@sp.senac.br]), **Leisure and Urbanization in the Brazilian Society,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The leisure notion is an outcome of wealthy western societies. How does the Brazilian society enjoy both this leisure & its practices codified as such? In order to answer these questions, we will look at the outcomes of leisure sociology, which is still marked by its connection to labor sociology. These outcomes favor the labor relations produced by a capitalist economy, trying to reassign them into another framework: that of cultural sociology - which favors the study of the city with its conflicting interaction between the local & the global. On one hand, the hypothesis asserts that both time & space conditions, as well as leisure cultural practices rates, are resultant from our economic development conditions, where globalized models of leisure prevail. On the other hand & lying beneath these practices, there is the pursuit of festivity & joy, which is subject to greater visibility & fruit of a very recent urbanization that is still marked by the symbolic universe of the rural frolicsomeness & by the presence of The Gift system. Here, what prevail are the local models, which continuously interact with globalized models. Author Key-words: Leisure; Urbanization; Industrialization; Globalization; Tradition; Modernity.

2008S00315
De Oliveira, Glaucia da Silva Destro (DA - USP/FAPESP, São Paulo, SP - Brazil, 01060-970 [tel: 55 11 83431443; e-mail: gdestro@gmail.com]), **The Meanings Attributed to the Elderly in Public Policy in Santos City (Brazil),** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Santos is a seaside city in São Paulo state which counts five hundred thousand inhabitants & fifteen percent of its population is over sixty years old. Nine percent is the Brazilian average of population regarded as elderly. The purpose of this research is to present the ethnography in the *Repúblicas de Idosos de Santos*, which is a public policy that fosters old people in a similar way of a student hostel. The four houses are organized and administrated by its roommates. The policy defines a new alderfly's concept, where autonomy is the main term. In this sense, this work discusses the way how the process of aging is treated & managed by the state. On the other hand, the way how this elder population lives & notices their aging, in this policy, is also a subject. Therefore, the interest is to discuss the way how the elderly's concepts are built & how these speeches are worked by these residences. It is important to remark that the *Repúblicas de Idosos* was idealized as a municipal government's attempt to reduce the disadvantage & exclusion of destitute elder population and appease a democratic & participatory experience for them.

2008S00316
Deffner, Alex M. (Dept of Planning & Regional Development, Univ. of Thessaly, Pedion Areos, Volos, Greece, 383 34 [tel: +302421074494, +302108980349; fax: +302421074381; e-mail: adeffner@prd.uth.gr]), **Popular Culture as an Element of Modernization in Greece: The Urban Temporal-Spatial Dimension,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Popular culture has a plurality of meanings which are manifested in its interrelationship with high culture, in the dualistic conception of culture, & in the role of subcultures. Popular culture can be considered, especially after postmodernism, as an alternative form of culture, and, from the moment that cultural change is connected with modernization, popular culture can also be considered as an element of modernization. The fields where this attribute is examined are the following: the relation between modernization & tradition, the relation between consumption and production, the impact of two of the most popular arts (music and cinema). The focus is on the urban temporal-spatial dimension of popular culture as it is manifestation in the global-local interrelationship, the differentiated use of public spaces, & the blurring of 'urban genres' (including tourism). The aforementioned elaborations are examined in the case of Greece, especially in the manifestation of the construction of cultural identity in public time-space.

2008S00317
Deffner, Alex M. & Metaxas, Theodore (Dept of Planning & Regional Development, Univ. of Thessaly, Pedion Areos, Volos, Greece, 383 34 [tel: +302421074494, +302108980349; fax: +302421074381; e-mail: adeffner@prd.uth.gr]), **The Cultural and Tourist Policy Dimension in City Marketing: The Case of the Olympic Municipality of Nea Ionia, Magnesia, Greece,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Culture & tourism have been used extensively in a variety of initiatives that concern urban regeneration, by using particular promotional strategies & tactics in the context of city marketing. The contribution of culture & tourism must be related to the conformance & implementation of urban policy actions, the focus on the satisfaction of the needs & demands of the potential target markets, the enforcement & promotion of the urban cultural identity & image, the contribution of citizens to achieving a better quality of life, & the construction of a city's competitive advantage in order to attract tourists, inhabitants and investors. The paper investigates the cultural & tourist policy dimension in city marketing, using as a study area the Olympic Municipality of Nea Ionia in the Prefecture of Magnesia Prefecture in Greece. The data are derived from the INTERREG IIIC Cult-Mark (Cultural Heritage, Local Identity & Place Marketing for Sustainable Development) project that has been in operation in five European locations (Nea Ionia - lead partner, Chester-UK, Rostock/TLM-Germany, Kainuu-Finland, Pafos-Cyprus) from 2004 till 2006.

2008S00318
Degirmenci, Koray (Sociology, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey, 06531 [e-mail: korayd@metu.edu.tr]), **Music, Place and Authenticity: The Rise of World Music in Istanbul,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ For many authors, the global economy mainly operates through the commodification of urban cultural resources, of which the cultural authenticity constitutes a significant part. Considering the long-standing association between 'place' & culture, this process can be called the re-establishment of place within urban space or, put more simply, a part of the place-making strategies of globalization. This paper discusses the construction of the 'sound of Istanbul' & the cultural commodification of the city within the discourses of world music, in which 'inauthenticity' in musical terrain plays a major role rather than authenticity. The process also shows how various cultural resources are combined in a way that constitutes the 'very locality' of a city & the ways in which the city is commodified through the construction of its sounds. The discussion will be advanced by looking at the case of Istanbul-based Doublemoon, the most prominent world music label in Turkey, without which the notion of the 'sound of Istanbul' would probably be impossible. The paper will also touch on the award-winning Fatih Akin's film, *Crossing the Bridge: Sound of Istanbul* (2005), a project which Doublemoon contributed a great deal.

2008S00319
Delaporte, Chloé (CERLIS, Universite Chloé Paris 3, CERLIS (Centre de Recherche sur les Liens Sociaux), Umr 8070, Universite Chloé Paris 5 - Rene Chloé Descartes [tel: 06 03 02 75 70; e-mail: chloedelaporte@free.fr]), **Pour une sociologie des oeuvres dans l'analyse des transferts culturels** (Toward a Sociology of Works in the Analysis of Cultural Transference), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)
¶ This paper aims to reaffirm the legitimacy of sociologists of arts & culture to work directly on works, notably in the analysis of phenomena of cultural hybridization or transference. A return to theories initiating & nourishing the sociologization of works, defining the epistemological foundations, will allow us to exalt the heuristic character of the analysis of works in our discipline. In effect, sociological analyses of works–because they bear on a system of "reflection" more than of simple "representation"–is a necessary tool for a good apprehension of certain phenomena of cultural hybridization–a term that we prefer much more than that of "acculturation." A particular social phenomenon will be taken to exemplify an object of study: the migration of European filmmakers to the US at the beginning of the 20th century, for economic, ethnic, & political motives. A pragmatic analysis of this specific migratory flux would not be aware of a micro-sociological & internal approach to the works issuing from this social phenomenon. In an abductive manner, it is the analysis of the American films of Billy Wilder that permits the researchers to interpret the conditions of transference of the filmmaker of Austrian origin, trails of reflection that then enter in resonance with a social reality approached thanks to more "traditional" scientific tools, such as fieldwork. We are thus directed to conclude the sociology of works toward a definition in terms of "method" more than of "discipline."

2008S00320
Delgado, Ana (Centre for the Study of the Sciences and the Humanities (University of Bergen), P.O. Box 7805, N-5020 Bergen, Norway [tel: +47 55582285; fax: +47 55589665; e-mail: Ana.delgado@svt.uib.no]), **Re-thinking Public Participation in Environmental Governance,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper will address public participation by reflecting upon ideas and describing practices of sustainable development management, especially regarding agri-biodiversity conservation. The first section of the paper will concern itself with a classic 'dilemma of green deliberation' & public participation: where to place the border between expert & lay knowledge? Borrowing from Collins and Evans I will call it 'the problem of extension'. The second part of the paper will consist of a description & an analysis of an empirical case. It is based upon empirical studies within the MST (Movimento Sem Terra/Landless People Movement), the biggest rural movement in Latin America. The MST has assumed governmental functions; it is not just a movement but also an important rural technical organization. MST technicians work together with small-scale farmers for the sustainable management of agri-biodiversity. The paper will describe the lay-expert interplay within the MST showing how the dilemma of green deliberation plays out in the everyday relation between technicians & farmers. In the conclusion the paper will call for more contextual and political ways of solving 'the problem of extension.' I suggest the notion of 'emerging participation', aiming to provide some provisional & partial insights on how to replace the borders between citizens & experts in environmental governance.

2008S00321
Delicado, Ana (Instituto de Ciencias Sociais, University of Lisbon, Av. prof Anibal de Bettencourt, 9, 1600-189 Lisbon [tel: 00351217804700; e-mail: ana.delicado@ics.ul.pt]), **Globetrotter Scientists: The Impact of Mobility in Scientific Work,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The global nature of science careers is not new but it has greatly increased in recent decades. An international work experience has become almost mandatory in any researcher's CV, a hallmark of excellence & skill. Though science is by definition universal (its practitioners follow the same rules, use the same instruments and methodologies, create knowledge that has a widespread validity and must be internationally disseminated in order to be acknowledged), scientific work is also subject to local conditions: the specificities of training, local interpretations of methodological rules, informal socialization & tacit knowledge acquired in laboratories, the prevalence of certain paradigms over others, constraints that determine the choice of equipment. Therefore, how does mobility affect the work practices of scientists? How do multinational teams of researchers function together? How does work experience abroad change the perceptions and actions of scientific workers? Do work values, ethics, hierarchies, formal & informal relations, modes of organisation vary significantly in different national contexts? What benefits (and problems) does the global circulation of researchers bring to scientific systems, to institutions, to individual careers? This paper is based on ongoing research regarding the international mobility of Portuguese scientists. The empirical data originates from a survey applied to Portuguese researchers abroad and interviews of foreign & Portuguese scientists that have returned to Portugal.

2008S00322
Deliége, Isabelle (Walloon Institute for Mental Health, Namur, Belgium, 5000 [tel: +32478377241; fax: +3281235016; e-mail: isabelle_deliege@hotmail.com]), **Réflexivité des acteurs et réflexivité du chercheur dans une recherche sur larticulation des savoirs dans unréseau psycho-médico-social** (Reflexivity of Actors and Reflexivity of the Researcher in a Study on the Articulation of Knowledge in a Psycho-Medical-Social Network), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)

¶ Fieldwork with psycho-medical-social interveners permits bringing to light reflexivity, understood, according to Martuccelli, as an attitude that accompanies our action, & can even become a form of action. In the psycho-medical-social sector, reflexivity is inherent in professionals' practices of intervention. It is part of the process of social coordination of action. This reflexivity maintains a particular relation to knowledge & action. It permits one to conceive of & think out the articulation of different types of knowledge (disciplinary, practical, etc.). In mirroring, the (necessary) reflexive return of the researcher through connection with the field constitutes equally an element that can contribute to the elaboration of a consciousness of the articulation of knowledge. At the same time, it poses the question of the articulation of the knowledge of the researcher to that of the actors. Communication develops the relations between these two reflexivities & their link with the articulation of knowledge in the psycho-medical-social domain.

2008S00323
Delorme, Nicolas & Raul, Pauline (Laboratory Sport and Social Environment, University J. Fourier (Grenoble I), Grenoble, France, 38000 [e-mail: nicolas.delorme@ujf-grenoble.fr]), **Are French Female Sports Journalists Treated Like Their Male Counterparts in the Workplace?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Due jointly to the increase of the number & qualification level of print press journalists in France the profession is attracting more and more women. Nevertheless, Neveu (2001) shows that sex significantly influences the allocation of positions & subjects in editorial departments. For instance, female journalists would be under-represented in jobs with responsibilities, but over-represented in insecure jobs & often reduced to cover less prestigious columns that their male counterparts. We suggest studying thoroughly this subject focusing on sports journalism in the print press. Sports, as a hegemonic social institution, naturalizes men's power & privileges over women, helped by mass media which, through their biased representation of woman, participate in maintaining this hegemonic vision (Sabo & Jansen, 1992). The world of sports journalism, long considered a masculine stronghold, progressively begins to open up for women. Thus, it appears important to study the place occupied by female journalists in sports departments, as well as their working conditions in an institution which contributes to maintaining & heightening masculine

hegemony. Using a pre-survey by questionnaire, a content analysis of sports sections & semi-structured interviews, we propose a comparative analysis of this journalistic specialty which is dominated by males. These results will also be set in perspective with previous studies conducted on this topic.

2008S00324
Denis, Ann & Ollivier, Michèle (Dept. of Sociology & Anthropology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, ON K1N 6N5, Canada [tel: 613-562-5800 ext 1429; fax: 613-562-5906; e-mail: adenis@uottawa.ca]), **The Effects of Age and Time: Internet Use by Young People in Barbados,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Use of the Internet has rapidly increased in Barbados since the turn of the Millennium. Furthermore it seems that age also affects how much young people use the Internet, & for what purpose. Using data from a longitudinal study of Barbadian students who were in their middle & final years of high school at the time of initial contact (2004-5), this study examines the effects of age & the time of data collection (the second time of data collection was two years after the first) on the students' reported use of the Internet. These effects are examined with controls for sex, social class & prestige of school.

2008S00325
Denis, Jérôme & Pontille, David (LTCI SES - CNRS/TELECOM ParisTech, Paris, France [tel: 33(1) 45 81 76 11; e-mail: jerome. denis@telecom-paristech.fr]), **Organizing a Public Space. Subway Signs and the Shaping of Riders Dispositions,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In supermarkets, hospitals or airports, different specialists organize access, reception, & circulation of customers. For such professionals, the issue of market & organization boundaries is a practical one. Among their tools, they use several kinds of signs to frame customers' attitudes that enact different kinds of dispositions. This communication examines such graphical devices in subway systems: what are riders asked to do in subway spaces? Which cognitive dispositions do the politics of subway signs rest on? It is based on an ethnography of signage in the Régie Autonome des Transports Parisiens that we completed with a short inquiry at the Metropolitan Transportation Authority of New York City Transit. Some studies have shown the importance of devices in market places to support calculation & individual choice. But subway signage deals with distinctive sociocognitive dispositions that are a matter of movement & 'dwell together'. We will show that subway signs shape a heterogeneous space for riders to engage in: depending on situations & signs, riders are supposed to become readers, observers, trappers, or planners. Then, the way carriers embed various theories of action within environment appears as a political issue: to bet on some cognitive dispositions, to leave others behind, is a way to enact positions for people in a public space.

2008S00326
Denney, David (Royal Holloway, University of London, Egham, Surrey, TW20 OEX, UK [tel: 01784 443683; fax: 01784 439248; e-mail: d.denney@rhul.ac.uk]), **Violence Perpetrated Against Social Care Staff,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper will examine the impact & nature of violence perpetrated against social care staff. Research carried out by the author will be used to make comparisons with abuse of social care staff and other occupational groups working with the public. It will be argued that violence against social care staff should be seen in the context of other wider contemporary social changes. Specifically the ideas of fear, reflexive modernity & risk will be used to analyse the phenomenon. Violence will also be considered with respect to policy developments since 1997.

2008S00327
Desmond, Nicola A. (Social & Public Health Sciences Unit, Medical Research Council, Glasgow, UK, G12 8RZ [tel: +265 9016850; e-mail: nicola@sphsu.mrc.ac.uk]), **Contrasting Risk Priorities for Health: The Social Construction of Risk Perception in NW Tanzania,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ If, as Boyne (2003) suggests, 'which risks, at which level, are acceptable to which groups of people is always a social question' (Boyne 2003) then it is self evident that risk perception is culturally contingent as Douglas argues (Douglas & Wildavsky 1982; Douglas 1985; Douglas 1992). Following Weber who stated that 'the recognition of the existence of a problem coincides, personally, with the possession of specifically oriented

motives and values' (Weber 1949) this paper demonstrates how risk perceptions for health contrast between externally funded health interventions, government biomedical service providers & lay populations in one geographical locale in Tanzania. By drawing on empirical data collected through participant observation, focus group discussions & in-depth interviews from two villages populated by the Sukuma in NW Tanzania the paper will show how risk perception at each level is partial & related to differential power relations. Large-scale donor funded research & intervention in the area is nominally based on the 'objective' assessments of epidemiologists & statisticians, themselves funded externally. However, such 'objectivity' is itself socially constructed, reflecting rather, 'trends' in funding practices, that are broader than either the findings of local government biomedical services or the priorities of those to be benefited. In turn, risk assessments by local biomedical services are themselves value-laden and prioritised accordingly. Further, such assessments are constrained by lack of human resource capacity, laboratory facilities and supplies, increasing the likelihood that illnesses are defined according to the risk priorities of those providing the services. Finally, lay perceptions of risk may reflect a broader discourse embedded within the social context in which they are experienced, making them at once more socially relevant & heterogeneous but less likely to conform to medically defined priorities. The paper will conclude by detailing a way forward for a more appropriate approach to addressing health in context, taking into account the risk priorities of the local population in situ, through an increased awareness of differing cultures of risk perception. In so doing it is suggested that, health interventions, which are embedded within local risk landscapes, & which reflect both the complexity of risks & the social environment more widely, are likely to be more effective.

2008S00328

Diamanti, Laura ([e-mail: laura.diamanti@gmail.com]), **Communication between Cultures in Presence and at a Distance: Signs and Body Language,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ To communicate in a language means to represent symbolically a culture. Language & culture are indivisible & they are communication: they manifest themselves in semiotic & social actions, which are defined in terms of verbal & non-verbal language. In particular, in foreign language teaching, the teacher tries to develop the communicative competence in learners to the language of learning, by deepening, even implicitly, intercultural awareness, characterized by the relation between the languages of the origins with the other language. This requires the activation of linguistic & extra-linguistic abilities that vary from culture to culture: for instance, for what concerns the latter, the kinesic competence involves the appropriated body behaviours, allowing the locutor to express, adequately to the context, his own intentionality in the communicative message. Every linguistic action is, therefore, an articulate & multiform process and involves either verbal language, or body movements, or facial attitudes, or eye & body contact, or gestures, which enrich it of meanings. The advent of the new technologies, however, has involved a change of these signs of the human presence: the modalities of the communication at a distance have redefined the sociocultural forms, by giving rise to new models of interaction & mediation.

2008S00329

Dias da Silva, Patricia (ICS, University of Lisbon, Av. Prof. Aníbal de Bettencourt 9, 1600-189 Lisbon, Portugal [tel: +351217804700; e-mail: pat.dias.silva@gmail.com]), **Computer Mediated Participation. ICTs as Instruments for Democracy,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ According to the OECD, the active participation of citizens is "regarded as a relation based on partnership with government, in which citizens actively engage in defining the process & content of policy-making." This is seen as a new frontier for citizen engagement, which places demands on government behaviour, but also requires that citizens accept a high level of responsibility, since participation rights come with duties. The spread & development of new information technologies was not irrelevant to the growing interest in these matters. As had happened before with other media, the ICTs increased hope towards the possibility to overcome the problems regarding efficiency & political equality in participation, obstacles to more participatory democracies. Nevertheless, some care is needed so that democracy does not become more vulnerable. Besides all the issues connected with the digital divide (including low literacy levels), other representativity problems must be considered, namely the tendency for people with extreme positions to participate more & theirs efforts to manipulate instances of participation. On the other hand, there has to be genuine political will towards participatory politics for trust to be built &

for these initiatives to have positive results. Focusing on the main points presented, in this paper I propose to discuss the connection between a recent stronger promotion of citizen participation & the Internet as a new medium for communication between State & citizens.

2008S00330

Dias, Hugo & Rodrigues, António Farinhas (Faculty of Economics, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal [tel: +351 239 790 500; fax: +351 239 790 514/+351 239 790 514; e-mail: hugo@ces.uc.pt]), **Participant Observation in Hostess Bars: Gaining Access to a Difficult Terrain,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The trafficking of human beings, although by no means a new phenomenon, has been receiving unprecedented publicity in recent years. One of the most visible forms of trafficking is that of women, for the purpose of sexual exploitation. According to the US State Department (2005) around 80% of the people trafficked every year (between 600,000 & 800,000) are women & young women are almost all trafficked for the purpose of commercial exploitation. This is a complex phenomenon, with many aspects, & many, too, are the inequalities that underlie it: economic inequality; the division of borders between rich & poor; certain of the first world's migration policies which, instead of organizing immigration, push it into the arms of mafias & criminal gangs; and the "desperate expectations" which get people to believe in promises of a better life in a world which, has fewer & fewer certainties. Migrant women are especially vulnerable to the trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, for a number of reasons: they have little economic independence; the imperative of sustaining their children, for whom they are often the first, and only carers; & their individual introduction into transnational migratory strategies. The idea of gaining some insight on the dynamics of women trafficking for sexual exploitation in Portugal deals with a complete lack of empirical & statistical data. One of the strategies to overcome this shortcoming was to conduct fieldwork in hostess bars across the country. The authors, which carried out this participant observation, draw some methodological considerations on gaining access to a difficult terrain, emphasizing the strategies to find those places & getting in, subduing themselves to a complex identitary change, in order to experience a context of liminarity (Turner, 1967), where the symbolic ambiguities are unmatched. Therefore, given the lack of reliability of the testimonies given, the uncommon strategies used to enter the houses & the performance brought in to play with those women seemed enough to think of it as an uncommon way of doing research.

2008S00331

Dias, João Paulo & Lima, Teresa Maneca (Centro de Estudos Sociais - University of Coimbra -Portugal, Colégio S. Jerónimo, Largo D. Dinis, Apartado 3087, 3001-401 Coimbra, Portugal [tel: + 351 239 855 570; fax: + 351 239 855 589; e-mail: jpdias@ces.uc.pt]), **Between "Law and Justice": The Role of Public Prosecutors in Labour Conflicts (Portugal),** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Public Prosecutors in Portugal play a diversified role of competencies in the Labour Courts. Their functions are not, therefore, limited to the ones related with "public accusation" or "criminal investigator" which are typically connected with the criminal procedures. Nevertheless, we observed new actors in the different steps of the way of accessing labour law & justice. These actors have occupied some areas that were almost exclusively performed by Public Prosecutors. The main ones are Trade Unions, Labour Administration Institutions, like the Authority for Working Conditions; Juridical Information Offices, or even a greater interest of lawyers on this former minor area. This new reality provides, on the one hand, a bigger complexity to the system and, on the other hand, allows citizens to access different answers to their needs. This might be seen as a shift in the paradigm of access of citizens to the labour law & justice but, if it's not built upon a stable & articulated basis, might lead to a more difficult system. Therefore, we aim to analyze the different perspectives of the current situation, trying to signify the "ups and downs" of this new labour conflict resolution system, & its significance to a labour citizenship.

2008S00332

Díaz-Martínez, Capitolina & Dema-Moreno, Sandra (Department of Sociology; Universidad de Oviedo, Campus del Cristo s/n, Spain, 33206 [tel: +34 985104863; fax: +34 985105050; e-mail: demasandra@uniovi.es]), **The Role of Money and the Inequalities in Spanish Dual-Income Couples,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ There has been an important shift in gender relations in recent decades relating to the incorporation of women into the labour market, with its con-

sequent economic contribution to the family income. However, we have no detailed knowledge of how this incorporation to the public sphere affects the private one. This paper presents the results of a research based on in-depth interviews of a wide range of Spanish dual-earner couples. Our aim is to see if double-income couples reproduce traditional power relationships & masculine supremacy within the family or if they move to a more egalitarian type of relationship. We study the couples' money (who earns the money & how much, who manages it, how each partner feels about the common & the personal money) with the objective to understand the process that makes two partners construct a couple & the role that money has in 'doing couple'. Our results show some changes towards equality but the burden of tradition keeps discrimination alive in intimate relationships. According to our findings the main source of discrimination lays in the meaning of money & the management and decision-making processes, more than in the amount of money earned by each partner.

2008S00333

Diniz, Simay Ozlu (Sociology University of Houston, Houston Texas 77004 [tel: 8327047580; e-mail: sozlu@uh.edu]), **Affect of Culture and INGO Educational Programs on Third World,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The international nongovernmental organizations (INGOs) encourage the dependent Third World nations to apply rationalized modern thinking to their educational system. Education & culture are interrelated and today the definition of culture is changing with the growing influence of the mass media, & is following a path of increasingly coherent world culture that universalizes the norms of development & education. This paper is empirical research on the affect of culture on educational attitude, & the success of INGO educational programs in the Third World. In this cross-national study, Third World countries are the focus of the research in order to measure the effect of INGOs & culture on gender parity in schools & the enrollment rate to secondary education. The first part of the research tests the positive effects of culture and success of INGO educational programs in the Third World. The second section questions the unintended negative consequences of cultural traditionality & IMF conditionality. Secondary datasets of the U.S. State Department, UNESCO, Yearbook of International Organizations, UN Statistics Division & OECD are used. Linear regressions are conducted in order to understand the relationship between the variables.

2008S00334

Dixon, Jeffrey C. & Ergin, Murat (KOC University, Rumeli Feneri Yolu [tel: +90 212 338 1878; e-mail: jdixon@ku.edu.tr]), **What Explains Negative Attitudes toward Kurds in Turkey? The Roles of Interests, Culture, and Globalization,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ In the wake of Turkey's European Union (EU) candidature & the U.S.-led war in Iraq, Turkey's so-called Kurdish question has grown in importance. Yet, there is very little systematic data to understand how Turks view Kurds. In this paper, we compare interest-based & cultural explanations & extend these approaches to the case of Kurds in Turkey. Moreover, we theoretically & empirically introduce a neglected factor in the racial/ethnic minorities' literature-globalization attitudes. Through descriptive & partial proportional odds models of Pew Global Attitudes Survey (2002), we examine to what extent & why Turks hold negative attitudes toward Kurds. Results indicate that the Turkish case poses important challenges for self-interest approaches, whereas deeply-held cultural assumptions offer a better explanation of attitudes toward Kurds. Somewhat surprisingly, rather than fomenting threat & hostility against Kurds, negative evaluations of globalization are associated with more positive attitudes toward Kurds. Theoretical & political implications are discussed.

2008S00335

Dobré, Michelle & Haesler, Aldo (Centre Maurice Halbwachs, MRSH Esplanade de la Paix F-14032 Caen [tel: 00 33 2 31 36 05 47; e-mail: Michelledobre@wanadoo.fr]), **The Protomodern Condition at the Age of Singularity,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The current period of Modernity is usually analysed from three different perspectives: posthistory, reflexive modernity and postmodernity. Two main reasons lead us to a fourth conjecture we call the "protomodernity hypothesis", i.e. 1) the 'transitory phase' of modernity could last much longer than generally assumed; 2) the intrinsic causes of modernity have not been analysed carefully enough. As a radical counterpart of the postmodern perspective, our protomodern hypothesis points to the 'critical moment' in the seventies, not as a moment of reflexivity, or radical anthropological change, but as a threshold of irreversibility in the historical logic

of Modernity. We consider with a critical view some of the humanistic goals of ideological Modernity such as liberty, equality of living conditions & the end of war. The key question of the Frankfort School was this puzzling distortion of Reason: far from being accomplished, all these sublime objectives are far away from compulsion, alas perverted in their contrary. Instead of the well known perversion of reason, we propose a new explanation. The genesis of modernity has not to be searched as a productive item (techniques, knowledge, power) but as a circulative item (exchange, rhythms, rules). Instead of a promethean genesis (with its heroes as the Individual, the Reason, the entrepreneur), we have to think about a Faustian one. The key matrix of this social logic of circulation is the exchange considered as a positive-sum-game & its main actor is abstract (i.e. Faustian) money. We propose to redefine the issues of Modernity as subjects of these two central factors. The Individual Singularity is then the anthropological transformation of the accomplished Modernity still to come.

2008S00336

Domingo, Eduardo M. (De La Salle University-Manila, 2401 Taft Avenue, Manila 1004 [tel: +632-5244611 local 534; e-mail: domingoe@dlsu.ed.ph]), **Surviving the Homogenization of Globalization: The Case of Animistic Religions in Thailand, Japan and the Philippines,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ While the homogenizing view of globalization persists, the author believes that it need not preclude the heterogenizing capability of globalization. As Roland Robertson would say, 'these should be combined' & 'are mutually implicative'. Thus, the general view that globalization homogenizes is indeed ambiguous. In the case of Animistic Religions, the problem is not either the homogenization or the heterogenization of globalization. Rather it is the ways these tendencies have become features of globalization in concrete cultures. This paper therefore will illustrate that, despite globalization, animistic religions appear & express themselves in a more unique & ethnic manner. By borrowing Jacobs' view on the concentric understanding of culture (Shorter 1988, 35) & Bank's approach to ethnicity as real, permanent, & characteristic of a conscious person (Deist 2002, 99), the paper will illustrate how and why animistic religions persist as re-expression of that ethnic/cultural Identity. The cases of animistic religions in Thailand, Japan & the Philippines particularly show how these survived the homogenization tendency of globalization.

2008S00337

Domingues, José Maurício (Sociology department, Rio de Janeiro University Research Institute (IUPERJ), Rua da Matriz 82 [tel: 55 21 22668300; e-mail: jmdomingues@iuperj.br]), **Modernity and Modernizing Moves: Latin America in Comparative Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Modernity has been often reified. Modernization theory did that, but Marxist analyses often do that too. This paper, having Latin America as its empirical object & test-case, argues that modernizing processes dependent basically on modernizing moves carried out by more or less (de)centred collective subjectivities and are also path-dependent. Within a general view of modernity as a civilization, which would be in its third phase, contingency and history are reintroduced in the discussion. A suggestion of comparison between Latin America & especially some areas of Asia closes the paper.

2008S00338

Donzel, André (CNRS, Maison Méditerranéenne des Sciences de l'Homme, Aix-en-Provence, France [e-mail: donzel@mmsh.univ-aix.fr]), **Housing Market and Urban Reshaping: The Case of Marseille,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)
¶ Over the last three decades public bodies in France have been provided with a number of instruments aimed at correcting social & spatial disparities in urban areas but, because little has been done to modify the functioning of the property market, urban planning policies have not been able to have very much effect. In fact, the last ten years have seen an unprecedented rise in land and real-estate prices in France. This has accelerated the concentration of property ownership in urban centres in to the hands of national & international developers to the detriment of local populations. The case of Marseille will serve to show how the current property market forces are reshaping a city both socially and spatially. The higher prices of building land on the outskirts have slowed the process of urban spread & sent home-seekers back towards the town centre, but home-buying has also slowed markedly, especially for the younger generations.

In a city of Mediterranean tradition in which home-owning is very common, even among working-class people, this is a far-reaching change that needs to be examined in depth.

2008S00339

Dorbeck-Jung, Bärbel (School of Management and Governance, University of Twente, P.O. Box 217, 7500 AE Enschede, The Netherlands [tel: 0031534893252; fax: 0031534892159; e-mail: b.r.dorbeck-jung@utwente.nl]), **Prudent Hybridisation of Soft and Hard Law in Nanotechnological Risk Regulation,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Nanotechnological development poses particular challenges to regulatory risk governance. Although there is much concern about the risks of these new technologies, in most countries no specific legal action has been taken to anticipate potential damage to health, safety, the environment, & consumer protection. Presently, soft law (amongst which codes of conduct & voluntary reporting schemes) is emerging at various levels of nanotechnological regulation. In this paper the central proposition is that we need a 'prudent' hybridisation of soft law & hard law instruments to cope with the uncertainties of nanotechnological risks & development. My aim is to explore the potential of certain combinations of hard & soft law. I first will discuss the regulatory challenges of nanotechnological development, including the uncertainty, ambiguity & complexity of risk problems, conflicting interests & undesirable lock-ins of technological development. Then I will deal with the benefits & drawbacks of soft law compared to hard law. Strong & weak aspects of soft law will be discussed in terms of effectiveness & legitimacy problems. Third, the nanotech regulatory activities of the United Kingdom will be described & analysed. The UK is selected as a case study because it is one of the key players in this regulatory field. The analysis leads to conclusions on 'prudent hybridisation'.

2008S00340

Dorin, Stephane (Université Paris 8, Saint-Denis, France [tel: +33 685 996660; e-mail: stephane.dorin@univ-paris8.fr]), **The Audience of the Ensemble Intercontemporain Revisited,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ As a major institution in the French & international field of contemporary music, the Ensemble intercontemporain, founded by Pierre Boulez in 1976, has succeeded over the past 30 years to draw a faithful & committed audience. As Pierre-Michel Menger showed it in a 1984 seminal statistical survey, the characteristics of its audience are socially over-determinate: very high cultural capital, very high proportion of amateur or professional musicians and artists. We have, during the 2007-2008 season, conducted new research, based on a statistical survey of a large number of concerts, in Paris & in other French cities. But, since the patterns of cultural consumption have been largely challenged over the past decades by the rise of new media, of creative industries and the emergence of new values such as omnivorism & cultural dissonance, we have used in this research qualitative methods, with a number of interviews & focus groups, in order to determine the factors which now drive the love for contemporary music or its rejection. Our first results show a remarkable stability over the years of this audience's characteristics, apart from the average age. It seems that the contemporary music public is getting older. At the same time, even if younger people are more likely to go to college & graduate, their relationship to 'serious music' seems to be difficult. Sociability & the format of the concert seem to be the key concepts of the love for contemporary music. We may face a new relationship to 'serious music' among younger audiences. This research leads us to challenge the concept of omnivorism among music lovers & examine the hypothesis of a generational change.

2008S00341

Dosman, Donna & Fast, Janet (University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 2N1 [tel: 780-492-3012; fax: 780-432-4821; e-mail: ddosman@ualberta.ca]), **Time Spent on Social Participation: The Convergence of Age, Disability and Community Context,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Recent research has demonstrated that rates of participation in social and civic activities vary across the life course & with the presence & severity of disability. Participation rates also vary across communities & some community characteristics have been found to enhance levels of participation while others represent barriers to participation. However, little is known about how community characteristics, life course stage, & disability come together to influence levels of social participation. In this paper we use Statistics Canada's General Social Survey on Time Use, conducted in 2005, to explore the complex relationships among age, disability, & community context as they determine social participation. Community

context, as indicated by urban v. rural location, appears to have a consistent effect: social participation rates are higher among rural than urban residents regardless of age or disability. Community characteristics (such as size, population density, in- & out-migration patterns, educational attainment of the population, economic diversity, age distribution, climate, safety & availability of services) that likely account for these differences are explored in this paper. At the same time, controlling for community context, disability appears to constrain participation for older adults but to make little difference for their younger counterparts. Such findings challenge common assumptions about age & disability.

2008S00342

Douglas, Karen Manges & Sjoberg, Gideon (Sociology, Sam Houston State University, Box 2446, Huntsville, Texas 77341 [tel: 936-294-1513; fax: 936-294-3573; e-mail: kmd007@shsu.edu]), **Environmental Issues and the Construction of Alternative Futures,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper is founded on two pillars: one empirical, the second, theoretical. Empirically, the Edwards Aquifer Authority, established in 1993, has been constructed to cope with the social and economic consequences of future droughts in Central Texas. Towards this end, the first-named author has studied the construction of this Authority for over a decade. For the theoretical pillar, the second-named author co-authored an article, "Countersystem Analysis & the Construction of Alternative Futures" which was published in Sociological Theory in September 2003. Herein we link the abstract theoretical issues regarding the construction of alternative organizational & institutional arrangements with on-going problems relating to social planning in order to cope with the risks associated with a future major drought. We employ the construction of this Authority not only to understand major issues relating to the construction of new organizational & institutional arrangements but also as a means to address larger questions regarding social planning -- a topic that has fallen out of favor among many environmental sociologists. In the process we suggest a new direction for thinking about the nature of social planning.

2008S00343

Douglas, Karen Manges & Sjoberg, Gideon (Sociology, Sam Houston State University, Box 2446, Huntsville, TX 77341 [tel: 936-294-1513; fax: 936-294-3573; e-mail: kmd007@shsu.edu]), **The Role of Common Property in Addressing Major Environmental Issues in the Future,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The nature of property has been underinvestigated by sociologists in general & specifically by environmental sociologists. We shall utilize the research by the first-named author on the Edwards Aquifer Authority in central Texas as the launching pad for our analysis. This Authority has been constructed so as to manage the socio-economic consequences of future droughts in the region. In constructing this Authority, the state officialdom was led to reshape the nature of property. The right of capture had ruled supreme, but this was replaced, backhandedly, in the region by a generalized conception of limited commons property The notion of limited commons property leads us to examine the influential writings of Elinor Ostrom on this topic. Just as importantly we move beyond Ostrom (as have certain legal scholars) to examine the nature of common property more generally. Ultimately we are led to conclude that some highly generalized notion of common property seems essential if we are to address major environmental issues (particularly climate change) in the future.

2008S00344

Doyle, Martha (Trinity College Dublin, SPARC, 3rd Floor, 3 College Green, Dublin 2 [e-mail: martha.doyle@tcd.ie]), **Lesson Learnt: Conducting Participatory Research with Older People,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In recent years a growing number of gerontological researchers have promulgated the need to actively involve older people in the research process. Increasingly, researchers are recognising older people as a population who have the ability to advocate and articulate their own concerns, prerogatives & needs & as such should not be merely regarded as service recipients & dependent persons, or indeed just as 'research objects'. This paper shall provide an account of a participatory project conducted with the collaboration of a group of older participants in Dublin, Ireland which sought to explore older peoples' usage & perceptions of community services through the completion of 205 questionnaires. In so doing, it aims to provide a rich & detailed understanding of the participatory research process both from the perspective of the researcher & the older persons themselves. Based on the outcomes of the research project & key findings from

the research literature, the paper will attempt to outline the advantages and disadvantages of a participatory methodology & suggest a number of research strategies, which, if implemented, could safeguard against the tokenistic involvement of older people in the participatory project.

2008S00345

Du Plessis, Rosemary (School of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Canterbury, PB 4800 Christchurch 8400 New Zealand [tel: +64 3 3642878; fax: +64 3 3642977; e-mail: rosemary. duplessis@canterbury.ac.nz]), **Practising Participation: Deliberation about Pre-Birth Testing in Aotearoa, New Zealand,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ 'Engaging the public' in discussion & decision-making about science and technology is now the catch cry of politicians, government officials & scientists, particularly in the European context. In Aotearoa, New Zealand considerable attempts have been made in the last few years to facilitate public discussion of controversial science issues such as the use of genetic modification. This paper examines a recent attempt by Toi te Taiao: the Bioethics Council of New Zealand to facilitate public deliberation about a range of issues relating to the testing of gametes & embryos. The project was stimulated by the increasingly availability of pre-implantation genetic diagnosis & the range of tests available during pregnancy as a result of the global expansion of medical knowledge and genetic science. Deliberative dialogues were conducted in a range of towns & cities in late 2007 with citizens of different ages, life circumstances & ethnicities including Māori & people of Pacific Island descent. Citizens could also participate in online dialogue about these issues. In these face to face and online meetings people were asked to consider alternative approaches to the issues around testing & different approaches to what should be done in this field. This paper examines these face to face & online deliberations as forms of participatory practice and considers their strengths & weaknesses as contributions to the development of emancipatory modes of participation in a globalising world.

2008S00346

Duarte, Maria Madalena & Martins, Bruno Sena (Center for Social Studies, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal, 3001-401 [tel: 00351918159305; e-mail: madalena@ces.uc.pt]), **Law, Social Movements and Legal Justice,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ One of the most salient phenomena brought by the global intensification of social relations is the supranational articulation of emergent social movements & political agendas. In the last decades, demands for non-discrimination, inclusion, and social justice have been increasingly addressed through the relation between law, social movements, identity & cultural representations. Forms of resistance against predatory globalization, environment degradation, racism, sexism, homophobia, disablism, etc. have invested towards law as a privileged arena for struggles over social justice. This dynamic poses interesting challenges & raises a fundamental question. Can law function as a truly useful transformative instrument for social movements? By acting within the legal arena, social movements have challenged the logical-formal stiffness of legal systems, thus underlying the need for new public debate & negotiation spaces, demanding a reinvention of the traditional spaces of citizenship and participation, namely courts. The possibilities for legal justice not only rely on the philosophical questions over the role of law but also on the mechanisms created for its use by social movements and emergent agendas. Addressing the issues of access to law and justice & new social movements' legal strategies, this paper aims to debate how (and if) law can be used as an instrument for social emancipation in social movement's struggles.

2008S00347

Duarte, Norberto Almeida & Escrivão Junior, Alvaro (Escola de Administração de Empresas de São Paulo Fundação Getúlio Vargas, Avenida Nove de Julho n. 2029 São Paulo SP 01313-902 Brasil [tel: 11 32817717; e-mail: norbert@uai.com.br]), **Analysis of the Importance and the Peculiarities of the Demand for Health Services in Governador Valadares, Minas Gerais by the Emigrants Resident in the USA,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The intense migratory stream, proceeding from the micro region of Governador Valadares, Minas Gerais to the USA, is the most expressive Brazilian case of the mobility of the populations in the globalized scenario of today. This migratory flux, which was most intense from 1980 to 1990, has always kept a very close relationship & has been responsible for a continuous flow of monetary funds to this area. In this explanatory research 16 health professionals, in the profession the last 25 years, were inter-

viewed. According to these professionals, the highest demand for their specialties occurred in the year of 1996, not only by the emigrants themselves but also by their families. Presently, due to the economic situation in the USA & the changes in the Brazilian currency exchange rate, this demand is declining. They also pointed out that there has been, in this group of emigrants, an increase in the number of diseases related to stress, associated to the difficulties of adaptation & the absorption of values that are characteristic to the American culture, & a generalized family desegregation.

2008S00348

Dubois, Sébastien (Groupe ESC Rouen, Languages, Cultures and Society Department, Boulevard André Siegfried 76825 Mont Saint-Aignan France [tel: 0232825728; e-mail: Sebastien. Dubois@groupe-esc-rouen.fr]), **Exploring the (Unknown) Audience of Contemporary Poetry,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ While there is a large & growing body of work on the sociology of reading, poetry is usually ignored. This is particularly true for contemporary poetry, & is perhaps not surprising given some authors' contention that poetry defies sociology (Ward, 1979). Previous empirical studies have demonstrated that poetry mobilizes complex conventions & cognitive schemes. In order to more fully explore poetry readership, this paper draws from current research being conducted in partnership with the institution Printemps des Poètes, & uses it to enrich & extend the sparse existing data available on poetry readership. While Bourdieu has emphasized the importance of analyzing social factors in the field of cultural production (1979; 1998), this illustrates how additional factors can be taken into account in a horizontal approach that brings depth to our understanding of poetry readership. This paper focuses analytic attention on characteristics of artworks that are too often put aside, that is, on the conventions (Becker, 2006) through which a reader is engaged with poems & poetry. It is argued that poetry widens its readership through events & personal networks that foster readers' familiarization with the conventions of poetry and provide the 'key' to engage contemporary readerships capable of contributing to & supporting the field of poetic production.

2008S00349

Dubois, Vincent & Mẽon, Jean-Matthieu (Institut d'ētudes politiques, Strasbourg, France, 67000 [tel: +333 88 41 63 70; e-mail: vincent.dubois@misha.fr]), **The Territories of Popular Music,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper deals with the territorial circumscription of cultural practices, focusing on the case of amateur popular music. It is based on an extensive qualitative & quantitative survey on wind music (wind bands, marching bands). Having noted that these practices have strong local roots, & mostly take place in a very restricted geographical space, we integrate the spatial dimension as a determinant variable of the sociological analysis of cultural facts. At first, the limited perimeter of the practice can be seen as an indication among others of the relegation that this music has little legitimacy (for instance, it is excluded from prestigious venues). Without neglecting this dimension, we will insist on two hypotheses. First, the geographical restriction is one of the elements that make it possible to maintain a cultural 'us' (R. Hoggart), which leads to a devaluation of the importance of outside points of view & judgements (in particular from the institutions of legitimized music). Secondly, the narrowness of the practice's territory is not only an orientation by default it allows for the constitution & the sustaining of a localised social and symbolical capital (what J.-C. Chambredon calls 'autochthonous capital'), which contributes to giving these musical practices their own meaning & values. In short, as opposed to a strictly legitimist point of view which considers the narrowness of the territory as a 'confinement', we would like to show that it should be seen in the context of the specific features of this practice and that it favours their preservation. We will also provide elements that allow us to qualify the practice's localist dimension, for instance by underlining the role of a strongly internationalised music market. This will broaden the discussion and include variations of analysis scales & the necessary adaptation of sociological tools to take into account different levels.

2008S00350

Ducournau, Claire (LATTS, Université Paris-Est [tel: 0033 673677555; e-mail: claire.ducournau@univ-mlv.fr]), **"Littérature francophone" contre "littérature-monde en français"** ("Francophone Literature" against "World Literature in French"), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)

¶ A recent manifesto that appeared in *Le Monde* on 16 Mar 2007 defended the "world literature in French" against the "francophone literature,"

which seems to have recently come into vogue in France, in postcolonial studies, which would lead one to believe in a new global cultural configuration in which each writer would have a place detached from a too territorialized anchorage. A book edited by Michel Le Bris & Jean Rounaud (*For a World Literature*, Paris: Gallimard, NRF, May 2007) has arrived to support this first revindication of a language "liberated from its exclusive pact with the nation," signed by 44 francophone writers, as an attempt to import an Anglo-Saxon postcolonial model into French letters, that would be marked by an opposition projected between "center" & "periphery." Our empirical analysis proposes to examine the content & the conditions of production of this controversy that articulates art & territory. It will pay attention to the nationality & the literary course of the signators–particularly the authors from sub-Saharan Africa–as to the role that this manifest plays, in return, in their literary trajectories.

2008S00351
Dueñas, David & Espluga, Josep (URV/UAB, C/Sant Pau, 4, 43003 [tel: 34 977 558530; e-mail: david.duenas@urv.cat]), **Social Movements, Local Politics and Governance of Petrochemical Risks,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The area of Tarragona (Spain) contains two big petrochemical areas which have risks of major accidents (regulated by the European Seveso Directives) & of the spread of pollution for the resident population. Camp Clar is a peripheral neighborhood of the city of Tarragona, characterized by degradation in urbanistic & social terms, located very near these big petrochemical plants. In this sense, it is a place where risks of health, environmental and social exclusion tend to coincide. Since 2006 a special urban intervention policy promoted by the regional government (the so-called 'Llei de Barris' 'Law of Neighborhoods') has been implemented in Camp Clar. The aim of this public policy is to improve infrastructure, rehabilitate buildings & provide public services that allow improvements in the quality of social life in the area. In this research project the complaints of the several social movements of the neighborhood are analysed, in order to see which their priorities are & what importance they give to the petrochemical risks that they suffer (both acute & chronic risks). At the same time, we are studying the political intervention developed by the public authorities, in order to value in which points they coincide with the demands of the neighborhood groups, as well as the importance they place on environmental and public health policies. Also the capacity of the local movements to influence the agenda of this public policy is analysed. The first results point out that, in spite of the high social visibility of the risks of the petrochemical plants, the social movements of Camp Clar have not made many complaints. They also highlight the fact that the public policies promoted by the Administration to improve the quality of life in the neighborhood also tend to ignore these risks. This could be explained by the structure of the relationships between the social actors, as well as by the lack of possibilities that each actor perceives with respect to modifying the exposure of the population to the risks.

2008S00352
Dufrene, Bernadette (Laboratoire culture et communication, Université d'Avignon, 74 Rue Pasteur 84029 Avignon cedex 01 [tel: 04 90 16 25 79; fax: 04 90 16 25 19; e-mail: bernadette.dufrene@orange.fr]), **Les territorialités du musée: quels instruments d'analyse pour quels objectifs?** (The Territorialities of the Museum: Which Instruments of Analysis for Which Objectives?), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)
¶ At a time where controversy is cracking down on the long-term loan of works to foreign institutions, & where the idea of a mobile museum emerges within museums, from what viewpoints can the territorialities of the museum be addressed? Since the works of Raymonde Moulin & above all the Quemin report on the diffusion of French artists abroad, sociology has acquired a research method that permits it to define, supported by figures, just what the reality of internationalization covers. In addition, other works are supported by other views of forms of territoriality, the sciences of information & communication putting emphasis on the concept of network, the effects of a circulatory territoriality: how a museum constructs its territory based on a policy of loans of works or sales of expositions &, from this, its reputation by its belonging to a specific type of network &? How can the concept of a circulatory territoriality be put into tension with that of local territoriality? The objective of this paper is twofold: to assess the state of positions of different approaches, &–above all–to propose a team of analysis that articulates the questions posed & clarifies the economic, political, verily ideological, stakes.

2008S00353
Durr, Marlese (Wright State University, 3640 Colonel Glenn Highway, Dayton, Ohio 45435-0001 [tel: 937-775-2667; fax: 937-775-4228; e-mail: Marlese.Durr@Wright.Edu]), **Braiding, Slicing, and Dicing: African American Women's Home,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ As the global economy becomes linked to Western society's economic and employment future, African American women compete with this change by turning to self employment. Many work in their homes and businesses as beauty salon owners, (where they sell Afrocentric clothing & cards for additional income) hair braiders, child care providers, & for hire bakers. More often than not, these women are conceptually, empirically, & marginally self-employed, and wedded to a historically narrow client base. Despite these obstacles, they use their clientele as resources to empower themselves & make a living. By taking negatives & turning them into positives, they push past employment hard skill/soft skill hurdles of a changing economy. This paper examines their entrepreneurial behavior. The data for this paper will come from face-to-face interviews with ten African American women who reside in Dayton, Ohio & work as in-home braiders, bakers, and clothiers, as well as beauty shop owners.

2008S00354
Dziuban, Agata (Institute of Sociology, Jagiellonian University, Krakow 31-044, Grodzka 52 [tel: 0048124222129; e-mail: agata.dziuban@uj.edu.pl]), **Marking Being and Belonging: Tattooing as a Biographical Strategy among Youth,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The aim of my paper is to examine tattoo acquisition among adolescents as a 'biographical strategy', i.e., a strategy enabling an individual to gain a sense of belonging & self-definition. Through the analysis of biographical interviews with adolescent tattooists, gathered during my research in Poland, I will focus on the main reasons, meanings & consequences of turning to body-modification practices by young people in contemporary society. I wish to point out that the decision to acquire a tattoo is not only a decision to alter one's physical appearance, but is first & foremost a decision to change how one experiences his or her self, & in turn, how he or she will be defined & treated by others. The importance of a tattoo lies not only is it's 'shock value', pain, & powerful bodily sensations, but also in its transformative potential; getting tattooed can serve as a symbolic way of differentiating oneself from a broader community (i.e., an individuating moment), while simultaneously integrating oneself into a specific 'tattoo community', subculture, and counter-cultural movement (i.e., an affiliative moment). I will frame the tattooing process within the broader biographical perspective of adolescents, whereby it serves as a strategy to construct one's identity as well as a sense of belonging, while being perceived by others as an individual rite of passage - the equivalent of initiation rituals in traditional societies - taking place in a space where community rituals are being denied or forgotten.

2008S00355
Ebeniro, Chioma Daisy (Department of Sociology, University of Port Harcourt, Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria, P.O. Box 122, Choba, Port Harcourt [tel: +2348033427372; e-mail: chioma2nv@yahoo.com]), **The Dynamics of Female Migration in Nigeria,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ One of the effects of modernisation & industrialisation is the massive migration of women to the urban centres for better standard of living & better income opportunities. Some scholars have noted that for the first time, there has been a register of a high presence of women leaving their countries or abode independently instead of following their husbands or other family members, as had generally been the practice in earlier times. These women are often disillusioned when they find that their motives of migrating to the urban centres are not fulfilled. These women though disillusioned for not satisfying their motives for migrating, cannot go back to the rural area from where they originally migrated from, & so they may engage in any means of livelihood, including engaging in criminal behaviour so as to satisfy their desired goals & needs. This paper contends that if women are empowered & the rural areas are furnished with the necessary amenities that are found in the urban centres, there will be less cases of mass migration of women and fewer incidences of women engaging in criminal behaviours.

2008S00356
Ebner, Christian & Allmendinger, Jutta (WZB (Social Science Research Center Berlin), Berlin, 10785 [e-mail: christian.ebner@wzb.eu]), **A Comparison of Job Aspirations, Job Reali-**

ties and Job Attitudes in Welfare-State Regimes- Observing Change over a Time Period of 25 Years, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ According to Ronald Inglehart's idea of a "Silent Revolution", value orientations in the prosperous industrialised countries have shifted towards postmaterialism. Applied to the labour world, such a shift should be manifested by individuals attaching greater importance to postmaterialistic, or intrinsic, job characteristics such as having an 'interesting job.' Materialistic/extrinsic job characteristics such as a 'high income' should over time receive correspondingly less importance. Using ISSP data for 1989, 1997 and 2005 (modules on 'work orientations') the paper will analyse the change in the significance of extrinsic & intrinsic job characteristics in five countries over a quarter of a century. Following Gøsta Esping-Andersen's classification of welfare-state regimes, the USA & the UK are investigated as liberal regimes, while Norway represents a social-democratic regime and (Western) Germany functions as a classical conservative regime. Hungary is included in the analyses as one of the new EU Member States. In addition to the estimated importance of extrinsic and intrinsic job characteristics, actual evaluations of jobs will be analysed along the two dimensions. This means that for the five countries under investigation, the gap between job aspirations and job realities can be shown over a period of time. It will be investigated whether such discrepancies ultimately also affect individuals' job satisfaction.

2008S00357
Echavarren, Jose M. (Centro de Estudios Andaluces, Seville, Spain, 41001 [tel: +34 954 222622; e-mail: echavarren@gmail.com]), **Fear and Ecoreligion: New Elements of the Current Ecological Crisis,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The current ecological crisis has brought about an environment of fear that affects many people in society. In this article we study how environmental fear influences attitudes & ecocentric practices in Europe as well as its relation with a sacred interpretation of nature. Religion can be considered a cultural answer to collective fear & this is why we study how it reacts to the new environmental fear. The article draws special attention to a new ecoreligion named Cosmic Piety by Giner & Tábara. The data used in the research comes from the ISSP Environment survey of 2000, covering 13 European countries. The results show that environmental fear activates ecological behaviour, & Cosmic Piety scores high in environmental fear as well as in ecocentric behaviour. Traditional religious beliefs tend more to experience environmental fear, but the main difference with Cosmic Piety is the lack of transcendence in the interpretation of the sacred essence of nature. This lack of transcendence explains the higher ecocentric values of Cosmic Piety.

2008S00358
Edmondson, Ricca (National University of Ireland Galway [tel: 0035391493077; e-mail: Ricca.Edmondson@nuigalway.ie]), **Sociological and Intercultural Approaches to the Diversity of Wisdom in Later Life,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Renewed interest in the study of wisdom among contemporary gerontologists is often linked with a humanistic approach to the field. Such an approach is described here as one based on norms and values which recognise, & behave towards, older people as equals in a human predicament we all share. A major reason for studying the topic of wisdom is that it extends the range of reactions to older people beyond sympathy & support, acknowledging and exploring a fuller complement of human activities & insights. But problems associated with this field include the fact that there exists a great diversity of understandings of what wisdom might be. Moreover, there is reason to believe that many people in modern societies have difficulty using the language of wisdom at all. If 'wisdom' is such a contested concept, how do we know when we are studying genuine cases? How can they be identified especially given the fact that in different cultures, quite incompatible phenomena may be perceived as wise? This paper uses a number of empirical examples from European contexts to discuss sociological strategies for identifying & analysing cases of wisdom, & for responding to their intercultural variability.

2008S00359
Elff, Martin & Rossteutscher, Sigrid (Universität Mannheim, 68131 Mannheim [tel: +49 621 181 2093; fax: +49 621 181 2099; e-mail: elff@sowi.uni-mannheim.de]), **Stability or Realignment? Class, Religion and the Vote in Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ With the emergence of new parties, the Greens & the PDS/Linke, in the parliamentary arena, Germany seems to exhibit the symptoms of profound electoral change. Nevertheless, our analysis of survey data on the last four German general elections draws a different picture. In West Germany, the Greens gained their votes mostly from the educated & secular segments of the middle classes, leaving the class base of the Social Democratic vote untouched. The Social Democrats owe their electoral success of 1998 to at least as many new votes from the working class as from the middle classes. During the 2005 general election a structural realignment occurred in East Germany: the pattern of support for the PDS/Linke reversed. They lost much of their support in the middle classes, where it had been the strongest until 1998, but in 2005 the East German working class became their stronghold. Thus class voting has increased rather than decreased in Germany. Something similar can be said about the development of the religious cleavage. Between 1998 & 2002, Germany witnessed a striking mobilization of catholic church-goers. As a result, the Christian-Democrats seemed to lose the support of the religiously committed Protestants. Since 2002, practising Protestants are less likely to vote conservative than secular individuals. That pattern remained stable during the 2005 election. Thus, in Germany the significance of the secular-religious cleavage is increasingly overshadowed or cross-cut by the re-emergence of the traditional catholic-protestant divide.

2008S00360
Elizondo-Lara, Maikol (Universidad de las Americas Puebla, San Andres Cholula, Puebla Mexico, CP 72820 [tel: 52+222+229+2064; fax: 52+222+229+2110; e-mail: maikol.elizondola@udlap.mx]), **Understanding Health Satisfaction in Latin America and Caribbean,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ The main idea of this research is it is not the same thing to have a disease, as it is to suffer from a disease. The former refers to a clinical condition that can be diagnosed by an expert whereas the latter is the judgment made by a person with respect to how well or badly she feels her health is. The objective of the research is to determine under what circumstances & to what extent the negative effect of a bad clinical condition on health satisfaction can be ameliorated. The principal finding is that the presence of relational goods & a good affective-emotional state both determine the health satisfaction & can reduce the negative effect of a bad clinical condition on the satisfaction. The research uses micro data from the Gallup Latin American Master Questionnaire 2007. This survey includes information for 20 Latin American countries, with more than 20.000 personal interviews. Latin America is a region with great variability of both the levels of self-reported health satisfaction & of socio-demographic characteristics such as income & education.

2008S00361
Emperador, Montserrat (Université Aix-Marseille III, Centre Jacques Berque (Rabat, Morocco), 10000 Rabat, Morocco [tel: 0021213305219; e-mail: m_emperador@yahoo.es]), **The Collective Action of the Unemployed in Morocco and the Construction of Unemployment as a Public Problem,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Since the beginning of the 90's, Morocco has known a series of mobilizations lead by organized unemployed graduates. The main claim of these contentious groups is the integration of their components in the civil service, according to a subjective interpretation of constitutional premises & ministerial decrees that warrant an automatic recruitment of some university degree holders. The militant action has become an agent of definition of a politically contentious category (the "jobless graduate"), which is radically opposed to the definition proposed by the power, which is based on a de-politicized approach. The emergence of the mobilisation has taken advantage of the visibility of a public problem, pointed out by the State through the creation of policy institutions (like the Conseil national de la jeunese et de l'avenir, whose mission is to explore the ways of professional integration for the graduates). We argue that the contentious activity of claiming groups is both a result & an agent of construction of the public debate of unemployment, & of the renewal of politically contentious categories. Our communication will present some findings of the PhD research that we are conducting in Morocco since September 2006. Our mobilized data has been obtained through semi-conductive interviews (especially with unemployed activists & public authorities), direct observation, official literature & press.

2008S00362
Ergur, Ali (Galatasaray University, Istanbul, Turkey, 34357 [tel: +90 212 227 44 80; fax: 188/+90 212 260 53 45; e-mail: aer-

gur@gsu.edu.tr]), **Le rôle des TIC dans la construction des stratégies identitaires des jeunes des quartiers populaires d'Istanbul** (The Role of TIC in the Construction of Identity Strategies of Youth in the Popular Districts of Istanbul), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)

¶ The rapid proliferation & dizzying refinement of new technologies seem to initiate a double process that, on one hand, increases as much as possible the extent of usages, all in varying the profile of the users, but on the other hand, guarantees the highly supervised integration of actors & devices on a matrix of configurations of innumerable social actions. It is thus that, through the bias of the individualized appropriation of usages by a variety of users, multiple functions deriving from state-of-the-art technologies are formed, above all those designed for individual usage. This phenomenon is equally a source of possibilities for new socialities, through the creation by the actors of technology of identity strategies, of which the interactive function fashions new modes of social articulation. This paper, based on a field study, attempts to prove this fundamental hypothesis in the case of the youth of three peripheral districts of different types in the metropolitan zone of the city of Istanbul. It discusses the preconceived & reconfigured aspects of new technologies, & the individual methods developed from them in the popular districts. The choice of youth as principal actors places their double characteristics precisely side by side: on the one hand, they are the ones most subjected to socioeconomic imprisonment; but on the other hand, they are also the ones most able to turn around their unfavorable circumstances through their high motivation for engagement in new technologies.

2008S00363
Erol, Pelin Onder (Ege University, Sociology Department, Bornova, ZMR, 35100 [tel: 90 00 232 3884000-1686; e-mail: pelin.erol@ege.edu.tr]), **Leisure as a Commodity: A Case of Well To Do Old People in TURKEY,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In contemporary Turkish society, people increasingly live longer and consume more. The demographic trends in Turkey, as in the rest of the world, show that both percentage of old age population and longevity have increased markedly since early 20th century. In addition, leisure activities have been increasingly perceived as a means of conspicuous consumption with the effect of postmodernism. Just after Industrial Revolution, which is mostly associated with modernism, goods became means of conspicuous consumption, whereas with postmodernism, not only goods but also services began to be consumed by people in order to prove that those people can afford these luxury services. By following Veblen, who coined the term "conspicuous consumption", & Bourdieu who states that distinctions between classes are determined according to consumption patterns of people, this article claims that the urban people who are retired & well-to-do are most likely to participate in these leisure activities such as traveling, joining sports clubs & so on. To sum up, this article demonstrates that the two trends increasingly make leisure, which is taken as a commodity form especially for retired people in urban Turkey, a reality.

2008S00364
Espiñeira González, Maria Victória (Universidade Federal da Bahia-UFBA, Estrada de São Lá zaro - Federação, Salvador Brazil 40 210-730 [tel: 55 71 32354635; e-mail: victoria@ufba.br]), **When Social Class Matters. The Role of the Political Parties in the Student Social Movements in Bahia/Brazil,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ This study deals with the relationship between student movements and their public demands. Data was collected from documents and interviews with 40 student council leaders from the 14 largest public & private high schools in Bahia. The results show that in public schools, where most of the students belong to lower social classes, political parties (mainly leftist ones) have played an important role. These parties have had a strong influence in student activities & have served as liaison between the student councils & state departments regarding negotiations, school quality control & transparency of public accounts. This result confirms the identification of these characteristics by authors such as Melucci (2002) & Frank & Fuentes (1989) as constitutive of social movements, on the other hand, in private schools, where most students belong to upper middle classes, there is no influence of political parties. Student council agendas in these schools are more of an administrative nature in which self-interest prevails over public well being.

2008S00365
Esquivel, Juan Cruz (Universidad de Buenos Aires - CONICET, Saavedra 15. Buenos Aires, Argentina [tel: +54 11 49527440;

e-mail: patacon@fibertel.com.ar]), **Estado laico en Argentina: realidad o utopía?** (The Secular State in Argentina: Reality or Utopia?), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ This paper analyzes the levels of secularity–& as their counterpart, those of confessionality–of the Argentine state. Starting from the notion that an integrally secular political upbringing does not exist & that secularity supposes a winding historical process, with steps forward & backward, the diverse levels of this multi-dimensional concept are considered. Accordingly, not only the juridico-formal aspects are addressed, but also the components of the national political culture, as incorporated in different public policies & laws. Also, from a historical perspective, the paper unravels the degree of correlation between the processes of state secularization & social secularization. Paying attention to the historical, political, & cultural particularities of the Argentine case, it comparatively examines Argentina's institutional configuration with that of other countries of the region, thereby enabling the construction of a map of different outcomes of secularity in Latin America. Additionally, the application of indicators to measure the secularity of the state permits not only an evaluation of the validity of these as a methodological tool, but also a reflection on their universal character, & thus the possibility of using them in divergent historic-political processes.

2008S00366
Esteve, Albert & Jiménez, Edurne (Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics, Campus Universitat Autònoma Barcelona, Bellaterra, Spain, 08130 [fax: +34 935813061; e-mail: aesteve@ced.uab.es]), **International Migration and Marriage Patterns: The Case of Moroccans in Spain,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper examines competing hypothesis regarding union formation and intermarriage patterns of Moroccans in Spain consistent with the classical & segmented assimilation & the social exchange theoretical frameworks. Most research on union formation patterns of international migrants has regarded the prevalence of intermarriage as a key indicator of structural assimilation. In the last two decades, Spain has become a country of international immigration. Moroccans have been by & large the most important flow of international migrants to Spain. They are often portrayed as a closed community where intermarriage rarely occurs & where social & cultural norms, based on their religious beliefs, are strongly enforced. This vision contrasts with the fact that according to the 2001 Spanish census, 45,6 % of Moroccan men that were in union were married to a Spanish born citizen. Females show a similar but slightly lower proportion, 42,4%. Faced with this evidence, we examine the prevalence of intermarriage in the Moroccan population with special attention to gender & regional variations, which, after controlling for demographic characteristics & marriage market constraints, permit us to tease out the effects of cultural norms. Our data comes from the 5 % Spanish sample of census microdata for 2001, from which we have selected all households with at least one Moroccan. Moroccans are defined according to their country of birth, citizenship and parental birthplace. We provide a critical assessment of the main drawbacks in the existing Spanish official statistics and, more specifically, in the census. We estimate two models. The first predicts the likelihood of being in a union & the second predicts the likelihood of being in an intermarried union with a Spanish born citizen. Although our main interest is in intermarriage, the likelihood of being in a union is also relevant to understand full patterns of union formation.

2008S00367
Esteve, Albert & López, Luís Ángel (Centre d'Estudis Demográfics, Campus Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Bellaterra, Spain, 08193 [tel: +34 93 581 30 60; fax: +34 93 581 30 61; e-mail: aesteve@ced.uab.es]), **Union Formation Implications of Race and Gender Gaps,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Partner & spouse selection is one of the most relevant decisions people face during their lifespan. Although common sense suggests that this phenomenon is limited to our preferences & needs, the influence of religious, politics, economic & social institutions on assortative mating confirms that there are more than biological or personal factors involved. In this sense, there is a large amount of sociological & anthropological literature concerning the role of marriage on the transmission of social inequalities, by matching people of similar social backgrounds either in terms of wealth, jobs, social status or education. We use census microdata to examine the impact of race & gender gaps in educational attainment on union formation patterns in six Latin American countries: Brazil, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico and Venezuela. Most of the research focuses on net & relative

measures of assortative mating to control for the unequal frequencies of various levels of educational attainment. However, we argue that in societies where an educational expansion has occurred but substantial inequalities of access to schooling persist (i.e. in Latin America), explicit trends on union formation are more relevant for social stratification & gender relations analysis than underlying trends. This implies that race & gender gaps in educational attainment must be taken as primary & key indicators for both absolute & relative measures of union formation. Therefore, we propose & test a series of hypotheses to examine the relationship between educational attainment inequalities & assortative mating.

2008S00368

Estrada, Elena Dorothy (Mexico City Commission of Human Rights, Av. Chapultepec 49, Col. Centro, México, D.F. 06040 [tel: 5255 52295600 ext. 1255; e-mail: estrada_dorothy@yahoo.com]), **Human Security and Human Rights: A Perspective from Mexico City,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Despite the democratic transition of 2000 in Mexico & the ratification of various international treaties on human rights, people in a condition of vulnerability do not enjoy in their everyday lives the benefits of these changes. The intention of this paper is to explore the situation of economic, social, cultural and environmental rights in Mexico City, under the concept of human security. The idea of human security, advanced in the 1990's and included in the 1994 Human Development Report of the United Nations Development Programme, has analyzed & emphasized the links between the current risks & threats to people's lives and well-being -such as poverty, environmental changes, water and sanitation hazards- on the one hand, & the effective realization of human rights, on the other. These aspects will be studied based primarily on the information provided by the Mexico City Commission of Human Rights, concretely regarding the complaints of human rights violations by local authorities. This diagnosis of human rights, viewed under the notion of human security, will be presented through the analysis of approximately 550 cases by measuring factual, normative & structural violations. It will also submit proposals for the improvement of human security in Mexico City.

2008S00369

Estrela, Elsa & Teodoro, António (Universidade Lusófona de Humanidades e Tecnologias, Lisboa, Portugal, 1749-024 [tel: + 351 969096271; e-mail: elsaestrela@gmail.com]), **The New Architecture in the Construction of the Educational and Curricular Policies: Curricular Knowledge Reconfigurations,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The construction of 'a European Education Space' (Dale, 2007) implies changes in the nature of the mechanisms of governance. In this article, we consider the impacts that the results of large OCDE projects have on the construction of the educative & curricular policies in Portugal & the configuration of the process of Europeanization of these same policies. Following the concept of educative & curricular policies that are products of multiple influences & interdependences, constituted in a diverse process (Ball, 1994) that reflect interests, values, principles & rules that, in certain moments, may or may not be dominant (Pacheco, 2002), we look to describe the effect & implications of OCDE projects-PISA-as well as the E.U. orientations regarding curricular options in Portugal in the last 12 years. We seek to understand the meaning of the selection of indicators & definition of benchmarks and the impact of PISA on curriculum. OCDE & E.U. documents, the reports of PISA, as well as relative legal texts related to the educative & curricular policies in Portugal will be critically analyzed.

2008S00370

Ethis, Emmanuel (Laboratoire Culture et Communication, Université d'Avignon, 74 rue Pasteur 84029 Avignon Cedex 1 [tel: +33(0)490162525; e-mail: emmenuel.ethis@univ-avignon.fr]), **Cannes 2007, Le Spectateur Devenu Expert. Les Nouvelles Technologies Changent Le Regard Porté Sur Les Oeuvres** (Cannes 2007, the Spectator Become Expert. New Technologies Change Our Views on Works), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)

¶ When one attempts to work in the sociology of audiences, in the case of cinema audiences, one must above all consider what film spectators do with the film. In other words, what ties them to the practice of cinema? It is necessary to understand this question as going well beyond traditional analyses on theater goers or the box office. Interest should focus on the deep motivations of individuals & on understanding how our relation with the cinema functions in the larger sense of the word: cinema in the theater, cinema on DVD, televised films, pirating, purchase of objects or documents relative to the cinema, cinematographic sociability. Asking what the audience of tomorrow will be is thus asking what it is to properly speak of the "practice of cinema." One speaks of the "practice" of a viewer when he or she frequents the cinema, but that alone does not suffice. The cinema must also represent something that counts for the viewer, in one manner or another. A practice, thus, is at the same time an activity & a representation.

2008S00371

Evgeny, Aleksandrov (Lomonosov Moscow State U, Russia, Moscow 119992, Leninskiye Gory, GSP-2, Educational Building 1, 4th floor, room 446, ZNIT FDO [tel: 7(495)9394441; fax: 7(495)9394441; e-mail: eale@yandex.ru]), **Problems of Preserving the Video Archive of Traditional Culture,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ For more than 15 years the Centre of Visual Anthropology at the Moscow State University is engaged in filming the life of Old Believers in various regions of Russia & neighbouring countries: in the North Caucasus, Volga area, Urals, Altai, Ukraine, Moldavia. We have shot ca. 1000 hours of video documentation which served as a base for making more than 20 films. The fundamentally novel approach to filming became one of specific features of this activity. Usually the shooting team targets at creating one individual film and extracts from the footage only a part that fits the author design. Typically the work ends up with making of the film which starts its own screen life usually independent from its authors. The relations with the heroes of shootings generally end up also. But the situation may be different: the shooting team continues to communicate directly both with the heroes & with their screen images & does not break up with their interests, thoughts, concerns. In this case the whole range of field footage is interpreted as a series of historical documents & possesses the main value. What films would be created on the base of original documentations, who & for what goals would use them constitutes the following issue. Therefore emerges a whole set of methodological & technological problems. The problem of further usage of archival audiovisual materials is undoubtedly one of the most vital. These materials usually depict the individual features of vanishing cultures. Simultaneously we should necessarily note that if these materials were preserved it is relevant to know how full they are, how interesting they are for historians, what is their technical condition, how suitable they are for wide distribution & what efforts are needed for this distribution? In spite of all difficulties & risk accompanying all sorts of research activity this problem should be necessarily solved, solved at the level of contemporary information methodology and technology. This agenda is inevitable also because the archive of historical audiovisual materials (aside from its own value and opportunity of creating relevant screen messages on its base) should act a role of the methodological basement for activities that may called the video monitoring of cultures.

2008S00372

Fabiani, Jean-Louis (EHESS-Paris, 54 bd Raspail 75006 PARIS France [tel: 33149542525; e-mail: fabiani.jean-louis@orange.fr]), **The Audience in Action: An Empirical Study of a Participatory Public,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ I have been involved in empirical studies of cultural practices in France for more than thirty years (in February 1977, I directed the first survey of the Pompidou Center public with Pierre-Michel Menger). I am still an advisor for the National Survey "Enquête sur les pratiques culturelles des Français," a large quantitative analysis of cultural activities, that has been done regularly since 1973 by the French Ministry of Culture. Here I would like to present a new set of ethnographic research done at the Avignon Festival in Southern France. I have observed & taped the debates about the 2005 session & analyzed how people talk about theatre plays when they are not professional critics: I should like to make observations on the construction of public judgement about cultural facts, the differential access to speech and the loyalty of the audience. More broadly, I intend to draw upon that fieldwork to make more general comments on the theoretical stakes at work in the empirical studies devoted to cultural practices, taste & political commitments about aesthetics. Finally, I shall evoke the possibilities of extending such studies to other cultural contexts, particularly in Europe and Latin America.

2008S00373

Fabiansson, Charlotte (Macquarie University, Australia [e-mail: fabiansson@optusnet.com.au]), **To be Young in a Risk Society: Young Peoples Voice and Perception of Status in the Public**

Realm, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Young people's endeavours to be recognised are present in every generation, cultural & social identities are significant modes of being young. Globalisation of information in the twenty-first century has made new knowledge & trends instantaneously accessible for today's generation more so than for any previous generation. Local events, traditions, culture, & ethnicity can be assessed against gained global knowledge. While national borders, collective consensus, & morality are questioned, the quest for acceptance & self-identity are promoted. Responsibility for well being, prosperity, success & accomplishments has become individualised responsibilities. The risk society, risk taking behaviour & activities become everyday negotiating attributes and unavoidable features of modern society. The paper analyses Habermas' public sphere discourse in relation to young people's voices, it explores Beck's analysis of the modern risk society and young people's community affiliation, & Giddens' discourse about fear, young people feeling valued, & trusted by people in the local community. A survey of 751 high school students in 2003 showed that young people's confidence in voicing their opinions in the public sphere were influenced by how they perceived their value in society. Young people who did not feel valued by society were more inclined to voice their opinions in public than young people who felt valued. While being valued by society enhanced engagement in community activities & trust in people, there was also a group of young people who would never voice a diverging opinion independent of being valued or not.

2008S00374

Fachelli Oliva, Sandra Isabel (Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Departamento de Sociología, Bellaterra (Cerdanyola del Vallès), Spain (08193) [tel: + 34 93 5903679; e-mail: sandra. fachelli@gmail.com]), **Social Stratification in Argentina: an Inter-Temporal Analysis,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The object of this study is to do an inter-temporal comparison of social status in Argentina, taking into account the existing inequalities as well as the way in which they change through time. A methodology that articulates normative criteria with a new methodology of social stratification is utilized to compare different periods. It is based on the statistical technique of Multiple Correspondence Analysis with the objective of 'melting' all the variables chosen to obtain the main patterns that could allow the structuring of society into different social strata. The empirical analysis is applied to Argentina's urban surveys provided by the National Bureau of Statistics & Census (INDEC) which account for 87% of the total population. Preliminary results show that there is a substantial increase in the lower class and reduction in the middle class between 1997 & 2002 (the onset of the crisis). The economic recovery led to an improvement towards 2006 when the levels of lower & middle classes returned to levels similar to 1997. This stratification methodology provides results different from those of the traditional methodology so it could become a useful alternative, providing new viewpoints about the evolution of social classes through time.

2008S00375

Facuse M., Marisol (Université Pierre Mendès France, Laboratoire ROMA [e-mail: marisolfacuse@hotmail.com]), **Pratique artistique, pratique politique: ethnographie d'une compagnie de théâtre militant** (Artistic Practice, Political Practice: Ethnography of a Militant Theatrical Company), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)

¶ This study examines the singularity of militant artistic practices today. Recognized as expressions of engaged art, the art of contestation, or militant art, these works are in line with the intersection of the aesthetic & political dimensions, pushing the borders of these two spaces of social life. The author is specifically interested in the domain of political theater & song, based on the ethnography of the artistic work of a theater company, the Compagnie Jolie Môme (France), which for 25 years has brought to light a theater of intervention at the heart of the social struggles of the day. The methodological system is based on the notion of H. S. Becker's "world of art," privileging in-depth study of the activity of the company (artists, production, publics) through observation, interviews, & archival study. One of the principal conclusions concerns the social function of these artistic/militant works, linked to utopia & collective memory. The artistic work of militant song & theater re-symbolizes political action through its own language, in acting on the collective imaginary. These works become a source of utopian imaginary through the narratives that illustrate a social hope & a popular memory of struggles.

2008S00376

Fafaliou, Irene & Donaldson, John (Department of Economics, University of Piraeus, Piraeus, Greece, 18534 [tel: ++30 210 4142157; e-mail: fafaliou@unipi.gr]), **Democratizing Industry: Forlorn Hope or Renewed Opportunity?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In this paper there is an effort to explore some dimensions of industry democratization, in terms of the extent & forms of employee participation, where it occurs, the aspirations of its supporters, & its performance record. Most of the discussion and practice has been in terms of private industry, large & small. The wider social context has not been ignored, but there appear to be major areas where discussion & practice have been more muted, or conducted in terms of other paradigms. The paper notes some recent work on identifying the 'guiding principles' & current proposals for the development of participation. In conclusion the paper suggests conditions under which development could take place, with particular reference to the growth in centralisation & power of large institutions, including financial services & public administration.

2008S00377

Fairhurst, Eileen, Baines, S., Fitzpatrick, M., Cook, G., Reed, J., Ryan, J. & Williamson, T. (Research Institute for Health and Social Change, Manchester Metropolitan University, Hathersage Road, Manchester M13 0JA, UK [tel: +44 (0)161 247 2151; e-mail: e.fairhurst@mmu.ac.uk]), **Older People, Participation and Collaborative Governance in Post-Industrial Cities in England,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The health & well-being of older people is increasingly on the English policy agenda. Partnership Boards for older people are part of a wider move in public services to ensure they meet the needs of individuals rather than 'one size fits all'. Involving older people in this kind of decision making is an integral feature of Partnership Boards. Their membership is drawn from a range of stakeholders from the statutory (local government & health) and third sectors. This paper draws upon a collaborative research project based in three post-industrial cities in England, Manchester, Salford & Newcastle upon Tyne, all of which have extensive regeneration programmes. Interviews with older people who are members of Older People's Partnership Boards are used to map out the processes through which they became involved.

2008S00378

Fangen, Katrine (U Oslo, P.O. Box 1096 Blindern, N-0317 Oslo, Norway [tel: 47 91665112; e-mail: katrine.fangen@sosiologi. uio.no]), **Inclusion and Exclusion of Young Adult Immigrants in Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The extents to which different groups of young adult migrants are socially included or excluded, & the factors that facilitate inclusion or help cause exclusion is a vital issue for young adult immigrants, the nations they have joined, & the European Union whose policies have facilitated large volumes & rapid rates of change in migrant flows. Previous research on immigrants' participation in society has predominantly been from a nation-state dominant perspective à viz. an ethic approach. In order to overcome this nation-state-centrism, this paper will present a project, EUMARGINS; which will provide an important contribution by adding a transnational comparative perspective. Also, we will include a more emic dimension by focusing on the social actors' perspectives & abilities in determining & fostering their own opportunities. We aim to develop a multilayered approach centred on a gestalt-like strategy where current available quantitative and general qualitative data provide the ethic dimension as a background; the young immigrants' own perceptions and constructions of their experiences provide the research foreground. Both the transnational comparative dimension, the qualitative research method & the multilayered approach as proposed in this project contribute to an amplification of the state-of-the art. Using qualitative data centred around social actors' constructions, actual processes of inclusion/exclusion can be approached in a way that might account for discrepancies between what is made available in receiving contexts (material and non-material resources) & what is perceived & considered as suitable, profitable resources - namely opportunities - that might lead and/or contribute to either integration and/or participation.

2008S00379

Farini, Federico (Department of Language and Culture Sciences, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Modena, Italy, 41100 [tel: 00393288836086; e-mail: federico.farini@unimore.it]),

Intercultural Communication and the Promotion of Change in the Healthcare System in Region Emilia-Romagna: An Integrated Sociological-Linguistic Research, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The research I would like to introduce, designed at the University of Modena-Reggio Emilia (Department of Language & Culture Sciences) focuses on intercultural communication which is produced in the healthcare system in Region Emilia-Romagna (Central Italy) between healthcare personnel & migrant patients. In a multicultural society, the analysis of communication involving institutional representatives & migrants is particularly important in order to understand the significance of healthcare services & to evaluate their effectiveness. In a multicultural context, doctor-patient communication is potentially intercultural, since it makes evident a variety of presuppositions & identities that could cause problems of understanding & acceptance. Difficulties in intercultural communication encourage healthcare systems to provide mediation services, with the task of promoting reciprocal understanding & acceptance between participants, & preventing misunderstandings & conflicts. However, research highlights that mediation may cause problems in coordination & promotion of doctors' & patients' participation. We aim at exploring the cultural & organisational features of the healthcare system, both in the concrete interactions & at a systemic level. To achieve this goal we are researching an integrated, interdisciplinary sociological & linguistic approach: 1) conversation analysis, in order to observe the interaction between healthcare personnel, pointing out the cues of the participants' turn-taking sequences; 2) social system theory, for the analysis of the cultural presuppositions of the healthcare system as a communication system with a specific function in society.

2008S00380

Farre, J. & Gonzalo, J. (Communication Department, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Tarragona, Spain, 43003 [tel: 34 977 55 85 30; e-mail: jordi.farre@urv.cat]), **A Complete Communicative Turn of Risk Research,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Risk communication process implies different & contradictory rationalities, levels, requirements, & scenarios. Other more powerful social sciences have taken into account the field of communication as if only secondary to the central problem in their own conception. Contrary to that, the notion of communication as a master key to strengthen an innovative way of seeing the process in all, & deserves much more serious attention. The concept of communication has been often used in instrumental or secondary terms, or focusing particularly on media & their potential effects, our proposal is based on a constitutive framework from which emphasis is put on trust, governance or risk perception as a communicative whole. The exploration of a wide communicative model gives a first step to understand the complexity of technological and industrial risk process on a different level. During this process it is unavoidable to make partial decisions but also not lose the whole in either circumstance. The building of a middle-range theory on risk communication could be able to overcome such a dualism in terms of partial & global analysis. In that sense, it should include abstractions but it must be enough to observed data in a mutual dialogs & configuration. In order to open a complementary logic based on dualities rather than on dualisms, the communicative turn offers shared options to take more effective decisions & to reach better practices for action. All those remarks are derived from empirical evidences obtained thanks to the deployment of two funding projects by Spanish Science and Education Ministry (SEJ2004-00892 & SEJ2007-63095) about Risk Communication Process at Tarragona's Petrochemical Clusters. From several field studies & empirical data collected for three years of research, our aim has been focused on an integral rethinking the levels implied in a productive relation, the discourses identified, the degrees of agency's responsibility, & the practices of risk communication through mechanisms of critical evaluation. All of them in correspondence with & below the communicative turn changes the whole process, in its form & content. A risk communication theory lightens all complexity of interdependencies in a different way, unmasking blockades as well as opening more fruitful approaches.

2008S00381

Fasoranti, Olayiwola Olujenyo (Adekunle Ajasin U, Akungba Akoko, Ondo State, Nigeria [tel: 2348033701430; e-mail: olafasoranti@yahoo.co.uk]), **The Determinants of Agricultural Production and Profitability in Akoko Land, Ondo-State, Nigeria,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The study considered the determinants of agricultural production & profitability with special reference to maize production in Akoko North East & South West Local Government Areas of Ondo-State. Data collection was through well structured questionnaire administered on 100 respondents selected through random sampling technique. The methods of analysis used were descriptive statistics, gross margin analysis & production function analysis using the ordinary least square (OLS) criterion to estimate the parameters of the production function. Results showed that majority of the farmers were ageing & quite experienced in maize farming. Also there was high level of illiteracy as about 65% of total respondents had no formal education while 25%, 6% & 4% had primary, secondary & technical education respectively. Farming was majorly on subsistence level as the mean farm size was 0.39 hectares. Maize farming was profitable in the study area with gross margin & net returns of N2,637.80 and N2,141.00 respectively. Results showed that farm operation was in stage II of the production function with RTS estimated as 0.62 and factors of production were efficiently allocated with elasticities that were positive but less than one. Results further showed that age, education, labour & cost of non-labour inputs were positively related to output while farm size & years of experience carried negative signs. However, only labour input has significant influence on output.

2008S00382

Fasoranti, Olayiwola Olujenyo (Adekunle Ajasin U, Akungba Akoko, Ondo State, Nigeria [tel: 2348033701430; e-mail: olafasoranti@yahoo.co.uk]), **Perception of Rural-Urban Migration in Selected Rural Communities in Ondo State, Nigeria,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In most rural areas, the impact of rural-urban migration is a rapid deterioration of the rural economy leading to chronic poverty and food insecurity. This study identifies the benefits & problems of rural-urban migration from perception of the non-migrants. A 5-point Likert-type scale containing pre-tested statements was used to measure the benefits & problems of rural-urban migration in three purposively selected rural communities in Ondo State, Nigeria. The study found that non-migrants' socio-economic characteristics do not influence their perception of benefits of rural urban migration & the longer non-migrants stay in the rural area, the higher their perception of the problems of rural-urban migration. The study also shows that all the respondents are undecided on the economic problems arising from rural-urban migration. The study further discovered that the perception of non-migrants on benefits & problems from rural-urban migration is influenced mainly by the martial circumstances & length of residence of the rural non-migrant. The paper therefore proposes that any measure seeking to influence the process of rural urban migration should meet the rural peoples' perception of benefits of the rural-urban migration.

2008S00383

Fassio, Adriana Norma (Facultad de Ciencias Económicas, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Av., Córdoba 2122 [tel: 0054 11 4501 2233; e-mail: iglefa@movi.com.ar]), **Volunteering: A Strategy of Elderly Social Inclusion in Argentina,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ The socio-demographic transition (in particular the possibility of independent life at very old ages) & the economic transition (in particular, the wide assistance network that is slowly developing in our country) triggers a third socio-cultural transition that could contribute to a more active participation of elderly people in a society that tends to exclude them. In Argentina 8.9% (329.800 men & women) of elderly people carry out activities within the third sector as volunteers. This paper presents findings of a qualitative & quantitative study. From a quantitative perspective, it depicts elderly volunteers & the activities they carry out in Argentina using survey data from the ECV-2001 (SIEMPRO-INDEC). Two comparisons are made a) between this sub-group and elderly people who are not involved in such activities, & b) elderly volunteer activities & younger volunteer work. Moreover, this paper also examines in-depth interviews with elderly leaders as well as their views about the social inclusion through volunteering.

2008S00384

Fast, Janet E., Dosman, Donna & Yoshino, Satomi (Department of Human Ecology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2N1 [tel: (780) 492-5768; fax: (780) 492-4821; e-mail: janet.fast@ualberta.ca]), **Barriers to Social Participation for Persons with Disabilities in Canada,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Persons with disabilities are often excluded from social participation due to physical & socially constructed barriers, but evidence about how engaged Canadians with disability are is scarce. Using a sample of 18,160 respondents age 25+ from the Statistics Canada's Participation & Activity Limitation Survey (2001) we explore how engaged Canadians are in paid

work & social, civic & active leisure pursuits, how rates of engagement vary according to presence & severity of disability & stage of the life course, and what barriers they face in attempting to engage in these activities. Canada's disability rate averages almost 15 %, ranging from 5% for 25-29 year olds to almost 72% for those aged 85+. Canadians of all ages with disabilities participate in a range of volunteer & leisure activities at rates not that different from the general population, but for persons with severe disability, labour force participation rates are below the national average across the life course. Barriers to employment include lack of appropriate workplace accommodations, lack of transportation and inflexibility of work hours/arrangements. Rates of participation in socially active leisure also decline as both severity of disability and age increase. Differences in rates of participation in physically active leisure by severity of disability are remarkably small early in the adult life course, but diverge in later life. Participation in cognitively active leisure is most seriously impacted by severe disability, though for many adults with disability participation rates increase throughout the adult life course until well into old age.

2008S00385
Fataar, Aslam (University of the Western Cape, P.B.X17, Bellville, 7535, South Africa [tel: 27 21 959 2449; fax: 27 21 959 2647; e-mail: afataar@uwc.ac.za]), **Methodological Adaptation to Account for the Spatial Fluidity of Young School Going Kids,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper will discuss the flexible adaptation of ethnographic methodologies to understand the shifting identification variants of 15 year olds when they travel trans-locally to attend schools on the other side of the city, many miles away from their impoverished living spaces. The key challenge of the paper is to understand the fluid construction of their sense of self, as they daily traverse fluid space; i.e. the space of the home, the space of precarious daily mobility & travel, & the spatially incongruent spaces of their schools. These black poor kids make a number of affective adaptations during a school day, depending on the space they occupy. This is as much a story about the changing post apartheid city, as it is a story of young people & their post-racial identification adaptations. Methodologically, the challenge is to develop an ethnographic stance that can excavate their stories. The research requires that the researcher spends time in their impoverished domiciles, then travel with them on the bus, train and taxi to their schools, & then access their tough & culturally challenging school environments. Two things require consideration in the paper: 1) the shifting & mobile constructions of these kids' identities, & 2) the researcher's own shifting research comportment as he inhabits the various spaces of the young people.

2008S00386
Faulk, Laila (Sociology Department, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, the Netherlands, 1081 HV [e-mail: lf.faulk@fsw.vu.nl]), **Individual Characteristics or Discrimination. Explaining Differences in Unemployment Levels of Ethnic Minorities and Native Dutch,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In the Netherlands Turkish, Moroccan, Antillean & Surinamese female migrants have higher unemployment rates than their male counterparts & then native Dutch. This paper examines to what extent unemployment variations between men & women of different ethnic groups can be explained by differences in levels of discrimination. Decomposition methods (Oaxaca & Blinder 1973) are used to analyse the extent to which individual characteristics explain differences in unemployment between & within groups. Parts that cannot be explained by the included variables are thought to partly consist of the occurrence of discrimination (Andriessen & Dagevos 2007). Three datasets are used. The Dutch Labour Force Survey (LFS), which consists of 47.000 households. Furthermore two migrant surveys were merged: Survey Integratie Minderheden (SIM, 2006) & Leefsituatie allochtone stedelingen (LAS, 2004/2005). SIM is a national sample on the four largest ethnic minority groups. Next to general information on human capital characteristics, information on socio-cultural integration, language proficiency, attitudes, & years of residency & intent of stay in the Netherlands is provided. 5250 respondents are included. LAS contains information on the living situation of the same ethnic groups & a native Dutch reference group with 4.096 respondents. It entails a random sample per ethnic group.

2008S00387
Fayomi, Oluyemi Oyenike (PSS/ Covenant University, KM 10 Idiroko Road [tel: 234-8033342415; e-mail: olu_fayomi@yahoo. com]), **A Conceptual Exposition of Migrant Women from Western Sahel to Nigeria,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Massive mobility of people has been found to be a common feature of West Africa. Although, transnational movement in West Africa is male dominated, but women's migration from the Sahel is becoming increasingly frequent & restricted to few places in the coastal regions like Nigeria. Their movements are also seasonal in nature which could be linked to the rainfall patterns of the Sahelian countries. Various reasons may be attributed for relocation to other countries. Women may migrate in search of better opportunities, in response to both natural & ecological disasters, civil war & domestic violence. Sahel region is one of the environmentally damaged regions in the world. The region has several of the world's poorest countries, an arid zone between Sahara & the coastal rainforest to the south. The region is clinically vulnerable to desertification, deforestation, famine and drought. Mass migration of women has always been an important component of transnational migration. A dearth of data on women and migration makes it difficult of assess the full implications of transnational migration for women. To the migrant Sahelian women in Nigeria, migration can be an empowering experience. In the process of transnational migration, most Sahelian women move forcefully as a result of environmental degradation, natural & ecological disasters which affect their habitat & livelihood. The paper will consider the analysis of the gender perspective essential in understanding both the causes & consequences of transnational migration. The socio-economic implications of the migrant women shall be explored in terms of remittances & dissemination of new values.

2008S00388
Feixa, Carles & Leccardi, Carmen (University of Lleida & University of Milano Bicocca, Pl. Victor Siurana 1 [e-mail: feixa@geosoc.udl.cat]), **The Concept of Generation in Youth Theories,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Since August Compte & Karl Mannheim (but also since José Ortega y Gasset & Antonio Gramsci), the concept of generation has been a relevant topic in social sciences & humanities. As a metaphor for the social construction of time, it has been one of the most influential categories, not only in the theoretical debate but also in the public effects of youth research. Even if the uses and abuses of the concept are rooted in the European context during the period between I & II World War, it has been relevant in the ideological & political debates of other regions like Latin America (Vasconcelos & Rodó), Africa (Cabral & Keino) and Asia (Mao Zedong & Ho Chi Minh). This paper is an attempt to rethink the concept of generation from an historical perspective, pointing-out its relevance for contemporary youth debates.

2008S00389
Feldman, Marcos (Florida International University, Miami, FL [tel: 786-282-8344; e-mail: mhfeldma@yahoo.com]), **Gentrification, Public Space and Security in Miami: Eyes on Little Havana,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ There is by now a well-known connection between neighborhood gentrification & the heightened & strategic deployment of state-supported security & surveillance practices. This relationship is explored in Little Havana, a port-of-entry neighborhood for immigrants arriving to Miami from disparate locations, as well as the symbolic center of the Cuban-American community in Miami. I use information collected through interviews with a diverse group of community stakeholders, including residents, community organizations, policing agencies & public officials, to demonstrate the cultural & discursive strategies that at once support & obscure the "disciplining" of public space that advances gentrification by excluding some groups from the city while including others. This research contributes to our understanding of such "disciplinary" tactics in the early stages of gentrification, & sheds light on how the context of Cuban-American political & economic power shapes the strategies and tactics that advance gentrification in Little Havana, Miami.

2008S00390
Feliciano, Cynthia (University of California, Irvine, Irvine, CA 92697 [tel: 949-824-2687; e-mail: felician@uci.edu]), **Unequal Origins, Unequal Outcomes: Pre-migration Status and College Attainment among Children of Immigrants,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Why does the educational success of children of immigrants vary substantially by country of origin? In the United States, most national-origin

groups from Asia tend to have more academic success than the native-born majority. In contrast, most national-origin groups from Latin America lag behind the native-born majority in educational performance. This paper argues that ethnic disparities in the educational attainment of children of immigrants are shaped by inequalities in the migration process. Immigrants from different countries are drawn from different segments of their home countries' stratification systems. These differences in pre-migration class status are often not reflected in class standing in the receiving country, since downward mobility after migration is not uncommon. Using a unique dataset compiled from published international data & U.S. census data on 30 immigrant groups, combined with data from the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey, this paper examines whether the average pre-migration class status of an immigrant group helps account for ethnic differences in college attainment among adult children of immigrants in the United States. Using a multi-level modeling approach, the paper shows that a substantial portion of country of origin differences in college attainment are explained by differences in the pre-migration class status of the immigrant generation, & that an immigrant group's pre-migration class status is a more important determinant of the next generation's educational success than the immigrant group's post-migration class standing. These findings challenge cultural explanations for ethnic differences by suggesting that resource disparities stemming from different pre-migration histories shape later educational inequalities.

2008S00391

Feliz, Maria Odete (U Lusófona de Humanidades e Tecnologias, Lisboa, Portugal 1749-024 [tel: 351217515500; e-mail: odetemota-feliz@gmail.com]), **Adult Education in Portugal 1986-2006,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Although the concern about Adult & Lifelong Education in Portugal has flourished in the last years, the historical study of its social & political contexts remains largely unexplored. Several authors point out that lifelong 'Education' was driven away from its humanistic side by the demand of competitive skills in a global market of employment. Lifelong 'Training' could be characterized by a less central role of the State as the provider of welfare and education, & by a more individual responsibility in acquiring the necessary knowledge & skills to maximize one's 'competitive performance'. But the particular 'semi-pericheral' position of Portugal in a globalized world presents us different challenges. Due to Portugal's 'educational backwardness', the governmental answer to the drives of Modernization in its context of integration in the European Union & other globalizing organizations was a complex & many-folded one. This paper aims at understanding the field of Adult Education in Portugal from 1986-2006, stressing the importance of the international organizations in the structure of educational policies by looking at the context of their 'influences', the context of the 'production of text' that underpins them, & the context of their 'deployment and management' by educational organizations & agents.

2008S00392

Ferm, Jessica (Bartlett School of Planning, University College London, London WC1H 0QB [e-mail: j.ferm@ucl.ac.uk]), **Affordable Workspace Policies and Creative Industries: The Winners and Losers,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Emerging policies for the provision of affordable workspace in London appear at face value to be addressing the marginalisation of small, cost-sensitive businesses. This paper argues, however, that the concept of affordable workspace is being misused & narrowly targeted at high-end creative industries. This may help to sustain London's image as a dynamic world city & support its economic growth, but in the pursuit of these goals, there are losers. First, the flipside of economic growth & wealth generation is the intensifying pressure of property prices & rents, which creates insecurity for low- & middle-income households, exacerbating poverty. Second, affordable workspace policies do not provide suitable space for small manufacturers & industries that are still important for London's economy but highly vulnerable; in some cases, it directly displaces them. Third, the provision of affordable workspace on high-value land in London might interfere with the natural process of regeneration & gentrification which can be catalysed by creative industries & could benefit other UK cities. The paper concludes with a set of questions and propositions to be tested through the next phase of case study research.

2008S00393

Fernandez, Antoine (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Vielle Charité Marseille [tel: (33) 04 90 61 58 13; e-mail: antoine.fernandez@ac-aix-marseille.fr]), **Thinking Cultural Offer through Its Territory in Order to Understand Cultural Boundary Jumps,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Provence cultural offer is characterised by the presence of 'folkloric' dances, songs, theatre & other rural traditions. These cultural forms are not simply thought of as a dying heritage of the rural past. Indeed, some people who produce ancient arts like opera, classical music & theatre are interested in 'traditional' forms. On the other hand, people who produce them are born in rural towns but are well-educated. So they can enjoy both traditional & high culture. Faced with these cultural boundary jumps, I have tried to understand them. This research supporting data were obtained by making census of cultural associations and institutions based on Avignon & its suburbs. I then analysed the networks which link these residents & I completed the research through interviewing associations & institutions directors. What is the conclusion of the study? People who produce traditional culture & ancient arts share local roots & think of culture as a patrimony. On the other hand, people who produce contemporary arts (cinema, photography, etc.) & urban popular entertainments are migrants & think of culture as a vector of sociability. Another link can be found between the promoters of modern and ancient forms of high culture: they think of culture as an individual accomplishment. To conclude, these links permit boundary jumps.

2008S00394

Ferraro, Alceu R. (Centro Universitário La Salle - Unilasalle, Av. Victor Barreto, 2288 - Canoas / RS - Brazil [tel: 55 51 30129014; fax: 55 51 33884890; e-mail: aferraro@unilasalle.edu.br]), **Gender and Literacy in Brazil from 1940 to 2000: The Quantitative History of the Their Relation,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper discusses the relation between gender & literacy. It challenges the sensitivity & adequacy of the indicator called 'illiteracy rate for persons aged 15 or over,' used in several studies sponsored by UNESCO. It argues that this indicator is unable to apprehend the transformations that are taking place in the relation between gender & literacy, precisely because it doesn't take into account the generational effect, i.e., the effect of the different age groups on the literacy or illiteracy rate by gender. The argument is based mainly on a case study that focuses on the history of the relation between gender & literacy in Brazil in the period from 1940 to 2000. That study shows that women have started to surpass men in terms of literacy since the census of 1940. Their advantage began by the younger age groups (5 to 9 years & 10 to 14 years) & was extended to the age group 40 to 44 years at the census of 2000. The paper claims that what is underway not only in Brazil is a historical reversal of the relation between gender & education in general. It also identifies in the international literature some clues or hints for the interpretation or explanation of this phenomenon. It finally asks about the meaning & extent of that change in terms of the overcoming of the historical inequality of women over against men. Author Key-words: Gender, Literacy, Education, Educational Inequalities

2008S00395

Figen, Akpinar (Instructor Dr; Department of City and Regional Planning, Izmir Institute of Technology, Gulbahce Campus, Urla 35430 Izmir, Turkey [tel: +(90-232) 750-7167; fax: +(90-232) 750-6015; e-mail: figenakpinar@iyte.edu.tr/ figULak@yahoo.com]), **The Analysis of Istanbul's Income and Labor Market in the Context of Globalization,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ At the turn of the 1980s, Turkey's economic policy went through radical transformation by adopting a new liberal economy based on exports versus the import substitution policy that was exercised after the 1960s which created a strong domestic market and regulated economy, i.e. national developmentalism. The effects of transitioning from this to neoliberal capitalism are not just limited on the economic unit & the corporations. This transformation has redefined the social roles & social groups and re-identified the status & importance of the city & locality (Eraydin, 2005: 271). Being a part of the new global market and increasing trade activities with foreign countries has caused Istanbul to become an export centre & to be recognized as a global city, a city is of population more than 10 million. She has gained her previously lost 'global city' functions after being abolished as the capital city of Modern Republic on the remnants of the Ottoman Empire. That Istanbul has experienced these transformations in globalization more than any other city in Turkey is not surprising. The 'Global City Hypothesis' argues that the economic restructuring of the new global economy produces highly uneven & polarized employment structure in urban society. Today, large global cities are marked by unusually high levels of income inequality. The significant increase in foreign

investment & the arrival of the headquarters of major multi-national corporations, major accounting, advertising, marketing, fashion, design firms and entertainment industry transforms the global city-region. This new wealth engenders new social groups. The consequence of the economic restructuring is 'class polarization' characterized by a number of high-income professionals & managerial jobs, & a vast population of low-income causal, informal, temporary forms at the bottom. The objective of the article is twofold: in the first part, the income inequalities & employment structure are analyzed empirically & the effect of the globalization on the households is discussed. This radical transformation hugely impacts household income, consumption & the living standards. This study will concentrate on how & to what degree the household lives are impacted. In the second part, the impact of globalization on the reconfiguration of the stratification profile is measured empirically. This part examines the relationship between the material & symbolic inequalities of different social strata by employing income, consumption patterns, employment status, and welfare levels of the urban households for mapping the inequalities. This study can be considered as an attempt to explain the increasing segmentation & growing socio-economic inequalities brought by the wider economic structuring of the world economy in the city of Istanbul. We expect that globalization is heavily influential in the household's budgets & urban social structure in the intermediary period of 1994 & 2003. For the statistical explanation, a series of economic indicators is employed for measuring the direction & magnitude of inequalities. In addition, Correspondence Analysis is used employing the statistics of the 'Household Income & Consumption Expenditure Survey' & 'Life Satisfaction Survey' for Istanbul collected by State Institute of Statistics.

2008S00396

Filipovič, Maša (Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana, Kardeljeva pl. 5, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia [e-mail: masa. filipovic@fdv.uni-lj.si]), **Importance of Community and Local Social Networks for the Elderly in Slovenia and Their Change in Time,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Neighbors have rarely an important role as support givers, however they can represent an important source of support for the elderly, whose diminished mobility often limits them to their neighborhood. In addition, the support in the community brings us to the question of whether today local community can be active in providing social support, i.e. function as an agent, or is it just an arena where support is provided by other agents, like locally based formal organizations & family members. In the article the importance of neighbors in social support networks & relations in local community are analysed on the basis of a quantitative survey among Slovenians. The research also allows us to observe the changes in the role of neighbors & relations in the neighborhood. The results indicate that the role of neighbors is more important for the elderly than for other age groups. However, somewhat disquieting is the indicated trend of diminishing importance of these networks & with that potential for community support in time (from 1987 to 2005).

2008S00397

Fiori, Diego F. & Lorenzetti, Daniela (Laboratorio Antropologia Sociale Università di Cassino, Cassino (FR), Italy, 03043 [tel: 3907762994415; e-mail: ciccodicolaf@libero.it]), **Those Who Feels Pain Need Having Reason,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ITA)

¶ Those who feel pain need having reason. The contemporary art has recourse to the extreme language of the body. The aggressiveness found in the body remembers that of the drug addicts to heroin, that exhibit their body. In the demand for aid by the drug addict, in the abstinence crises the body is used in an extreme way, where the subject becomes object. In the body it is emphasized the drama in which the individual is wrapped up. In any case the events that happen outside us coincide with what happens inside us, in our uneasiness, in our personal history. In the area of drug addictions, when desperation & deviance are alternated, the language of the body is expressed above all with particular signs in the situations of uneasiness. The language of the body for the drug addicts has only one way of communication: to emphasize their uneasiness, their difference. Through the spilling of their blood demonstrate their suffering that is a source of contagion.

2008S00398

Fisher, Laura (School of Social Sciences and International Studies, University of NSW, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2052 [tel: 612 95165265; e-mail: laurafisher50@gmail.com]), **'What's Good for the Art Isn't Always Good for the Artists': The Busi-**ness of Selling Aboriginal Art,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper takes as its subject the Aboriginal Art world in Australia, an art world in which non-indigenous elites consume artworks - within a high art bracket - produced by members of Aboriginal communities which are often disadvantaged & marginalised. The paper draws on interviews & other empirical research to explore the way moral concerns about Aboriginal artists' poverty and vulnerability to exploitation modulates the competitive conduct of galleries, dealerships & auction houses. Prominent commercial operators mark out a legitimate space for commercial activity in which they position themselves as virtuous, & dealers associations, codes of ethics, covert alliances between dealers and gossip between clients & colleagues are all part of the management of this space. These bodies & discourses often invoke a distinction between purveyors who are motivated by mercenary interests & those who are motivated by altruism & the love of art. While these contestations are informed by a genuine concern for the artists' welfare, & widespread knowledge of unethical conduct, this paper explores the way these morally charged issues are mobilised by a range of purveyors, all of whom seek market share & are implicated by the racially fraught polarisations that characterise this lucrative art world.

2008S00399

Flecha, A., Melgar, P. & Puigvert, L. (Sociology Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona [e-mail: crea@ub.edu]), **Research on the Preventative Socialization of Violence against Women,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In this paper, the authors will present a new approach to the sociological analysis of violence against women dominated by the preventative socialization of violence against women. Rooted in recent developments in contemporary sociological theory (Butler, Elster, Habermas, amongst others), results obtained in studies conducted with teenagers & university students about their socialization processes will be presented, pointing out the potential connection this has to violence against women. The central contribution of these studies goes around the idea that there are different socialization processes which might motivate adolescents to feel attracted to individuals whose values and behavior tend to be violent, thus leading to unequal or even violent relationships (GC3mez, 2004). A second contribution that will be discussed is a methodological account. The research on the preventative socialization of violence against women (Oliver and Valls, 2004) is based on the critical communicative methodology. The use of the critical communicative methodology contributes towards understanding the causes of violence against women, as well as to creating new knowledge for future potential research on the preventive socialization of gender violence. Through the critical communicative methodology, the authors will argue that while socialization can lead to violence against women, it can also achieve the opposite.

2008S00400

Flores-Angel, Mario-Alberto & Solano-Mendoza, Jorge (Universidad De Guadalajara- SEMS, 975 Juarez St. Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico [tel: 523447840513; fax: 523447840513; e-mail: malangel@sems.udg.mx]), **From Santiago Matamoros/ Mataindios to Santiago Charro. Transculturation of the Avocation in the Middle Age Spain to Some Towns from Mexico in the XX1 Century,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ How was it possible that the legend of the Santiago Matamoros that accompanied Don Ramiro I in the clavijo battle, to Santiago that 'appeared' at the side of the conquerors fourteen times in America (4 in Mexico) & from which it still keeps a relief in the Santiago Tlatelolco church, whose horse appears stepping on Indian heads; became a saint. He & his horse are offered patronals holidays in Mexico, in which there is a mix of rituals in which people humiliate his predecessors (at least territorial), to a race that doesn't know (moors) & glorifies a "Spanish man"; Saint Santiago Charro. Rituals that include elements in those that we don't perceive his historical origin, in where, for example, if the day before to July 25th the 'Tastoanes' are able to take away the cross from Santiago, the cross will be pawn at the tostoanes preferred bar, taking in account that the 'actor' will pay for the damages. Take in account that to be named Santiago they should not take an 'easy life' & if he is selected he has to collect food for all the people that live near or go to the commemoration, this, obviously with the physical or moral support who gives their good look to who personifies saint Santiago. It can upset Santiago, that the next day, the tradition is very different; it can rain, thunder or lightening (at the end is 'boanerges', "thunder son") the habitants together in the most rare forms & ways to take Santiago to victory. Of the horse, little can be said, it is well describe in the epical battles like a magne stature splendidissimus

equus, in Mexico it is venerated by giving it water & alfalfa in its altar where people pray to him. Results evidently that the independently forms & customs rudimentary thought, keep on being efficient devotional mites.

2008S00401

Florit, Luciano Félix (Programa de Pós-Graduação em Desenvolvimento Regional; Universidade Regional de Blumenau, Blumenau/Santa Catarina, Brazil, 89012-900 [tel: 55-47-3321-0507; e-mail: lucianoflorit@furb.br]), **Speciesism and Development,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper analyses implications that consider animals as sentient beings in the discussion of the values that support development patterns & food chain production. This issue derives from discussions grounded in the environmental ethics field about the kind of beings that humans should give moral consideration. In this field, authors argue in favor of the principle of equal consideration of interests that mark, as the boundary of moral obligations, the capacity of suffering, & labels as "speciesist" those that deny animal suffering. This perspective challenges the ordinary comprehension of moral obligations of development that mainly try to attend only present & future human beings. Therefore, this paper argues that these implications are vast and profound not only for environmental sociology but also for public debate. One consequence is that this issue shows an unequal assimilation between countries that can imply in a new territorialization of the ethics debt related to making animals suffer. In this matter, the European Union & Brazil, particularly Santa Catarina State, are explored as contrasting cases. Another question is how slaughter house workers manage, in their own subjectivity, the constrictions of killing as his daily task. Finally the paper will explore how can lay people understand this practice? It is due to its invisibility that this treatment of animals is accepted, as argue many animal rights activists. To analyze this questions the paper will try some hypothesis based on qualitative research done in Santa Catarina, Brazil, between 2004 and 2006.

2008S00402

Fonjong, Lotsmart & Markham, William T. (Women and Gender Studies, Univ. of Buea, Buea, Cameroon [tel: 336 379 1646; fax: 336 334 5283; e-mail: lotsmart@yahoo.com]), **Environmental Organizations in Cameroon: Contributions to Environmental Protection and Civil Society,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper examines environmental organizations operating in Cameroon. These organizations fall into three categories. First, numerous environmental organizations from the global North operate programs in Cameroon, mostly in the areas of nature protection and development. Their membership bases & funding sources are outside of Cameroon, & their Cameroonian programs are often strongly shaped by the policies of their international parent organizations and the need to maintain the support of members in developed nations. They lack the legitimacy that would come from a membership base within Cameroon, but their organizational capacities and access to funds give them great impact. Second, in response to funding opportunities from abroad, numerous 'client environmental NGOs' have appeared in Cameroon. Many of these operate at the regional & national levels, but some are purely local. These organizations pursue environmental & nature protection with varying degrees of success, but their goals & operations are often strongly conditioned by the necessity to attract outside funding & the desire to keep their staffs employed. Lacking a local membership base, their legitimacy is sometimes in doubt, especially when they fail to achieve their goals. Third, numerous local groups, such as Village Development Associations, pursue environmental projects. Their membership & financial support come from local communities & emigrants from these communities. They enjoy the legitimacy that comes from having an indigenous membership base, but they are frequently underfunded & lack technical expertise. Drawing on theoretical analysis & case studies, the paper compares & evaluates the effectiveness of these organizations in ameliorating environmental problems, building sustainable communities, & strengthening civil society. We conclude that their success depends not only on the factors mentioned above, but also on the economic & political context in which they operate & on their ability to collaborate successfully with one another & with local & national political structures. The paper concludes with suggestions for strengthening these organizations & enhancing the collaboration among them in order to achieve harmonious & sustainable development.

2008S00403

Fonseca, Alexandre & Valenca, Joao (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, UFRJ - CCS, NUTES, Bloco A, sala 28 [tel: 55 21 2437 4036; fax: 55 21 2562 6343; e-mail: abrasil@ufrj.br]), **Social Support, Religiosity and Popular Education in Health: Life in a Candomblé Terreiro,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The fieldwork for this research was developed in a terreiro in a region called 'little African-Brazilian.' During two years of activities realized in the candomble place Ilé Axé Alá Koro Wo, were followed. This observation had three basic questions: What is health for the attendance people of the candomble? What is health for the candomble? What would be the candomble contribution for the health of the population? During this work, practices were observed in this place: the social project that attends 120 children; the insertion of the National Network of Afro-Brazilian Religions & Health; the promotion of courses & workshops; the conventions with organizations; the participation in the right counsel; besides the performance of the Yalorixa, that supports the defense of the citizenship. In those several activities, practices are introduced that can be linked to the popular education, especially concerning solidarity, non-formal education & social support. Despite the hazard situation assaulting the impoverished population; the social support offered by the religions can contribute for the health maintenance when performing a mediator function. The space, in which religion normally acts & is threatened by the same risk, interacts positively serving as means for life reorganization.

2008S00404

Fonseca, Rui Brito (CIES/ ISCTE, Lisbon, Portugal [tel: +351 93 416 40 63; e-mail: ruibritofonseca@yahoo.com]), **Daily Science: Science and Technology in Portuguese,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This presentation aims to discuss the public understanding of science and technology, namely, it aims to question the last 30 years of science & technology, in Portuguese newspapers. Taking Science and Technology published in national newspapers as representative and source of the whole science & technology media coverage, the goal of this presentation is to build a landscape of Portuguese science & technology media coverage, between 1976 & 2005. It seems clear that for scientific activity to be understood, the communication of science plays a central role. The representation of science by the mass media possesses, thus autonomy before the scientific activity playing, relatively to this, different social functions. This paper analyses Portuguese science & technology newspaper coverage starting in 1976, with the approval of the Portuguese democratic Constitution & after a long period of dictatorship, & ending in 2005. Based on, a quantitative and qualitative analysis of thousands of newspaper articles published in major national Portuguese newspapers, this presentation develops a portrait of what has been the media coverage of science and technology, & discusses trends & transitions. This discussion is a chapter of a wider research project that aims to discuss and characterize the presence of science & technology in the Portuguese newspapers.

2008S00405

Fontenelle, Isleide Arruda (FGV/EAESP, Av 9 De Julho, 2029, 7o. Andar, Zip 01313-902 [tel: +55 11 3281.7805; fax: +55 11 3262.36.94; e-mail: idefontenelle@uol.com.br]), **Rationalization, Reenchantment and Resistance in the Culture of Brands: On the Constitution of and Challenge against the McDonald's Brand,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ A sociological view of the rationalization process of the McDonald's brand has already been offered in George Ritzer's 'The McDonaldization of society', with reference the studies of rationalization processes proposed by Max Weber. But the study suggests that, in parallel with one of the forms of rationalization of McDonald4s as a brand a paradigm for a way of life the process of re-enchantment of the world that the brand promotes must be considered. The present study analyzes this re-enchantment based on an empirical analysis of the mechanisms for building and maintaining the McDonald4s brand since its establishment, in the 1930s, until the 2000s: advertising, merchandising, and, fundamentally, the action of public relations in the realm I call 'reality media.' The concept of 'reality media' aims to depict the par excellence space for brand construction, that is, how a brand is built amid the so-called 'real' events reported by print and electronic media by means of the creation of pseudo-events (Daniel Boorstin; Neal Gabler). The analysis of the construction of 'brand fetish' is seated on Karl Marx's concept of 'commodity fetish', adopting the theoretical developments of Theodor Adorno & Guy Debord, among others. This mirror matrix of the brand reflects a reality that has already become media-based. In this sense, we attempt to understand the meaning of a society that consumes images and the possible room for resistance within such a reality. Bearing in mind that the McDonald4s brand has been regarded as one of the main symbols of the movements challenging con-

temporary consumer culture, we will attempt to show whether this amounts to an effective form of conflict or is simply 'aesthetics of resistance.' This article is based on the book 'The Name of the Brand: McDonald4s, Fetishism & Disposable Culture,' by the same author, published in 2002 & re-issued in 2006. The main purpose was to analyze the formation & meaning of the 'image society' based on the history of the McDonald's brand.

2008S00406

Fontes, Breno Augusto Souto Maior (Dept Sociology, Federal U Pernambuco, Recife, Brazil [tel: 55 81 21268285; fax: 55 81 21268284; e-mail: brenofontes@gmail.com]), **Social Networks and Health: On the Making of Social Support Networks in the Everyday Life of Carriers of Mental Disease,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Since the 1990s Brazil has witnessed a major reform of its health system: the creation of CAPS (Psychosocial attention centres) & a new aid practice for sufferers of mental health problems. Psychiatric reform in Brazil is still in progress. It starts from the basic proposition that the territorial anchor & the ties of primary sociability are an indispensable instrument in dealing with adversity provoked by psychic suffering. We intend to present the theme of psychiatric reform based on the experience of CAPS; putting the following questions on the agenda: (a) How can social networks anchored in the community constitute an auxiliary instrument starting from the proposition that the approach of this programme presupposes a community base & the primary sociability of those care for? (b) In what way are different network structures more functional in dealing with the adversities of those who live with the suffering following from mental crisis? This is to say that we wish not only to analyse the practical logic of these health policies from the presupposition - the importance of de-hospitalization & the reinsertion of the individual in everyday sociability. We wish also to verify the possibility and evaluate the efficiency of these public health policy practices in view of the fact that the anchoring of the professionals of the public health system in the primary sociability structures of those in their care implies a perspective different from that adopted, on the one hand, by clinical medicine & on the other in a hospital/home of mental health professionals.

2008S00407

Ford, Michele (Department of Indonesian Studies, The University of Sydney, Brennan-MacCallum A18, The University of Sydney NSW 2006, Australia [tel: +61 2 93517797; fax: +61 2 93512319; e-mail: michele.ford@usyd.edu.au]), **Thinking about Union-NGO Collaborations on Migrant Labour Issues in Southeast Asia,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ There is no easily-defined relationship between local unions and temporary labour migrants in either home or host countries since the national scale of industrial relations means that access to industrial relations structures & institutions is contingent on workers' citizenship and/or migration status. In home countries, temporary labour migrants remain citizens, but are excluded from the industrial relations system; while in host countries, their migration status determines the extent to which they are recognised as workers. As a result non-governmental organisations (NGOs), rather than unions, have become the primary advocates of temporary labour migrants' rights. Although most Southeast Asian host-country unions remain hostile or indifferent to temporary migrant labour, there is increasing pressure to acknowledge temporary migrant workers' potential as an important trade union constituency both from migrant labour NGOs & the Global Union Federations. The convergence of interests has created significant momentum for union involvement in transnational campaigns for temporary labour migrants' rights, & important examples now exist where local unions in the region have taken on advocacy & organising work involving temporary labour migrants. This paper explores the theoretical questions that emerge out of these new responses to labour migration. It argues that the problematic of temporary labour migration can be used as a lens through which to as fundamental questions about the nature of labour organising in contemporary Southeast Asia.

2008S00408

Ford, Michele T. & Lyons, Lenore T. (Department of Indonesian Studies, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia [tel: +61 2 93517797; e-mail: Michele.Ford@usyd.edu.au]), **Eroding Collectivity: Pragmatism, the Anti-trafficking Discourse and Migrant Labour Rights,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Much has been said about the importance of using a human rights framework to deal with victims of trafficking. In Southeast Asia, the trafficking framework has been extended to include documented temporary labour migrants. NGOs in Singapore have argued that workers facing repatriation upon the termination of their contracts are victims of trafficking if they return home with a debt. Malaysian activists use the same label for foreign domestic workers whose wages have been withheld. By invoking the status of 'victims of trafficking', NGOs aim to achieve positive outcomes for individuals facing exploitative labour practices in contexts where temporary migrant labour is excluded from local industrial relations processes. While it is yet to be seen how successful this strategy will be, it raises important theoretical questions about the nature of labour rights & their relationship with collectivity. Drawing on our in-depth interviews with a range of non-state actors working to promote migrant worker rights in Southeast Asia, we argue that when labour rights violations against migrant workers are framed as trafficking the focus is drawn to the individual, rather than to workers as a collective. We conclude that while the construction of labour rights as individual human rights may provide avenues for redressing the concerns of individuals, it has limited potential to shape industrial relations structures that affect all migrant workers.

2008S00409

Fores, Luis (Instituto Ortega y Gasset, Madrid [tel: 915418142; e-mail: lforesasensio@hotmail.com]), **Diversidad. Integración. Exclusión: aportaciones al estudio sobre las categorizaciones sociales y sus efectos dentro de la institucín escolar** (Diversity, Integration, Exclusion: Contributions to the Study on Social Categorizations and Their Effects within the Educational Institution), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ For adolescents of disfavored ethnic minorities, cultural incoherencies or the differences between what is said institutionally & then what is actually observed happening in the social sphere seems to acquire an essential importance in the construction of their personalities. These adolescents must also face expressions of rejection toward the group to which they feel they belong, as well as others that are specific to the adolescent stage. Thus they feel high levels of insecurity associated not only with puberty but with their own conflicted ethnic identity. In this sense, in multicultural contexts, the contradictions seem to aggravate in important ways the impact of social categorizations in the educational institution, some categorizations that not only the students but also the teachers & other school personnel do to "compare," based on discriminatory criteria & deeply rooted social prejudices, ethnic subgroups to those to which they belong & to ascribe to them different academic expectations. By giving so much psychosocial relevance to social categories that are created, reproduced, & restructured in their interactions, the author assumes as a hypothesis the profound interdependence in the construction of their experience of the world that diverse agents put into action in spaces of communication, also within the educational institution. This investigation has had as a unit of observation the agents of an institution of secondary education located in one of the central neighborhoods of Madrid. (Abstract shortened by ProQuest.)

2008S00410

Forkan, Cormac (National University of Ireland, Galway, Galway City, Galway, Ireland [tel: 00353719135653; e-mail: cormac.forkan@nuigalway.ie]), **Tracking Child Outcomes in Youth and Family Support Projects in Ireland,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Over the past 10-15 years there has been a considerable expansion and development of the extent of child & family support services in Ireland. The Child Care Act (1991) legislation focusing on the protection of children was the first pieces of child oriented legislation passed in Ireland since 1908. It is now agreed that this Act has acted as a policy- watershed in youth & family support in Ireland, with numerous policies being implemented since then. As suggested by Brady et al. (2003: 2), child & family services are now a blend of well-established & proven, & new and innovative interventions & practices in Ireland. Initially, the focus of family support emanating from the Child Care Act was child-protection. This, however, has now changed to a child welfare and family support approach. In Ireland, projects & interventions such as Springboard Projects, which are community-based family support projects & Neighbourhood Youth Projects, which are youth support projects, are two of the most popular models used to enable and develop families & their children. Despite the widespread uptake of these project models, apart from through-put figures and some qualitative data on the project models, by & large the funders still do not require the Projects to track the outcomes of any of their clients in any scientific way. To overcome this gap in knowledge, comparative research was conducted on a Springboard Project & Neighbourhood Youth

Project in the Northwest of Ireland over a two year period (2006-2007). The findings showed that despite the existence of macro-based outcome measurement scales and tools such as the EU25 Child Well-being Index or the Child Well-Being Index (CWI) & Kids Count in the US, more micro level outcome measures were more useful within the two Projects. The paper will explain the research process used, the key findings reached, the link between micro & macro based outcome measures for youth & community based Projects as well as policy recommendations.

2008S00411
Frainer, Karina (Chair of Empirical Theorie of the State/ University of Constance [e-mail: kfrainer@yahoo.com]), **PISA Assessment Results: What are Brazil and Germany doing with them?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The future economic & social well-being of countries is closely linked to the knowledge & skills of their populations. The internationally comparable information provided by PISA allows countries to assess how well their 15-year-old students are prepared for life in a larger context & compares their relative strengths & weaknesses. On the one hand, Brazil had already expected low results, is not part of OECD & has an own assessment system. On the other hand, Germany's first results were surprisingly ranked below many European countries, in spite of a very highly recognized educational system. Both federation countries are making efforts to overcome the stigma of a problematic educational system. The indicators of PISA were differently received & made-known in the Brazil & German network of education policy-makers. Differently consequences were observed: in Germany education reforms were publicly & vividly discussed. The opposite happened in Brazil. A network-analysis of Brazilian education policy-makers shows that in this country the intensity of discussions & decisions is more concentrated at the level of the governmental actors than in Germany where significant society participation can be observed.

2008S00412
Francois, Sébastien ([tel: + 33 681719042; e-mail: sebby. francois@laposte.net]), **Métatexte et Fanfictions: Un Exemple de Participation Réflexive des Publics** (Metatext and "Fanfictions": An Example of Audiences' Reflexive Participation), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)
¶ A major lesson of studies on fans has been to show that slightly unique audiences are far from being inactive with regard to their favorite media products; their discussions, their critiques, & their activities derived from these products (fanzines, parody videos, narratives..) interrogate the univocity of their reception. Nevertheless, the meaning of these practices becomes even more complex when fans comment not only on the original product (canon), but also all the secondary productions (fanon). Fanfictions, ie, texts that certain fans write & publish on the Internet about their preferred series or novels, offer a concrete example of this second level of constitutive reflexivity of attachment to cultural products: alongside the narratives themselves, there exists in effect a "metatext"–drawn from the notion of Gérard Genette or the term that certain actors use themselves–to know the entire body of the critiques addressed to the narratives of others, presented most often on forums or dedicated blogs. This metatext is justly a place where laypeople realize a work of aesthetic definition on fanfictions, excluding certain practices, questioning the contours of the canon & the fanon or even drawing categorizations, which is not done without affecting in return the initial product & the passions that sociological research has long regarded from above.

2008S00413
Franzway, Suzanne & Fonow, Mary Margaret (Research Centre for Gender Studies, University of South Australia, Adelaide, South Australia, 5072 [tel: 61 8 83024626; e-mail: suzanne. franzway@unisa.edu.au]), **The Body Making Labour Politics,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ How do individuals sustain their political activism? How do activists organize their everyday needs? These questions must be confronted by political theorists & activists, union organizers & social movement campaigners. Opportunities to engage in political activism partly depend on the bodily capacity to act. The body at work is becoming visible in social research, but it is a taken-for-granted dimension of activism. It is subject to the discourses and practices of everyday life yet these are rarely mentioned outside anecdote & private conversations. Feminism identified the second shift of women's work on others' bodies, but fails to see the everyday needs of women's own bodies. We raise the question, how do women activists take care of themselves? In this paper, we draw on our research

on labour activists & officials at local and transnational levels to argue that the sexual politics of gender and power in the production & reproduction of the body in everyday life is critical to the possibilities for making labour politics.

2008S00414
French, Martin (Queen's University, Kingston, ON, Canada, K7L 3N6 [e-mail: 3mf6@queensu.ca]), **The Evolution of Classifications: Health In-formation in Ontario, Canada,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper presents empirical research into public health surveillance practice in Ontario, Canada, focusing specifically on the implementation of the integrated Public Health Information System (iPHIS). Drawing from semi-structured interviews with public health workers, the paper considers the heterogeneity of information processing practices that complicate the translation of classifications as they move from context to context. Implemented in January 2005, iPHIS was meant to link together the 36 different health units in the province of Ontario, in real-time. However, the achievement of a 'real-time' perspective has proven elusive, as the case of HIV/ AIDS surveillance demonstrates. During the transition to iPHIS, risk factor information from the previous system was incompletely translated, & the epidemiological effort to understand the epidemic was hampered. Additionally, differences in data-entry practices, from health unit to health unit, made iPHIS far less 'real-time' than it was supposed to be. Ultimately, in the first year of its operation, public health workers were working for iPHIS, instead of having iPHIS work for them. Hence, iPHIS is much more than a tool that aids public health workers with case management & epidemiology. Indeed, iPHIS changed the nature of public health work.

2008S00415
Fritz, Jan Marie (University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio 45221-0016 [tel: (1) 513-731-7878; fax: (1) 513-556-0208; e-mail: jan.fritz@uc.edu]), **Writing the History of Clinical Sociology: Research in Your Own Backyard,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ In the 1890s, when sociology emerged as a discipline in the United States, there was unbridled capitalism & the nation was struggling with issues of democracy & social justice. There was rural & urban poverty, a depression, women were still without the vote & there were lynchings. Frustration led to public protests and the development of many reform organizations. In this climate, it is not surprising that many of the early sociologists were scholar-practitioners interested in reducing or solving the pressing social problems that confronted their communities. This clinical sociology, both scientific & artistic in it approach, developed as a humanistic, creative specialization that sought to improve the quality of people's lives. Social justice, with its emphasis on human rights, fairness & equity, was an important consideration in the specialization & sometimes was the central focus of a practitioner's work. This presentation discusses some of the clinical sociologists in the United States who focused on issues of justice & why they particularly need to be remembered. Points are made about writing this kind of history. Scholars are encouraged to document the history of scholar-practitioners, particularly those who focused on social justice issues, in their own countries.

2008S00416
Fritz, Jan Marie & Rhéaume, Jacques (University of Cincinnati, 7300 Aracoma Forest Drive; Cincinnati, OH USA 45237 [tel: (1) 513-731-7878; fax: (1) 513-556-1274; e-mail: jan.fritz@uc.edu]), **Working With the Public: The Contributions of Clinical Sociology,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Clinical sociology is a creative, humanistic, & multidisciplinary specialization that seeks to improve life situations for individuals & collectivities. Clinical sociologists work with client systems to assess situations & avoid, reduce, or eliminate problems through a combination of research, analysis and intervention. The field of clinical sociology doesn't necessarily have to wait for others - such as policymakers or NGOs - to undertake needed actions. As Albion Small, the founding editor of The American Journal of Sociology, noted in 1896: scholars should 'repeal the law of custom which bars marriage of thought with action.' The scholars should 'become more profoundly and sympathetically scholarly by enriching the wisdom which comes from knowing with the larger wisdom which comes from doing.' This presentation will focus on the strength of the field of clinical sociology how it brings together research & analysis with actual intervention. The research discussed here will be participatory & collaborative. Analysis is defined as the critical assessment of beliefs, policies, or prac-

tices, with an interest in improving the situation. Intervention is the creation of new systems as well as the change of existing systems & can include a focus on prevention or promotion.

2008S00417

Frommert, Dina & Heien, Thorsten ([e-mail: dina.frommert@drv-bund.de]), **Providing Relevant Information for the Policy Debate - The Influence of Individual Life Courses on Future Retirement Incomes,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Developments such as demographic change & globalisation have posed new challenges to existing welfare states as they influence individual life courses as well as the structure of society as a whole. These new challenges demand innovative policy solutions, but also reliable data to inform policy makers. With the AVID 2005 study (Altersvorsorge in Deutschland 2005, Retirement Pension Provisions in Germany 2005) a new & highly valid instrument has been created, which provides information about different aspects of future sources of retirement income. The study is situated between methodological innovation & applied research. It combines survey data with process produced data & a sophisticated microsimulation model to generate information on the life courses & retirement provisions of the birth cohorts 1942 to 1961. The instrument allows measurement of the influence of changing life courses on old age provisions. It also provides a database for the evaluation of policy reforms & their future outcomes. In our paper we give a short overview of the methodological approach but the focus lies on recent results of the study. While we concentrate on life course aspects & their link to future retirement incomes, the role of pension reforms for future old age security & the current policy discussion in Germany are also addressed.

2008S00418

Fuchs, Christian (ICT&S Center: Advanced Studies and Research in Information and Communication Technologies & Society; University of Salzburg, Salzburg, Austria, 5020 [tel: +43 662 8044 4823; e-mail: christian.fuchs@sbg.ac.at]), **Critical Theory in the Age of the Internet,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This presentation introduces a framework for the theoretical and critical analysis of the relationship of Internet & society. It points out the main theoretical framework concepts employed in the book "Internet & Society: Social Theory in the Information Age" (Fuchs 2008, Routledge). Starting point is dialectical philosophy, which is applied in order to ground a critical theory of society, which in turn is applied to contemporary society. The basic framework concept is based on dialectics of structures & actors, essence & existence, continuity & discontinuity. Contemporary society is conceptualized as transnational informational capitalism. Based on the dialectical logic of essence, an antagonism between co-operation & competition is seen as being constitutive for capitalism, & as getting deepened in the age of the Internet. It is argued that co-operation is the essence of society & that capitalism in general & transnational informational capitalism in particular is an alienation of human existence from its essence.

2008S00419

Fuchs, Christian & Sandoval, Marisol (ICT&S Center: Advanced Studies and Research in Information and Communication Technologies & Society; University of Salzburg, Salzburg, Austria, 5020 [tel: +43 662 8044 4823; e-mail: christian.fuchs@sbg.ac.at]), **Critical Theory and Alternative (Online) Media: Do We Need a Marxist Theory of Critical Media?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper discusses the role of alternative media & alternative online media in critical social theory. First, a typology that distinguishes four different forms of critical theory is introduced, based on how the relation of structures & actors is conceived (Practical Marxism, Structural Marxism, Dualist Marxism, Dialectical Marxism). It is then argued how alternative media and alternative online media can be situated within this framework. A distinction between the emancipation hypothesis & the repression hypothesis is made that has shaped the discourse on Critical Media Theory. Alternative media are seen as operating within overall repressive capitalist structures & operating on several levels as entities that are critical of transnational informational capitalism: the content level, the organizational level, the level of political struggles & social movements, the level of journalistic practice, the financial & ownership level, the production level, the circulation & diffusion level, the reception level. It is argued that alternative (online) media are self-organizing social systems that have a critical role in contemporary society. Common & different qualities of traditional alternative media & alternative online media are discussed. The notion of

the prosumer is discussed in relation to the emancipation and the repression hypothesis. The main contention of the paper is that for theorizing alternative media, a Marxist Theory is needed as grounding framework, because such an approach provides the best notion of alternatives in the sense of anti-capitalist dialectical societal dynamics.

2008S00420

Fuhse, Jan A. (International Center for Cultural and Technological Research, Universität Stuttgart, Stuttgart, Germany, 70174, Geschwister-Scholl-Str.24 [e-mail: jan@fuhse.net]), **Migrant Generations and Personal Networks; Determining Acculturation and Ethnicity of Italian Migrants in Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In studies on migrants, generation is often used as a control variable which explains part of the variance in dependent variables like ethnic identification or acculturation. In my presentation I want to look beyond this simplistic view on migrant generations. My concern is with the mechanisms through which migrant generations affect acculturation & ethnicity. Two of these mechanisms are examined: The mediation of generation through network composition, and the creative crossing of cultures in the second generation in the sense of a 'tool-kit.' These two mechanisms are examined through analysis of data from a small survey of Italian migrants in Germany. These data show, first, that religiosity & tolerance (as dimensions of acculturation) & alienation from the home country (as a dimension of ethnic identification) mainly depend on the ethnic composition of personal networks generational differences are mediated through network composition. Secondly, female second generation migrants show significantly higher levels of tolerance towards divorce, abortion, & homosexuality, because they are more attracted by the more tolerant & gender-egalitarian culture of the host country. Male second generation migrants, in contrast, hold on to the more gender-unequal cultural values of the home country.

2008S00421

Fujita, Kuniko & Hill, Richard Child (Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48823, USA [tel: 517-332-0659; e-mail: fujitak@msu.edu]), **Tokyo's Urban Redevelopment Projects and the Post-Developmental State,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ There is a near consensus in the Japanese urban literature that Tokyo's neoliberal turn in housing & land use policies is causing growing spatial inequality among the city's communities. By contrast, this paper interprets changes in Tokyo's urban redevelopment policies seemingly state-led gentrification and the effects on Tokyoites as part of the Japanese government's regime shift from a developmentalist to a post-developmentalist state. The paper focuses upon three change dimensions: (1) ideological, institutional, & political changes in the developmental state over the past two decades; (2) changes in urban redevelopment policies & the forces & actors involved in policy making in the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (TMG); & (3) changes in TMG's relations with the central government connected to the political devolution reform program. Then we evaluate the effects of current urban redevelopment projects on Tokyo's communities, compared to past experiences. We argue that Tokyo's urban redevelopment projects embody a state led mobilization strategy to counteract economic stagnation in which the state continues to facilitate and guide private sector investment in desired directions. The paper concludes that Tokyo's redevelopment projects indicate the Japanese state's ongoing regime shift toward a post-developmental state.

2008S00422

Gábor, Kálmán & Szemerszki, Marianna (Hungarian Institute for Educational Research and Development, Budapest, 1051 [tel: (+36)-1-235-7299; fax: (+36)-1-235-7202; e-mail: gkalman@ella.hu]), **The Sziget Festival in Budapest. The New Young Middle Class and Leisure Activity in Hungary,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The Sziget's History: Sziget Festival began in 1993. The number of visitors was 143000 in 1994 on the Student Island-Eurowoodstock event's 25th anniversary. The number of visitors in 2007 was about 400000. In 2007 half of the Sziget visitors came from abroad, the majority of foreigners from Europe. The description of the sample: the sample was chosen on a random basis. We have asked 1000 young people in every year since 2000. The interviewers were told to ask a specific number of people scattered in time & space. They were told to ask every fourth person whom they met on the site in the given time span. These methods altogether ensured the randomness of the sample. The data obtained shows ± 4.5 percent diversion compared to asking every single participant in the festival.

The Sziget Festival has been researched since 1997. In our research we have looked at such fundamental questions as the middle class transformation of the Sziget & the young generation. In the last few years we have therefore included in our questionnaire questions which aimed to clarify a former statement of ours, namely that the Sziget Festival was the festival of the middle class–that is why we included a question concerning class consciousness; while we further deepened the research by looking at the attitudes of young people with regard to the market. We placed the following features describing the new young middle class in focus: housing, dress style, hair styles, etc., which features also serve to describe youth culture. In the nineties, the new school youth stage appeared in Hungary, too. The school youth stage corresponds to the increase of time spent at school, & to the expansion of secondary and tertiary education. Because of economical & technical developments, the school youth stage has been accompanied by the expansion in consumption (the permeation of consumer goods, major extensions of the consumer & service industries), which is making society more & more middle class. Our researches in Sziget confirms for us that, now, the change of the youth stage has finished, & a new young middle class has been created. Key trends in the Sziget include: As a consequence of the social changes, the young people appear as consumers. An increasing proportion of young people possess their own consumer goods, especially goods produced by the entertainment & the vehicle industry. Early independence and parallel study & work equals increasing consumption for the participants of the festival. It is also noticeable in the life plans & biographies of the participants of the festival that young people today gain independence earlier while they finish their studies later, & marriage follows the serious relationships also later. As a result of the changes in the 1990s, the leisure activities of young people have been transmitted to the entertainment industry that evolved along market-oriented principles in the nineties. The lack of diversification in the entertainment industry & the Sziget Festival. The independence of young people, which is accompanied by their independence in choosing the patterns they accept, leads to an increasingly varied independent youth culture.

2008S00423

Gadea, Carlos A. (UNISINOS [e-mail: cgadea@unisinos.br]), **Indigenous Movements and Radical Political Practices,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ It's possible to detect some transformations in the dynamics of action, strategies & demands of the indigenous movements. Watching those in Brazil & Mexico, it's clear some kind of transition is occurring & going towards an action logic that shows that the codes & rules that worked as stable references of emancipation some years ago are on an irreversible crisis. This work, through three central discussions, tries to contemplate the changes that create new radical political practices in the indigenous movements. The three are: the changing cultural surroundings & the subsequent indigenous claims; the dichotomy between emancipation & pragmatism, & finally, the actual characteristics of the identity & strategic logic of the present indigenous movements.

2008S00424

Gaggio, Dario (History/University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48103, USA [tel: 1-734-763-2297; e-mail: dariog@umich.edu]), **Constructing the Landscape Beautiful: The Case of the Val d'Orcia,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In 2002, UNESCO included the valley of the Orcia river, in the province of Siena, Italy, among the World Heritage Sites. In the motivation, we read that "The Val d'Orcia is an exceptional reflection of the way the landscape was re-written in Renaissance times to reflect the ideals of good governance & to create an aesthetically pleasing picture." What actually 're-wrote' the landscape of this & other parts of Tuscany were intricate negotiations between unequal actors in far more recent times, including of course UNESCO itself. After the depopulation of this area in the 1960s & the 1970s, the newly founded regional government, in uneasy partnership with the national one & in dialogue with the European Union, paved the legislative ground for the development of one of the most successful examples of rural tourism in Europe. When viewed historically, the landscape of the Valdorcia weaves two different temporalities–one about immutability and one about disruption. But the tourist today is invited to view the Val d'Orcia as an icon, that is, as the unproblematic reflection of a homogeneous 'way of life' rooted in a mythical past. This paper examines the social construction of this kind of 'iconicity,' which is a crucial dimension of the tourist experience everywhere. In particular, I will discuss how the valorization of the landscape was the outcome of painstaking (and deeply resented) framing processes meant to defuse the legacy of the conflicts

over the work conditions of the sharecroppers who had inhabited this valley for centuries.

2008S00425

Gal-Ezer, Miri (Hebrew University of Jerusalem and Emek Yezrael College, Mount Scopus Jerusalem [tel: +972-9-7409042; e-mail: miri-gal@012.net.il]), **"3 Times Divorced": A Palestinian Woman Rebellion against the Israeli State, Bedouins Norms and State Islamic Law,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The documentary film of Ibtisam Mara'ana, a Palestinian-Israeli feminist woman director, which won the first prize in the Doc-Aviv festival 2007 in TLV, depicts the habitual arranged marriage of Khitam, a Palestinian woman from Gaza to a Bedouin Israeli man, who commonly acted violently to his wife. The protest of Khitam ended with the husband accustomed saying: "3 Times Divorced", backed by the Islamic Israeli court which also gave custody of the 6 children to their father. The struggles of Khitam for her rights, is a case study analyzed in the context of the national Jewish Democratic State of Israel, the feminist struggles, local & global, secular and religious (Jewish & Islamic), the Israeli state conflict with the Palestinians in the divided Palestine authority (between Gaza and the occupied territories), state conflicts with its citizens the Israeli-Palestinians & the Israeli Bedouin citizens, & the tensions within the minorities themselves. Focus will be made on the typical hybrid identity of Khitam & the process of transformation & paradoxically self empowerment through her hopeless battle. This film "3 Times Divorced", is part of an anticlerical rebellion of secular & religious Israeli women, both Jewish & Palestinian, as found in 9 documentaries created by women directors. The "Anti Clerical Rebellion" is one of the categories drawn from an ongoing research project, that explores Israeli women documentarists' habitus, themes, styles, career trajectories & institutions, & the uses & impact of these documentaries. The women documentary directors study is part of the researcher's wider project, that explores the "New Israeli Documentary", from the 1990's of the 20th century until today.

2008S00426

Garay, Sagrario ([tel: 55 57365944; e-mail: sgarayv@colmex.mx]), **State and Regional Differences in Female Rural Employment in Mexico,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The aim of this paper is to analyze the female rural employment in states & regions in Mexico. In order to obtain our objective, we are going to use a cluster analysis, with which it is possible to know the affinities between rural localities in agreement to the kind of activity that women make & their sociodemographic characteristics; all that will be realized using the National Employment Survey 2003, this survey is representative at the national & state level, & it takes into account the main characteristics of employment. The main findings are: the north regions concentrate a low percentage of marginalized rural localities and, at the same time, they have an important proportion of rural women in non-agricultural activities like wage-earning workers; the south regions have a great number of rural localities with high level of marginalization & those regions have an important percentage of rural women in farming activities as no wage-earning workers; & finally one central region has an important percentage of women working in farming & in non agricultural activities.

2008S00427

García Chiang, Armando (Facultad de Ciencias Económico Administrativas, Universidad Autónoma del Carmen, Calle 56 # 4, C.P. 24180, Ciudad del Carmen, Campeche, Méxíco [tel: 55 938 1234589; e-mail: agarcia@delfin.unacar.mx]), **Residential Neighborhoods and Peripheral Urbanization. Two Antagonistic Aspects of the Process of Urbanization in Ciudad Del Carmen, Campeche, Mexico,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In recent years the Municipality of Carmen has experienced drastic changes in its demographic, political, social & economic environments, as well as in its environmental conditions. The characteristics of the physical environment have determined the morphology of the city, & urban growth has caused significant impacts on the natural conditions of the area, in detriment to the natural elements & ecosystems of the region. In this process of transformation, a basically agricultural & fishing village has turned into an entity with serious urban problems. The detonator of this process has been the presence near its coasts of the most important oil fields of Mexico, & one of the more significant repercussions is an intensive & unplanned urbanization. This has favored, on the one hand, the development of gated residential complexes destined for the middle & upper

classes. On the other hand, the same process has caused the installation of precarious habitation zones in unhealthy & dangerous places, further encouraging social exclusion. In this context, this work first presents the precedents for the current process of urbanization. Second, the urban & social consequences that have led the creation of residential closed complexes are analyzed.

2008S00428

Garcia, Ernest (University of Valencia, Dpt. Sociology and Social Anthropology, Valencia, Spain 46022 [tel: 34 963828463; fax: 34 963828450; e-mail: Ernest.Garcia@uv.es]), **Visions and Social Movements towards a Post-Carbon Era in Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In the last years, different sources point to the same message: industrial civilization has entered an overshoot mode, the natural limits to growth have been already surpassed. This frontier does not wait for us in the future; it already belongs to our past. If population & the economy were truly beyond the limits, then current visions & theories of social change would be deeply perturbed. If the development era is approaching its end, then many sociological theories on current societies will share the same destiny, sustainable development theories between them. It is worth examining theories that explicitly look at the social world this way or that at least- are not incompatible with it. Several approaches are discussed in this context, as well as their concretions in Europe: governance of complexity, post-development and alternative local development, utopian sceneries of a prosperous way-down, visions of collapse & the die-off. All these approaches are, to my judgment, compatible with the knowledge on the limits imposed by nature to social change in modern societies which is available today. There are many differences between them, and the attempt at explaining these differences bumps into the rank of indeterminacy that is characteristic of the evolution of many natural systems & also into the opaque uncertainty of history. Although some versions of those approaches include some kind of 'sustainable development' jargon, most of them are built upon another frame of reference. After development, sustainability is no longer the exactly appropriate question.

2008S00429

García, María Pilar & Urreiztieta, María Teresa (Universidad Simón Bolívar, Caracas, Venezuela, 1080 [tel: 2129063810; fax: 2129063811; e-mail: mturreiz@usb.ve]), **"Quienes Somos?: Estudiantes; Que Queremos?, Libertad": Movilizaciones Estudiantiles Y Reforma Constitucional En Venezuela** ("Who are We? Students; What Do We Want? Freedom": Student Mobilizations and Venezuelan Constitutional Reform), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ On 27 May 2007, the closing of RCTV, one of the oldest television stations with the majority of its audience living in the popular sectors, resulted in the streets of the principal Venezuelan cities being filled by mobilizations of students against the media. Such mobilizations were intensified to bring into question the proposal of constitutional reform realized by President Chávez designed to legitimate an indefinite presidential reelection & a project of socialist society. The student mobilizations, using positive & creative mottos, boosted electoral feeling against the reform, re-creating meaningful symbols such as freedom of expression, peace, tolerance, the right to information &, once having won the referendum, reconciliation & plural co-existence. Within this context, the object of this paper is to analyze student mobilizations & their social & political significance to the outcome of "No" in the referendum on Constitutional Reform. Using qualitative methodologies & procedures of analysis, the results are evaluated to see whether such mobilizations have the potential to be transformed into a social movement capable of contributing to the construction of an alternative model of society based on tolerance & recognition of the Other.

2008S00430

García-Aracil, Adela & Palomares-Montero, Davinia (INGENIO (CSIC-UPV), Valencia, Spain, 46022 [tel: +34 96 387 7048; fax: +34 96 387 7991; e-mail: agarcia@ingenio.upv.es]), **Changes in Universities Efficiency over the Time: Differentials According to the Missions,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The Spanish higher education system has undergone significant changes in recent times. Paramount among these changes was a rapid expansion of the system & its diversification. In addition, the promoting of the so-called third-mission activities at the universities might be seen as one of the major strategies adopted in recent years. A large debate is undergoing about the consequences of including among the institutional missions of universities the so-called third mission. This issue has raised a lot of discussion because the effect of third mission on the ability & effectiveness of traditional missions of universities is ambiguous. In this sense, the issue of third mission might be framed as a problem of complementarily vs. substitution in output. In general, studies that examine single scientific areas find positive correlation between classical indicators of scientific activity & involvement into third mission activities, while studies that examine aggregate effects at university level more often find mixed results. Therefore, this evolution of the system has placed increasing emphasis on the relevance of assessing universities' performance in terms of efficiency. This paper tries to gain insight into the measurement of technical efficiency and the trade-off between research, teaching & third-mission activities in Spanish public universities from 1994 to 2004 using conditional robust nonparametric frontier techniques. Preliminary results suggest that most of the productivity gain is attributable to improvements in research-only productivity, although some disparities are found among Spanish public universities. With respect particularly trade-offs, we expect to find that good educational efficiency does not detract from research efficiency, and that a greater number of research contracts increases both research & educational efficiency.

2008S00431

Gareau, Brian J. (Department of Sociology, University of California, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA 95064 [tel: 831-359-6709; fax: 831-459-3518; e-mail: bgareau@ucsc.edu]), **Social Organization of the Montreal Protocol,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ A great deal of research has been devoted to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol). But relatively little discussion of the Montreal Protocol has materialized around the recent controversies surrounding the phase-out of ozone-depleting methyl bromide (MeBr). The stalled MeBr phase-out marks a moment of great weakness in protocol successes, & is potentially a harbinger for future problems in ozone & other issues of environmental governance. This paper contributes a sociological account of the MeBr phase-out of the Montreal Protocol. The paper proposes to add to the predominant social capital assessment presented in existing sociological research on the protocol by drawing from theoretical contributions in critical sociology that consider multiple conceptualizations of power, & from the political science perspectives of industry/nation-state cooperation & 'knowledge broker' influence. Following Barnett & Duvall, I provide an overview of the framework of the Montreal Protocol as a social institution, highlighting the various dimensions of power that encapsulate decision-making within this global environmental institution. The argument here is that a sociological perspective reveals the social forces involved in instigating the recent shift to failure in phasing out MeBr in the Montreal Protocol.

2008S00432

Garhammer, Manfred (GSO University of Applied Sciences Nuernberg, 90402 Nuernberg, Germany [tel: +49 911 5880 2541; e-mail: Manfred.Garhammer@ohm-hochschule.de]), **The Role of Social Indicators Systems to Monitor Integrated Urban Development Policies,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ There are several public policy lines in Europe to improve the quality of urban life & to develop disadvantaged regions, cities and neighbourhoods. However, there is a lack of systematic and theoretically grounded empirical concepts to evaluate those programmes. Many programmes are missing an escorting monitoring system to evaluate the outcomes & the success of integrated urban development. Often the responsible actors furnish proof of the success by listing the jobs generated in the local economy or comparable single indicators which lack theoretical substantiation. Hence in order to contribute to this need for urban development policies, some proposals are made to conceptualize comprehensive social indicators systems at a local level (both at the city and the neighbourhood level) to measure the quality of life of citizens. These concepts attempt to combine the discussion on quality-of-life & the social-area-analysis at the local level. My considerations refer to international experience in this research and policy-field as well as to the theoretical considerations of what is essential for the quality of life in cities including the dimension of "time prosperity." The proposals of a social indicator system also aim at the issue which data are available from statistics using the example of my home-city of Nuremberg/Germany.

2008S00433

Garrett Ríos, María Gabriela (Universidad Veracruzana-Instituto de Investigaciones Histórico-Sociales, Xalapa, Veracruz,

México [tel: 01 228 8136772; e-mail: laviela73@yahoo.com.mx]), **The Problem of Being Otomi. The Case of Pentecostals in San Antonio El Grande, an Indigenous Community of Central Mexico,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ The State of Hidalgo, located in Central Mexico, has a big population of indigenous groups such as nahua & otomi. Traditionally, these communities have developed a particular spirituality that embodies certain beliefs, used by them to pass on societal values. Recently, due to the introduction of Pentecostalism in their traditional context, it emerges an intricate rebuilding-of-identity process, based on a syncretism amid old & new cultural elements. The consequences of conversion to Pentecostalism are different in every group-case: whereas nahua register a very low level of conversion, otomi have the highest one in Hidalgo State. This acceptance of Pentecostalism into the otomi culture, has many reasons: the density flux of migration to the Unites States, structural changes in local economies, & the persevering labor of protestant missionaries & linguists. However, I consider that the high permeability of cultural & social issues into Pentecostalism is the best way to understand this phenomenon. In short, Pentecostalism rejects otomi cultural values & beliefs, even though it inserts in them, playing an active role. This dissertation examines the configuration of ethnicity into the Pentecostal otomi community of San Antonio el Grande, through the analysis of the social & symbolic role of Satan's figure, synthesis of the Devil's Christian meaning & the sense of the otomi social self-being. The study recognizes a nodal assertion, that otomi Pentecostal & otomi catholic are subjects that perform in the same cosmological system.

2008S00434
Gaspar, Sofia (CIES-ISCTE, Ed. ISCTE, Av. das Forças Armadas, 1649-026 Lisbon, Portugal [tel: +351-217941404; fax: +351-217940074; e-mail: sofia.gaspar@iscte.pt]), **Marriage Between Europeans as an Unintended Consequence of Action: Thinking Its Contribution to a Post-National Identity Creation,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ One of the main advantages of the European Union is to enable its citizens the freedom to move from one country to another. This social mobility may promote personal & intimate contacts, having as a consequence the increase of incidence of intermarriages and intercultural families between citizens of different countries. This phenomenon may be considered as an unintended consequence of action that is apart from institutional measures developed by political elites trying to promote a successful European social integration. Marriage between individuals who have different nationalities might create & stimulate different kinds of dynamics, strategies & negotiations inside the couple's daily life, especially regarding children's education. In this sense, an analysis of the emergence of "mixed marriages' couples" might contribute to the understanding of a new form of European identity which might be under formation. If this is the case, the process of Europeanization through intermarried partners & multicultural families might be another source of European consolidation alongside the institutional instruments of control ruled by political elites.

2008S00435
Gaspar, Sofia (CIES-ISCTE, Ed. ISCTE, Av. das Forças Armadas, 1649-026 Lisbon, Portugal [tel: +351-217903077; fax: +351-217940074; e-mail: sofia.gaspar@iscte.pt]), **Towards an Epistemological Understanding of Sociology And Literature as Social Knowledge,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Sociology, literature & common sense knowledge are frequently seen as different means used to represent social reality. In fact, the nature of their knowledge is markedly different if we consider some of the epistemological questions involving the way knowledge is produced, developed & received by each of them: to what extent do sociology & literature stay close to each other? And to what extent do they keep apart? How can we measure & delimitate their epistemological frontiers? My aim here is to analyse the nature of literature as social knowledge when compared to sociology and common sense, attending to some particular characteristics (aim, subject, method, nature, goal, institutional support, public, results & effects of the results). Hoping that this reflection will stimulate & renew the debate within the sociological agenda, my argument here is that literature can be placed on an epistemological level between social science & common sense.

2008S00436
Gaudez, Florent J. (UPMF (Grenoble 2) - CSRPC-Roma, BP 47 - 38040 Grenoble Cedex 9 [tel: +33 563 577 236; fax: +33 563 577 236; e-mail: Florent.Gaudez@upmf-grenoble.fr]), **Emancipation and Re-Symbolization in Artistic and Scientific Production. Toward a Socio-Anthropology of Cognitive Processes,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)

¶ Recent research has shown the importance of the role of the fictional function that has become consolidated in literature, cultural & social space extensively invested, & how this function is at the heart of the construction of social entities & groups. To bring the scene closer, accounts of society then require control of the analysis of the fictitious processes, constituting one of the essential engines of the processes of socialization. In the symbolic space of art, the formulation of an enigma triggering in the spectator a work of interpretation that potentially transforms the enigma in "escapatoria," the possible in a form of "reality." This paradox of the transformation of reality through its strong resymbolization is in the center of the social function of art; thus art is a form of knowledge "for enigmas" is to say that what is recognizable is that under hypothetical form, ie, under certain conditions that are not actually given, but can be so. This potentiality implies the question of perception, sensibility, & intuition.

2008S00437
Gauvain, Mathilde (EHESS, Paris, France [e-mail: mathildegauvain@hotmail.com]), **Informal Economy as a Development Step? Building a 'Communal' Economy in Venezuela,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Globalization has challenged State regulation, & forced traditional interventionists to rethink economic politics & economic governance. This situation was the perfect field for informal economy to develop. And this form of urban 'on-the-ground' activity developed as a very paradoxical phenomenon, avoiding State control and free market organization at the same time. Informal economy has been in the 1990s analyzed as a shelter activity during economic crises to face unemployment. But we could also consider it as a development step. We will in this paper discuss how informal economy is faced by the Venezuelan government of Hugo Chavez. Based on empirical anthropological research on street vendors, this paper aims at understanding how informal economy has been 'used' by public policies to set up '21th century socialism.'

2008S00438
Gaynor, Niamh (Dublin City University, Glasnevin, Dublin 9, Ireland [tel: +353 87 1258713; fax: +353 1 7007977; e-mail: niamh.gaynor@dcu.ie]), **Developmental Partnerships: 'Good Governance' or More of the Same: A comparative study of national development processes in Malawi and Ireland,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Since the 1990s the concept of good governance, which advocates partnerships between states & civil society in development policy formulation & implementation, has become a new global mantra. Often presented as new forms of governance, whereby states 'steer' rather than 'row', such arrangements involve states networking with a wide range of actors that cut across private & social spheres. This paper draws on empirical findings from a comparative study of two such processes - the Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme (PRSP) in Malawi & Ireland's Social Partnership process - to argue that existing governance legacies & political cultures wield significant influence on how new forms of governance are played out. The paper presents evidence to demonstrate that both Malawian & Irish states are attempting to exploit the global good governance concept to promote internal political agendas, where the emphasis is on contracting political support for pre-determined development policies rather than engaging new ideas & discourses. The paper explores the differing degree to which Malawian & Irish states succeed in this, & identifies the key variables in this regard.

2008S00439
Gaytán Alcalá, Felipe (Universidad La Salle México, Benjamín Franklin No. 47 Col. Condesa, México DF CP 06140 [tel: (55) 52789530; fax: (55) 55157631; e-mail: fgaytan@ci.ulsa.mx]), **(Des) (En) Cubrir El Riesgo En El Tiempo Social** ([Dis] [Un] covering the Risk in Social Time), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ The number of cults in Mexico has increased in recent years. This is nothing new except in that some of the most important ones re-signify modern time under the concept of risk. Cults such as that of Santa Muerte in Mexico City or that of Jesús Malverde in the north of the country show a social perception of the limits of a certainty built in a type of rationality & the capacity of religion in processing the contingency & complexity of contemporary society. The cults of Jesús Malverde, Santa Muerte, & others less known, have increased the number of their followers in Mexico.

These religious manifestations find their followers among those who live in evident risk, conscious of losing life or of ending up prisoners: delinquents, drug traffickers, police, & even politicos are followers of this cult. Death is the social imaginary in which is translated the uncertainty in which one always lives. Men & women find a margin of certainty with which to confront the risk in which they live. What we know as the risk society is manifested in a religious form as a translation of the contingency in a religious symbol that challenges the established religious imaginary & in turn to which they arrive to form networks of inclusion that challenge whatever intent to disarticulate them. This paper analyzes the form in which diverse cults in Mexico process risk & uncertainty &, simultaneously, how these same cults generate another uncertain social time.

2008S00440

Genov, Nikolai (Free University Berlin, Institute of Sociology, Garystr. 55, Berlin 14195, Germany [tel: 49-30-83852039; fax: 49-30-83855206; e-mail: genov@zedat.fu-berlin.de]), **Comparing Interethnic Integration in Five Countries,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper deviates from the theoretical model of assimilation of ethnic minorities as well as from the concept of multiculturalism. 'Interethnic integration' is intended to cover patterns of interaction & mutual enrichment of ethnic communities as well as deviating patterns of interethnic isolation & confrontation. The elaborate conceptual model is operationalized & applied in the comparative study on interethnic relations in the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Moldova, Bulgaria & Germany. The field studies carried out in 2005-2007 were funded by the EU/INTAS Programme & included structured interviews with successful representatives of the ethnic minority under scrutiny in each of the five countries. Three specific choices of collaborator, use of language & preference of life in a sovereign state of the ethnic minority outline the narrow subject matter of the discussion. It reveals a large variety of patterns of orientation, decision and action of representatives of the political, economic & cultural elites of the ethnic minorities. Each of the patterns requires a specific explanation & suggests a variety of implications for changes in domestic & international relations.

2008S00441

Georgopoulou, Panayiota (Sociology, Panteion University, Athens, Greece, 17671 [tel: +302106832391; e-mail: pgeorgop@panteion.gr]), **The Free/Open Source Software Movement: Resistance or Change?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ At a time when private companies are inventing methods of 'locking information' & when neo-liberal governments are imposing strict sanctions on those who violate intellectual property rights, the Free/Open Source Software (FOSS) movement has been countering neo-liberalism & general privatization: it defies ownership regulations in a key area of growth in contemporary capitalistic societies, namely, the construction & use of information. At the end of the 1990s, FOSS seemed to be a disruptive & destabilizing force in terms of intellectual property & neo-liberalism, yet as open software, it has evolved into a singular economic phenomenon indicating that commercialization & financial gain can now exist without being based on the notion of ownership. This may not be detrimental to capitalistic logic, but broaden its prospects. By negating the ownership regime imposed on information & putting the historic potential of the 'economy of abundance' of the new digital world to good use, is FOSS then laying down a plan for political resistance or showing the way towards a potential transformation of capitalism? Perhaps the new conditions of politics can be found in the heart of economy & in its transition towards an 'economy of abundance' in the digital world.

2008S00442

Gerber, David L. J., Darbellay, Karine & Burton-Jeangros, Claudine (Department of Sociology, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland, 1211 [tel: +41 22 379 88 87; fax: +41 22 379 83 25; e-mail: david.gerber@socio.unige.ch]), **Animals in the Media: New Risks or New Boundaries of Risks?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The role of media in the construction of social representations of risks still deserves further analysis, especially in situations where new or unexpected risks are being reported. Risks associated with animals have recently become a source of concern & media reports have participated in developing new fears & ambivalence. Our project firstly aims to document the representations of risks associated with animals in the Swiss media over the last 30 years and subsequently, the analysis will be focused on a few recent cases (mad cow crisis, dangerous dogs) to examine the mech-

anisms of risk construction. The media corpus consists of approximately 3500 press articles extracted from 15 titles & 250 sequences from the 3 national television channels' daily news. The results will depict the transformations of human-animal relationships in the media, with an emphasis on risks associated with animals. Situations encompassing animal risks or uncertainties will notably be analysed in regards to: the variety of social actors (experts, militants, farmers, policy makers) involved, the types of knowledge referred to (science, lay experience), & the forms of regulation called for. Cultural values & types of blame, which play important parts in social representations of risks, will also be examined.

2008S00443

Ghosh, Paramita & Swaminathan, Madhura (Sociological Research Unit, Indian Statistical Institute, 203, B.T Road, Kolkata 700108, West Bengal, India [tel: 91-033-25753500; fax: 33-25781412; e-mail: g.paramita@gmail.com]), **Education for All an Unfulfilled Dream: Case Study from Rural India,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Education is essential to positive social transformation. After Independence the Directive Principles of the Constitution of India included a commitment to provide free & compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14. The 86th Amendment to the Constitution made free & compulsory education a fundamental right. Nevertheless, sixty years after Independence the goal of 'Education for all' remained unfulfilled. This paper is a descriptive analysis of the nature & patterns of inequality in respect of educational achievement in three villages of rural Andhra Pradesh, a state in southern parts of India. In 1990s Andhra Pradesh became one of the forerunners among the states with the introduction of neo-liberal economic policies. While the advancement in information technology, biotechnology & other knowledge-based industries are often highlighted; the macro level data show a persistent pattern of educational deprivation in Andhra Pradesh. Data collected from the village surveys (census type) from three villages situated at different regions of Andhra Pradesh in 2005 illustrate both the gaps in educational attainments and literacy across social groups. Urgent attention has to be paid to the issues of educational access & attainment among Dalits and Adivasis.

2008S00444

Gibb, Kenneth D. B. (Urban Studies, University of Glasgow, 25 Bute Gardens Glasgow G12 8RS [tel: +44 141 330 6891; e-mail: k.gibb@lbss.gla.ac.uk]), **The Variable Geometry of Housing Policy in the UK,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The Governments of Scotland, Wales & Northern Ireland have, to different extents, had their domestic & social policy portfolios devolved to elected governments over a period from 2001 to 2007. At the same time, the UK Government in Westminister continues to run social policy areas for England as well as reserved policies for the UK as a whole (e.g. economic policy & foreign affairs). A key social policy area where each of the four nations pursues its own devolved objectives & instruments is housing. To what extent have the devolved institutions shaped housing policy, have policies diverged & to what extent does intra-government co-operation allow convergence, idea-sharing & policy transfer? Is there evidence that housing outcomes are more locally tailored and effective as a result of devolution? This paper draws on literatures from public policy-making & economic analysis to consider these questions. It begins by briefly setting out the devolution settlements in each country & the chronology of post-devolution housing policy is set out. The paper then establishes a simple framework for analysis to help examine the extent of convergence-divergence, policy transfer and lesson-learning before attempting to isolate the effects of devolution on the development of housing policy. The particular focus of the paper is on Scotland & Northern Ireland where the author has had experience of housing policy development & its analysis.

2008S00445

Gillan, Michael & Lambert, Rob (University of Western Australia, Perth, Western Australia, 6009 [tel: +61 8 64887101; fax: +61 8 64881055; e-mail: mgillan@biz.uwa.edu.au]), **Corporate Restructuring in Europe and the Reconstruction of Collective Power: The Case of AEG-Electrolux in Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Silver (2003: 14), suggests that "globalization is widely seen as having created a vicious circle in which weakening marketplace bargaining power undermines associational power & vice versa." Corporate restructuring (closures, downsizing, casualisation, work intensification etc.) often occur on a new regional or global scale and are characterised by a profound

power inequality which underpins the change process & which disorganises & demoralises trade union opposition (Lambert & Gillan, 2007). In contrast to deterministic analyses of restructuring grounded exclusively in the structural & spatial power of capital, there is an emerging literature which captures the recovery of agency through movements (unions & other actors) which engage space & scale in new ways. This paper considers this complex question of the new geography of agency through analysing Electrolux's restructuring in Germany, which triggered a remarkable union/civil society response. The ensuing campaign highlighted acute political & strategic tensions (leadership/shop floor; social partnership/ global social movement) within the established unions & between the unions & other actors. These contradictions of European unionism are captured in our analysis of an innovative campaign developed in Germany during 2005 & 2006 by unions, workers, & social justice activists to prevent the closure of a major production unit in Nuremberg & its relocation to Eastern Europe.

2008S00446
Gilleard, Chris & Higgs, Paul (Centre for Behavioural and Social Sciences in Medicine, UCL, 67-73 Riding House street, London W1W 7EJ [tel: 442076799466; e-mail: CGilleard@aol.com]), **Theorising Cohort and Generation in Empirical Research,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Research on ageing has traditionally examined change through the lenses of age, period & cohort. This model is inadequate if the question being addressed is one of cultural change expressed within what we have called a generational field. Neither age, cohort or period constitute explanatory variables, & without an adequate theoretical framework concerning generational change, attempts to explain contemporary change in the nature of later life will fail. Empirical data using age period & cohort can be used as a prism through which generational change can be glimpsed, however. We illustrate this point with an example drawn from our historical analyses of consumption in later life.

2008S00447
Giorgi, Alberta (Dipartimento di Sociologia e ricerca sociale, Università di Milano-Bicocca, Milano, Italy [e-mail: alberta.giorgi@unimib.it]), **Political Representations of Laïcité: The Italian Case,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The concept of laïcité has gained a growing importance in national & international public debates. Its historical meaning is related to the normative idea of a separation between State and Church, & of the State neutrality towards religion(s); in recent decades, it has blurred its specific linkage with religion and turned into a more general concept involving the ideas of tolerance, multiculturalism & democracy. Moreover, the religious traditions, on the one side, & the States, on the other, are changing, such as their relations, involving questions about the concept of laïcité & its capacity of articulation of differences & similarities. In this context, it gains relevance the exploration of the political frames of laïcité, in order to understand how politicians deal with the growing social and cultural differences & with the changes in the political sphere. This paper focuses on the Italian case, analysing different political debates in order to highlight frames & dimensions of laïcité political actors refer to.

2008S00448
Giusti, Sonia (Universit̆ degli Studi di Cassino, viale Bonomi - 03043 CASSINO (Fr) [tel: +39 0776 2994415; fax: +39 0776 2993839; e-mail: soniagiusti@libero.it]), **Myth and Historical Memory, Tools that Shape the World,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The bodily structure is formed from the dimension of the space-time of the experienced, in the objective analysis of the things and the relation with the others. It is from this cultural construction that the ways of knowledge branch. In this work of shaping the world, which accompanies the millenary history of humanity, the myth is a tool bag, the closet of wonders, wonders which, as such, amaze man and make him aware of how little he knows, thus leading him to seek more knowledge. On the basis of this cultural construction that is the body, which is intended like a workshop of the senses, there is the intense activity of the individual and collective memory, which consists in conserving and cancelling the fragments of the experiences, the experienced time and the inhabited places, modifying the past which was transformed and was shared by the millenary and laborious way of the humanity and imprinting it on mind as stories and tales. Man has been able to inhabit the world thanks to their detail faculty to elaborate myths, to design rocky images, to construct metaphors in order

to transmit them, to transform them and to adapt them at all times, in order to weaken the threatening and alarming extraneousness of the world.

2008S00449
Glaser, Jochen, Lange, Stefan, Laudel, Grit & Schimank, Uwe (Cesagen, Lancaster University, Lancaster LA1 4YD [e-mail: j.glaser@lancaster.ac.uk]), **The Internal Use of External Evaluations,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The aim of our paper is to compare the impact of quantitative (formula-based) & qualitative (peer review-based) national systems of research evaluation on organisational behaviour of universities. In particular we will answer the following questions: What kind of information do universities receive from quantitative respectively peer review-based evaluation systems? How can they utilise this information in their adaptation to the external performance-based funding? Our analysis is based on empirical investigations of quantitative, formula-based evaluation systems in Australia & Germany & of a peer review-based evaluation in Lower Saxony (Germany). In order to strengthen the comparison between formula-based & peer review-based systems, we include the literature on the Dutch research evaluation system, which are peer reviewed. The comparison demonstrates that universities need rich, comparable, legitimate & valid information on research quality for their internal management of research. None of the compared evaluation systems can satisfy all four demands equally well. Peer review-based systems appear to provide the most useful information for universities but are expensive, & therefore may not last.

2008S00450
Glauser, Andrea (Department of Sociology, University of Berne, Lerchenweg 36, 3012 Berne [tel: 0041 31 631 48 85; e-mail: glauser@soz.unibe.ch]), **The Mental Geography of "Artists in Residence",** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Nowadays, a central element of promoting culture in Western societies is to send artists out into the world preferably to a traditional centre of the Arts, such as New York, Berlin, or Paris, or to a destination on the margins of or beyond occidental cultures, such as Bamako, Shanghai or Cairo. My paper investigates the logic of such studio residences, which have rarely been analyzed in a sociological perspective: It shall reconstruct the meaning artists and institutions of cultural support assign to studio awards and the conceptions of artistic life & work these positions are based on. Studio residences are interesting as significant practice within the artistic sphere implying certain value judgments in respect of conception, perception, & appreciation which demand illumination. This explorative undertaking is motivated by the interest in the greater question of how artistic existence is encoded today, which conceptions of the artists, their place in (respectively beyond) society & their mission in the world work as relevant structures for acting & thinking. The study focuses primarily on the cultural politics of Switzerland, where the practice of artists spending time abroad is more extensive than in almost any other country & where it involves a broad range of players on both the side of the artists & the side of the institutions for the promotion of the Arts. The subject of the investigation is approached by means of contrasting case studies, whereby "theoretical sampling" (Anselm Strauss/Juliet Corbin) is carried out. Data consisting of field reports, applications for bursaries, information leaflets, & generated non-standardized interviews are analyzed with qualitative methods.

2008S00451
Gnevasheva, Vera Anatol'evna (Moscow University for the Humanities, Moscow, Russia, 111395 [tel: +7 903 966 79 39; fax: +7 495 374 75 40; e-mail: vera_cos@rambler.ru]), **Russian Youth in the Mirror of Its Value Orientations,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The value-normative crisis revealed by empirical research in the last 15 years consists of the revaluation of cultural, ethical and spiritual values of the preceding generations. What can be confirmed by the monitoring research "Russian Institute of Higher Education through the Eyes of Students" (N=3000), which is conducted by Moscow University for the Humanities since the year 2000. Though we examine the period of life when people are getting education, we can speak only about a certain level of socialization. This level of socialization is exposed to changes because any educational system directly acts as an institute of socialization. The results of this research show that with all the difference between the students of the State & nongovernmental institutes of higher education their attitude to the studies, their satisfaction with the student life, integration in the life of his/her institute of higher education, the level of material well-being, belief on their future life prospects & plans and what is important

most of all the basic values of the Russian students have a similar configuration. This configuration is determined by the features of the economic situation, by social and cultural processes & by public spirits in a country.

2008S00452

Gohn, Maria da Glória (University of Campinas -UNICAMP and Uninove, Campinas, São Paulo, 05001-100-Brazil [tel: 55-11-37713167; e-mail: mgohn@uol.com.br]), **Two Faces of the Popular Mobilization in Latin America of Nowadays: Resistance / Conflict and Cooperation / Civil Protagonism,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper aims to analyze two basic forms of popular mobilization in Latin America of nowadays: 1) social movements of protest of Indians & peasants & 2) urban mobilizations targeted to participation in social projects. These projects count with the financial support of government agencies, & they aim to generate income & work in cooperatives, or they are projects that organize collective actions with women, children, afrodescending, bearers of special needs, etc. The first form is the one of a classic social movement & fights of resistance articulate its experience, where a conflict is always present. The second form originates from experiences built from practices that look for the social cohesion. As examples of the first form we have the indigenous groups of Bolivia, the international Via Campesina & the MST - Rural Landless Workers Movement from Brazil. As examples of the second form, we have the cooperatives of generation of income & several organizations of women & of blacks in Brazil, with the aim of the participation in politics of social inclusion.

2008S00453

Golightley, Malcolm & Blackburn, Don (School of Health and Social Care, University of Lincoln, George St., Hull, United Kingdom, HU1 3BW [tel: +441482311222; fax: +441482311080; e-mail: mgolightley@lincoln.ac.uk]), **Social Work and Risk: Engaging Students in the Dialogue,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ As student social workers emerge from their university courses it is of some concern that they may not be equipped to understand the sources of knowledge that have informed debate about rationality and professional work. Yet social workers operate in an environment that responds to users who are socially excluded (Sheppard 2006) and who jointly live in an era of increasing personal responsibility & the privatisation of risk (Culpitt, 1998). Respective governments have begun to dismantle the welfare state and in so doing create the need for greater regulation & central control. Webb argues that social work functions in a risk society with extensive reconfiguration of state provision as a policy response to risk that has been especially felt in the world of social work (Webb 2006). In England & Wales the regulatory body the GSCC has the stated aim of improving public confidence in social care & social work services but has instead bought into the perception that service users are either vulnerable or dangerous or increasingly defined as both. McLaughlin suggests that social workers are not only assessors of risk but at risk themselves & seen as a risk by the media. Student social workers are especially sensitive to such perceptions & report feeling that they have an insufficient grasp of the 'techniques' of social work & too much theory. The reduction of complex skills to technique began with the competency movement & has proved irresistible for many. This feeds into & upon the actuarial movement that is firmly located in a pseudo science approach. The result is an overemphasis upon the management of risk & the completion of separated & distinctive tasks as the hall mark of effective practice. The focus upon what works becomes a categorical approach where the algorithm is dominant at the expense of a more rounded & inclusive approach. Our experience of teaching final year students on a large social work programme has demonstrated how difficult it is for students to understand the nature of the theoretical issues & how they struggle to set service user knowledge, narrative approaches alongside & in some cases against the current 'what works' approach. Most of our students do not have a social science background & thus come to a third level theoretical module with often a shallow understanding of sources of knowledge, rationality, modernism & post modernism. The module therefore exposes them to intense learning about the subject matter at a key point just prior to their final practice placement. The module has also attracted the interest & attendance of practice teachers. This paper traces the development & struggle to implement a learning process the aim of which is to help the student to understand & engage with the debate & to help them to see the limitations of a technical rational or actuarial approach to social work. The success of this approach has been evident not only in results but in the general engagement of students & agency staff in the debates. As such it provides a useful case study within social work education.

2008S00454

Gomez Jimenez, Maria Luisa & Koebel, Ted (University of Malaga, Spain, 29071 [e-mail: fpmlgomez@gmail.com]), **A Right to Housing and Housing Rights: Handicapped and Frail Elderly as a Collective at the Risk of Social Exclusion,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Through this paper we would examine the incidence of the Spanish and American systems of rights in the creation of a proper framework for attending seniors' need of housing. Neither in Spain nor in the United States is the right to housing a fundamental right. Despite its importance for any governmental policy the right to housing belongs to the sphere of expectations & it's connected with the affordability & economic capacity to access to a proper and suitable house. The gap we analyze in this paper is the one created between the need of seniors & handicapped & the possibilities offered by the legal system to cover it in both set of laws.

2008S00455

Gómez, Lorena, Figueras, Mònica, Capdevila, Arantxa, Ferrer, Iliana, Jiménez, Mònika, Luzòn, Virginia & Ramajo, Natividad (Departament de Comunicació, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Rambla Sta. Mònica, 30-32, 08002 Barcelona, Spain [tel: 0034935422390; fax: 0034935422328; e-mail: lorena. gomez@upf.edu]), **Teenager Media Representation in Spanish Prime Time Television and its Influence on the Self Identity Construction Process,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper presents the results of the project "Teenager media representation in Spanish Prime Time Television: Fiction, News and Advertising", a study which has been carried on since 2006 by the Analysis Group of Media Image (AGMI), a group of researchers from different Catalan universities about the role of media on the Spanish teenagers social identity construction process. The main hypothesis is based on the idea that the teenager imaged transmitted by television is not coincident with the collective self image but, on the contrary, becomes a referent that has a real incidence on the individual identity construction as a part of the group. This premise defines a double goal in the referred research: by one hand, to know the media representation of teenagers and, on the other hand, to study in depth how this representation influences on the self identity construction. In order to analyze the values shape the teenager television media image and, in accordance with the different television discourses, the research combines content analysis & persuasive-rhetorical and narrative-semiotic methodologies of discourse analysis. With the aim of studying uses & teenagers interpretations of these discourses–depending on gender & age variables–the research resorts to the reception analysis by means of different discussion groups. The offered comparative results correspond to the integrated analysis of both approaches in reference to a weekly sample of the main Spanish channels television prime-time (TVE1, Telecinco, Antena3, Cuatro & La Sexta) besides the Autonomic Catalan television (TV3).

2008S00456

Gómez, Marco Augusto & Pacheco, Celia (Relaciones Sociales, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Mexico City, Mexico [tel: 5556512176; e-mail: marcoagomez@hotmail.com]), **Mirages of Precarious and Informal Work,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper deals with the impact that the current mode of insertion by Mexico in the process of globalization has on workers, particularly on the deterioration of life & working conditions within the context of the rise of precarious & informal work. Based on field research exercises, it reveals the characteristics of precarious and/or informal workers that are, however, at the same time essential for global enterprises, such as Carrefour, Telmex, Bon Ice, Pemex & others. These studies show the blurring of boundaries between formal & informal/precarious work, aspects of personal & family life, with the different forms of family participation in the daily sustenance of life. A constant element of precarious & informal forms of work is the sensation of personal freedom that they create, as is the case, for instance, of women workers who in many cases choose these activities because they allow the combination of work & family care. This mirage created by informal work masks conditions of superexploitation, the disastrous sociopolitical effect it has on workers as a whole, and in this way reveals the intertwining of old/new modes of work brought about by current globalization.

2008S00457

Goncalves, Ana & Guerra, João (University Institute of Social Sciences and Business Studies (ISCTE), 1649-026 Lisbon, Portu-

gal [tel: +351963642348; e-mail: Ana.Goncalves@iscte.pt]), **Learning Science, Exercising Citizenship: A Portuguese Case Study,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ With the purpose of analysing if the involvement of a subset of the Portuguese student population (mainly secondary school students) in a scientific project named EuroLifeNet–that tested a participatory methodology for monitoring personal exposure to airborne fine particles (PM2,5)–during the school year 2006/2007, have increased students' awareness of the health impacts of air pollution, this paper makes use of an extensive & quantitative technique of data collecting: the questionnaire. The EuroLifeNet Questionnaire intended to reveal the interactions between social conditions and perceptions about air pollution & was applied to two groups: 1. to all of the participants in the project; 2. to a similar number of students who didn't participate in the project. Based on statistical analysis of the results, we conclude that EuroLifeNet was a signifying experience that has fulfilled its objectives: to produce scientific data & to exercise environmental citizenship.

2008S00458

Gondim, Linda M. P. (Federal University of Ceará, Av. da Universidade, Fortaleza-CE Brasil [tel: 558532266974; fax 558533667421; e-mail: lindagondim@uol.com.br]), **Property Rights, Urban Upgrading, and Social Inclusion in Brazilian Favelas: The Case of Poço da Draga (Fortaleza-CE),** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ A federal law passed in 2001 (Estatuto da Cidade) set a legal framework to facilitate urban upgrading projects & access to tenure rights to squatter settlements dwellers in Brazilian cities. Still, eviction remains as a possibility, since official recognition of rights depends upon complicated legal and administrative procedures. The paper analyzes how squatters perceive the relationship between legalization of tenure and provision of urban services, on one hand, & social inclusion, i.e., access to citizenship, on the other hand. The analysis relies on qualitative data collected in Poço da Draga, a 300-household favela located in an upper-middle class neighborhood. For many years, there have been threats of eviction by state & local governments. The most recent one aimed at the construction of a convention center. Poço da Draga dwellers would be transferred to apartment buildings constructed in a neighboring plot. The interviewees were aware of the importance of access to property and urban infrastructure as a means of social inclusion. However, they weighted benefits against costs (loss of space, taxes & new fees, housing standards imposed upon them, etc.) of relocation. The new legal framework has given them more bargain power to fight relocation & to demand urban upgrading instead.

2008S00459

Gordon, Ariel (Centro Redes-CONICET, Mansilla 2698 Piso 2, Ciudad de Buenos Aires (1425), Argentina [tel: +541149637878; fax +541149638811; e-mail: agordongambartes@gmail.com]), **Comparative Study on Science, Technology and Innovation Public Policies Instruments in Latin America,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ It has been widely recognized that Science, technology & innovation (STI) public policies are strategic instruments for developing countries in order to achieve a path of sustainable development. The concern about the importance of STI is growing in all Latin American countries, although the applied public policies are not homogeneous. While the biggest economies in the region, namely Brazil, Mexico & Argentina, created their institutionalized policies & governmental bodies in science & technology in the mid 20th century, other countries incorporated them in the agenda only recently. This situation leads to diverse national experiences in the area of STI. This paper appraises different public policy instruments in STI implemented in a set of Latin American countries. A comparative study is carried out by means of constructing a typology of the different instruments, legislation and public policies adopted by the governments of a sample of countries in the region. The different fields of STI policies under analyses are: a) the general framework of the public policies in STI, b) STI policy in the public sector; c) STI public policy towards the private sector; d) Human Resources in Science and Technology (HRST). The typology enables 1) to compare the diverse instruments of public policies between countries; & 2) to analyze national cases in terms of their correspondence to different models of state intervention in STI suggested in the literature.

2008S00460

Gorodzeisky, Anastasia & Semyonov, Moshe (Department of Sociology, Tel Aviv University, Israel, 69978 [tel: 972777172001; e-mail: anast@post.tau.ac.il]), **Terms of Exclusion: Public Views toward Admission and Allocation of Rights to Immigrants in European Countries,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper contends that exclusionary views toward out-group populations are formed along two dimensions: exclusion from the country & exclusion from equal rights. Data obtained from the European Social Survey (for twenty-one countries) reveal that objection to the admission of foreigners to the country is more pronounced than objection to the allocation of 'equal rights'. The data further suggest that objection to admission can be directed either at all non-nationals or only at ethnic & racial minorities. 'Total exclusionists' (i.e. support exclusion of all non- nationals) are more likely to support the denial of foreigners from equal rights than 'racial exclusionists' (i.e. support only exclusion of ethnic minorities). Multilevel analyses show that support for exclusion is also influenced by socio-economic characteristics of individuals (e.g. education, political orientation) & characteristics of their countries (e.g. size of the non-European population). The findings are discussed in light of sociological theory.

2008S00461

Goroshko, Olena Igorivna (National Technical U, Kharkiv Polytechnic Instit, 22 Frunze ST., Kharkiv, 61002, Ukraine [tel: 380577076170; fax: 380577191132; e-mail: olenaULgoroshko@yahoo.com]), **Structural Characteristics of Russian and English CMC,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The established lingua franca of Internet is English & this is triggered discussion about the Digital Divide. Developed English-speaking nations dominate in Internet business activity & enjoy a huge advantage in international business over undeveloped countries where English skills are rare (Deneke 2007: 5). However, despite the dominance of English the Net has justly been specified as a global phenomenon that permits people from all over the world to take advantage of previously inaccessible information. Thus there are two opposing trends in language use on the Net: an increasing number of people from around the world use the Net in English (not as their mother tongue) thereby further establishing it as the lingua franca & this fact greatly influences the other languages. Secondly, languages other than English penetrating the Web, reflecting the "demographic speed" from its base in the US to the rest of the world, & the globalisation of business (Warschauer 2002: 65; Deneke 2007: 6). Currently one can claim not only about Digital Divide but Digital Under- or Non-researched concerning language diversity on the web. Also one can argue about great impact of English on other languages used on the web & especially within business context. Hence the structural characteristics of CMC in Russian & English blogging have been selected for this research. The latest CMC research focuses on the power of blogs in shaping a corporation's reputation & the ensuing habit of many corporations to monitor millions of web logs in order to be able to respond to customer complaints before the traditional media pick up the issue. Blogs have possessed a huge popularity for the last five years. Blogging becomes more & more popular not only in English -- but in Russian-speaking Internet. The CMC findings also indicate that the Russian network of blogging is healthy & growing constantly (Herring et al, 2007). The design of proposed comparative case study: the blog sample for study is formed through the Blogs.Yandex.ru Service & the Technorati Service (http://www.technorati.com) using the key search words business blog. Then first five blogs in Russian & five blogs in English are selected. The main prerequisites are the Russian & English Languages, "fresh update" & linkage with the corporate CMC. Inherent characteristics of the Internet affecting language -- lexical innovations, spelling, typology & punctuation of CMC and also features constituting the blogging as a separate digital genre are under review in comparative perspective. The principal differences & similarities in CMC functioning through blogging in two languages are discussed.

2008S00462

Gorshkov, Mikhail K. (Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia, 117218 [tel: +74957190940; fax +74957190740; e-mail: tiourina@rol.ru]), **National Identity of Russians: International Aspect,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Paper is based on the results obtained in the course of a number of All-Russian sociological surveys conducted by the Institute of Sociology (RAS), aimed at studying of peculiarities and characteristics of Russians' material & economical self-identification, self-appraisal of their own social status, analysis of vital aspirations' structure. Much prominence was given by the researchers to place & role of democratic values in national self-consciousness as well as to foreign-policy and socio-cultural aspects of Russians' European identity. Particularly they succeeded in analysis of

main reasons which, according to respondents' opinion, interfere with the development of well-wishing constructive relations between Russia & EU states. Thus, one third of Russians is sure that the main factor, suppressing mutual convergence, is EU striving for dictating its own interpretation of democracy on other countries as well as NATO expansion to the East. Approximately one fifth of respondents referred also to EU reluctance to admit Russian business to European markets & Western countries' tendency to rewrite history of the Second World War. It's obvious that anti-Russian rhetoric so typical for a number of European mass media, attempts to force Russia to accept unacceptable rules of play in the field of power engineering, EU loyal attitude toward campaign for demolishing of Soviet monuments taking place in some East-European countries were not lost: if in the beginning of current decade it seemed to Russians that Russia & Europe were able to understand each other, subsequent trend of developments disappointed them soundly. Collectively experienced sense of disappointment with European policy became, evidently, a reason for revaluation of Russians' attitudes to Europe. At the same time we observe in Russian self-consciousness a kind of loss of interest in Europe and "European example". What is about hypothetic trends of Russia–EU countries integration? In 2002 number of so called "euro-optimists", those connecting future of our country with its entry into EU, exceeded number of "euro-sceptics"–those with quite opposite point of view–significantly (more than 50% & less than 30% correspondingly). Today 42% of total number of survey respondents are against integration with European Union, whereas 30% of them welcome such a prospect. In that way, data obtained in 2007 showed, that part of Russian "euro-sceptics" increased during the last five years almost half as much & exceeded part of those to be "euro-optimists". Though Russians are much more interested in EU that in CIS countries, part of respondents conceiving desire to entry EU (11%) turned to be somewhat less than part of those giving preference to hypothetic union between Russia, Belorussia, Ukraine & Kazakhstan (13%) & notably less than those wishing to live in a new united USSR (more than 18%). The most part of respondents (almost 40%) would like to live in their native country without any uniting. So, at present time Russians are rather moderate isolationists than adherents of integration with anybody, not excepting so attractive for many in personal way European countries. Nevertheless, in social-cultural context results of sociological surveys conducted by the Institute of Sociology, let us to speak about some dispositions of Russians towards convergence between Russia & Europe. In contrast to any other foreign-policy orientation this process doesn't cause undesirable psychological tension as well as significant spiritual gap in Russian society. In the long run "European way" could be accepted without any special internal resistance (but with either one or another reservations) by all basic social-demographic groups of Russian society. Of course, on conditions that this way will not bring Russians obvious & painful disappointments. And this depends not only on Russia, but also on partners of our country.

2008S00463

Goswami, Nirmali (Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India, 208016 [tel: +919415511227; fax: 05122597510; e-mail: nirmalig@iitk.ac.in]), **School and Language Identity: Legitimization and Resistance to Hindi in Banaras,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In the discourse of the nation state, school can be seen as an important institution of production, reproduction and legitimization of the official language. The state controlled system of schooling plays an important role in legitimizing the use of the official language in post colonial societies like India with a strong tradition of multilingualism. The three language formula was incorporated in the education policy of India to strike a balance between the multilingual social reality & the demands of the modern nation state. In the state of Uttar Pradesh, a standard version of Hindi is taught in the schools as the regional language of the state. But there are several other varieties of Hindi widely used in the region. The study seeks to examine the processes through which an official language is legitimized & other varieties are marginalized in the school setting. It is based on ethnographic field material consisting of interviews and observations from a Hindi medium school in Banaras. Teachers, school management, students, & their parents were interviewed, and routines & rituals of the school were examined to understand the discourse & practice of official language Hindi & its relation with Banarasi & other local varieties, in & outside the school. It was found that the practice of such local varieties is controlled in the school setting & is devalued against the school Hindi. The school Hindi, in some cases, has also succeeded in making inroads into the families. But the local varieties also had their own space for expression within the school in informal situations. These varieties continue to survive in the popular culture of the city of Banaras. Therefore, the school plays an

important role in actively promoting the use of official version of Hindi & marginalization of the other varieties but at the same time it has not completely succeeded in altering the linguistic practices of the school community in all the domains. The discussion brings to light the conflict of the centralizing tendencies of the project of the nation state with the regional and local identities in post colonial societies.

2008S00464

Gottschall, Karin & Shire, Karen (Bremen University ZES, Parkallee 39, 28209 Bremen, Germany [tel: 0421 218 0422; fax: 0421 218 9567; e-mail: k.gottschall@zes.uni-bremen.de]), **Gender and Skill Specificity in the Varieties of Capitalism,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper engages in a critique of the skill specificity approach to explaining gender-based discrimination in employment, especially in the German model of skills, employment & protection. The distinction between general & specific skill systems (Estevez-Abe, Iversen & Soskice 2001), corresponding to liberal and coordinated varieties of capitalism, narrows the link between educational institutions to general schooling versus firm-based vocational training. The implication of this narrowed view is a focus on male-dominated manufacturing industries, where the tradition of protected male employment is depicted as a rational preference of managers, seeking to avoid loss of returns on skill investments. The "past" gendered constellation of service training & employment, & the "present" shift toward higher education & professionalized labor markets suggests the need for a broader perspective on educational institutions, but also on social actors & practices in organizations & occupational fields, for explaining gender dynamics in the context of the shift to knowledge-based economies. Drawing on evidence from our research on gender & employment in knowledge-based services in Germany, we find that the traditional social institutions of the German manufacturing model of skill formation & employment are casting a long shadow over those segments of knowledge-intensive services with a legacy of industrial employment, as evidenced by continuities in the male dominance of ICT employment and continuation of a male breadwinner model of gender relations in this sector. The cultural industries, less imprinted by the mainstream German model, are 'pioneers' in the sense of having a more gender equal workforce supported by dual earner household constellations. However, employment contracts & protections in ICT & the cultural industries contrast sharply in relation to income-levels & social security. Drawing on Bourdieu (1984), ICT workers are able to accumulate not only cultural, but also financial & social capital, while cultural workers struggle to transform their cultural capital into economic & social capital. These social differences characterize the heterogeneous development of high-qualified knowledge-intensive service employment.

2008S00465

Goudsblom, Johan (Amsterdam School of Social Science Research, University of Amsterdam, Kloveniersburgwal 48 [tel: 0031-20-6717123; e-mail: j.goudsblom@uva.nl]), **Why Fire?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Fire is an unfamiliar subject in the social sciences. This is strange, in view of its great importance (a) in the early development of human societies (differentiation of behaviour & power vis-à-vis other animals); (b) throughout human history (rise of agriculture, metallurgy, modern industry); (c) in the contemporary world (far reaching dependency on fuel, resulting in geopolitical tensions & environmental problems). Studying the role of fire in human society widens the scope of sociological research & theory. It alerts us to the ecological dimension of human life & points to promising links with evolutionary biology, animal ethnology, palaeoanthropology, archaeology & history as well as adjacent disciplines in the social & behavioural sciences. My own research on changes & continuities in the human relationships with fire stems from my interest in Elias's theory of the civilizing process. Here too, the fire connection raises new problems, relating to patterns of convergence & divergence in social & cultural development.

2008S00466

Gourhant, Virginie (University Lyon 2 / CREA, Faculté d'anthropologie et de sociologie, 5 avenue Pierre Mendès France, 69676 BRON cedex. [tel: +33 6 81 62 29 20; e-mail: Virginie. Gourhant@univ-lyon2.fr]), **For an Ethnography of Cyberspace: Northern-Irish Nationalism at the Time of Numerical Communication,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)

¶ This paper is dedicated to the observation of virtualization of northern-Irish nationalism. It is necessary here to question the new forms of adhe-

sion to the nationalism: the process of attribution & definition of the identities seem not to be pertinent anymore in virtual space. The displacement of part of the activism on the Internet also implies weakens the reference to territory, as virtuality would create deterritorialized localities. Three types of virtual supports were observed for this research: bulletin boards, militant websites, & video sharing. These sites show that virtual space becomes a space for reflection & dialogue based on equality & freedom of expression, an alternative public sphere (Nancy Fraser). This fundamental characteristic of numerical space is particularly important for the militants: it guarantees at the same time anonymity of the people, & extreme visibility of the speeches & the claims. Nevertheless, we do not propose to move ethnographic terrain to an exclusively virtual space, but would like to contribute to think of new tools & objects for research, intending to enrich the terrain observations & to adapt our views to reality & the topicality of the practices.

2008S00467

Gouveia, Andréa B. & Ferraz, Marcos A. S. (Universidade Federal do Paranà, General Carneiro 460, Curitiba PR, 80060-150 [tel: 55 41 33605380; e-mail: andreabg@ufpr.br]), **Education Public Policy and Teaching Syndicalism at Curitiba Metropolitan Area,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (POR)

¶ The Brazilian education polices, in the 90s, were guided by the decentralization & resource optimization, elements who agree with purposes of education reforms for that decade around the world. However, in specifically Brazilian case, this perspective met with a political culture that had talked of significant local political powers. This encounter increased the learning municipalization, was building a uniform institutional model of financing, & was making the social control of education resources in the teaching syndical agenda. Curiously, in the moment of advance of police by conflict localization, that any researchers can be analyses how annulment of politics, despised to spaces every time less visible, the action of civil servants in councils of public polices fiscalization can produce scenery of democratic invention. Whereas, the political-sociological meaning of what is happening can be the redefinition of models of laborite fight in civil servants. It can be processing, thus, the opening for a social contractually among unequal actors that breaks the authoritarian tradition at Brazil. This article is result of research in progress & analyses the organization of teachers in Curitiba Metropolitan Area in front of new agenda. Therefore, examine quantitative data about the syndical profile in the Area & qualitative data collected through interviews with local syndicalists. The characterization of the model of the turn the fight public & resolution of the conflict building around the control of education public police conducted the data analyses.

2008S00468

Gouvias, Dionyssios (Department of Pre-School Education and Educational Design, University of the Aegean, 1 Democrateas Ave., 851 00 Rhodes, Greece [tel: +30-22410-99147; fax: +30-22410-27785; e-mail: dgouvias@rhodes.aegean.gr]), **Accountability in the Greek Academia. An Erosion of University Autonomy or a High-Stakes Policy-Making Instrument?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ One of the main aims of the so-called 'Common European Higher Education Area' is the creation of a European framework for Higher Education qualifications & a network of 'quality assurance agencies'. In the light of the above processes, in Greece, the autonomy of the (public) Higher Education sector in matters of administrative regulations, study structures, assessment of students & teachers, financial provisions etc., is being challenged by an increasing interventionist State. Especially, recent legislation on 'quality assurance in HE' & 'HE economic planning' is being increasingly linked to the future funding of HE. The new role assumed by the State includes–among other things–the enforcement of 'fiscal discipline' in Higher Education & the introduction of a series of very 'restrictive' auditory operations, according to which, the final evaluation of 'products' (or 'outputs') of HE institutes will determine the scope & targets of the corresponding funding of education. This paper examines how a 'high-stakes accountability system' that potentially 'rewards' or 'punishes' HE institutes for being 'good' or 'bad', according to pre-determined & nationally-standardized criteria of 'efficiency' and/or 'effectiveness', raise issues, not only about the validity and reliability of such an endeavor, but also about the power-balance between the State & the government, on the one hand, & the–hitherto highly autonomous–academia, on the other. This analysis also stresses issues of globalization of educational policy-making & of homogenization of assessment practices in HE, and how these developments might relate to wider tendencies in economic globalization.

2008S00469

Goyal, Radhey S. (Indian Instit Health Management Research, Sanganer, Jaipur-302011, India [tel: 91-141-2791431; fax: 91-141-2792138; e-mail: rsgoyal@iihmr.org]), **Leisure, Pleasure, Travel and HIV: A Case Study from India,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ It has been noted that being away from home, family or community dilutes the societal hold for normative behaviour & increases the possibilities of the adoption of unsafe & multi-partner sex relationships. At times, opportunities for casual sex away from home are instrumental in promoting tourism. Limited access to preventive care, cultural & language differences and, above all an attitude for pleasure, substantially increase the risk of HIV among these people. Tendency to hide such relationships (from family or society) further adds to their vulnerability. Short-term travelers serve as a "bridge" between the high risk & low risk segments of population & create possibilities for widespread diffusion of HIV. In India, a large number of people remain away from home for short durations for leisure, pleasure or work. In the programmed interventions to combat the spread of HIV, relatively less attention is paid to this section of population. One of the reasons is limited understanding about the mobility pattern of the people, level of risk behaviour among them, type of interventions possible, opportunities for interventions etc. This paper share the findings of an exploratory research carried out in a tourist-cum-business city (Udaipur in Rajasthan, India) to assess the level of risk behaviour among short-term travelers & identify the opportunities for intervention to reduce their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. It is based on interactions with; travelers staying in hotels & lodges; employees of hotels & lodges; sex workers, tour operators; taxi/auto drivers; NGOs working with sex workers. The study shows that the casual sex is relatively high among business travelers than other tourists. Most of the travelers approach sex workers for seeking sex (in India, though the sex trade is illegal, it is present & flourishing almost everywhere) and have unsafe encounters (use of condom is less than 15 percent). The study recommends several strategies to reduce vulnerability of pleasure travelers to HIV/AIDS.

2008S00470

Grabka, Markus, Frick, Joachim R. & Sierminska, Eva (SOEP / DIW Berlin [tel: 30-89789-339; fax: 30-89789-109; e-mail: mgrabka@diw.de]), **Examining the Gender Wealth Gap in Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper challenges the standard assumption of pooling & equal sharing of economic outcomes within households based on individual level wealth data from the German SOEP. We find a significant gender wealth gap of about 50000 euros for persons in couples. Decomposition analyses reveal that this gap is mostly driven by gender-specific differences in characteristics, especially income and labor market experience. This holds only for the upper part of the distribution as shown with non-parametric decompositions while differences among the less wealthy appear to be mostly driven by the way in which women transform their characteristics into wealth.

2008S00471

Gradskova, Yulia (Södertörn University College, 14189 Huddinge, Sweden [tel: 46-8-6084682; e-mail: ioulia.gradskova@sh.se]), **Album Stories and Oral History: Using Family Photographs for Studies of the Soviet Femininities,** *International Sociological Association,* (ENG)

¶ The presentation is part of the study on the production of femininity through practices of maternity & beauty. The study is based on 21 interviews with women born 1919-1947 living in Moscow, Saratov and Ufa (Russian Federation), most of the interviews included display of the photographs from family albums. Analyzing photographs I combined looking at them as on "historical evidences" with proposed by M. Emmison & Ph. Smith approach to visual sources: I paid attention to a context in which images were presented, how did people relate to a particular image & to composition of different genres in the family albums. Display of the photographs together with oral stories helped me to explore contradictory character of the Soviet normativities of femininity. I am going to show how visual images were used by my informants in the process of interview for construction of the desirable self-presentation. I will also show how family photographs could be seen as "telling own stories" that sometimes were contradictory to how my informants intended to use them.

2008S00472

Grams, Diane (Tulane University, 220 Newcomb Hall, Ste 217c, New Orleans, LA 70118-5698 [tel: 011-504-862-3005; fax: 011-

504-865-5544; e-mail: dgrams@tulane.edu]), **Agency and Resistance in Parading Culture of New Orleans,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Recent efforts to suppress localized parading by the black working class in New Orleans recalls nineteenth-century efforts in France to constrain local festivals as a means to centralize cultural power. On 75 days other than Fat Tuesday, parades staged by Mardi Gras Indians (members of fictive Indian nations) & second liners (members of Social Aid & Pleasure Clubs) have created two distinct traditions of body adornment, dance, & music: one builds off of Native American tradition, the other, jazz funerals performed by neighborhood-based mutual aid societies. Ethnographic investigation over nine months in post-Katrina New Orleans, revealed how both traditions provide opportunities for individual agency: for black Indians, who annually create new, elaborate costumes of beads & feathers, this agency is embedded in the act of masking & parading without a permit; for second-liners, whose planned parades are designed to enable a swelling crowd of "second liners," agency is embedded in the exuberance of the dance & the swelling crowd. Pressure for economic recovery has meant authorities sought to streamline cultural expression into attractions tied directly to a tourist economy, yet local parading that has continued as a form of resistance, has also rebuilt communities & meaning in local culture.

2008S00473

Greenstein, Ran (Sociology, University of the Witwatersrand [tel: 27-11-7174455; fax: 27-11-7261692; e-mail: ran.greenstein@wits.ac.za]), **Development Paradigms, Alternative Modernity and Political Conflict: The Case of Post-Apartheid South Africa,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper uses the notion of alternative modernity to argue that post-apartheid political debates in South Africa largely revolve around different understandings of the meanings of modernity and development. These debates are linked to social interests (organized around class & race) but cannot be explained entirely by them. There is an independent dimension, which involves theory and discourse, that plays an important role in shaping the various positions in the debate, & also affects their outcomes. The paper will use the ruling party's online weekly publication ANC Today, and internal discussion documents, as empirical materials for outlining the various perspectives in the party, & examine how the positions advanced in them are reflected in state policies. It will also explore how these party & state positions have been challenged by alternative views (advanced by unions, civil society organizations & critical intellectuals, as well dissident views from within the party).

2008S00474

Greve, Arent & Leung, Kenneth (Department of Strategy and Management, Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration [e-mail:]), **Will Chinese Students Return? Factors in Decisions,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Studies on return migrants employ rational choice models. Individuals compare the returns to their labor in their countries of origin and destination. This approach assumes that people have complete information. Our socio-economic approach uses a neo-institutionalist framework that links variations in returnees' integration with the structures of the society. We analyze factors affecting labor force integration into economic factors, social relations, & identities that contribute to returns to Hong Kong or China versus remaining in Toronto. Following the rational choice approach, we explore the students' fields of study & comparative demand in the two locales. We notice that perceptions of labor market demand is affected by rumors & social relations. We study parents' location & the student's obligations to kin. There is also an influence from a partner & the partner's own return plans as well as obligations to kin. Social networks that the student has to diverse jobs also exert influence. Finally, the identities include: the feeling of home. Through interviews with just graduated students in Toronto, Canada, 2007, we explore the factors leading to return migration among Hong Kong & PRC Chinese.

2008S00475

Grisotti, Màrcia, Guivant, Jùlia S. & Raud, Cécile (Federal University of Santa Catarina, Florianopolis, Brasil 88050005 [tel: (48) 32351647; e-mail: grisotti@fastlane.com.br]), **Health Claims for Functional Foods: National Regulations and the Global Market,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Functional foods represent one of the food sectors with more significant growth in global markets. Specialists warn that there is little understanding concerning the conditions functional foods are being consumed; if the target groups are actually reached, and if educational programs targeted to consumers & aimed at the adoption of health policies, should be recommended. At the same time, not always governmental regulations are clear about how they should be labeled & proved the health claims. In this article we analyze the challenges that functional foods bring to sociological risk analysis because they represent a controversial issue situated between the food-and-drug boundaries. Different points of view involved in the controversy are identified: medical, epidemiological & nutritional; including also social actors, as the food industry, consumers & scientists. Finally, after contextualizing their development in relation to the global healthy food markets, we focus in an international comparative perspective of the regulations concerning their technical definition.

2008S00476

Grobbelaar, Janis & Schoeman, Maxi (Department of Sociology, University of Pretoria, Lynnwood Road, 0002 [tel: +27 12 420 2330; fax: +27 12 420 2873; e-mail: janis.grobbelaar@up.ac.za]), **Truth Commissioning and Questions of Inclusion and Exclusion: The South African Case,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ South Africa's 1994 negotiated settlement project towards sustainable democracy raised, & continues fifteen years on, to generate enormous challenges with regard to the necessary broadening of the societal centre & the building of national unity in a historically deeply divided society. Truth Commissioning was one of the elements constitutionally embedded at the time–so as to ease the move toward an inclusive, open society & citizenship. This paper considers truth commissioning as a tool in the move towards peace & security in South Africa.

2008S00477

Gross, Christiane & Jungbauer-Gans, Monika (Institute of Social Sciences, University of Kiel, Germany, Westring 400, 24098 [tel: 0049 431 880 4373; e-mail: cgross@soziologie.uni-kiel.de]), **Women in Science–Aliens No More?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The social mechanisms of gender discrimination have been described in varies metaphors: e.g. glass ceilings, hurdles & thresholds. This paper focuses on answering the following three questions: (a) Which of these mechanisms resembles the best description of the empirical situation of women in academia? (b) How has the situation changed over time? (c) And which theory yields the most evident explanation? Beginning with the last question we discuss the adaptability of different approaches to explain gender discrimination in the academic workplace: approaches derived from rational choice theory (human capital theory, statistical & taste based discrimination, new home economics), social capital theories and Bourdieu4s social reproduction theory. The empirical test uses data derived from a sample of German academics, who passed their "Habilitation" between 1985-2005 in one of three different subjects (sociology, mathematics or law). This event history data provides evidence of gender based discrimination in different academic environments having different sex ratios & varying possibilities to negotiate the value of scientific performance (depending on the level of standardization). We do not only examine direct discrimination concerning the occupational career of professors, but also focus on indirect discrimination mechanisms regarding different forms of social capital & social support. Which mechanisms best explain the empirical situation & how they vary over time will be analyzed.

2008S00478

Gross, Matthias & Bleicher, Alena (Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research–UFZ, Permoserstr. 15, 04318 Leipzig, Germany [tel: 49 (0) 341-235 1746; fax: 49 (0) 341-235 1836; e-mail: matthias.gross@ufz.de]), **Experimental Governance: Coping with Ignorance in the Remediation of Contaminated Land,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Implementing new technology into real world contexts is always limited by ignorance. This presentation discusses the continuous coping with ignorance in the remediation of areas with multiple contaminant sources & plumes related to industrial activities. Among other reasons, the pressure to restore or remediate these so called megasites with large-scale technical devices is augmented because the "Water Framework Directive" of the European Union aims at prevention & control of groundwater pollution in order to ensure good groundwater chemical status until 2015. Using examples from a major remediation program for regionally contaminated aquifers in eastern Germany as a touchstone, this presentation will discuss processes of restoring these sites with a special focus on the acknowledgement of ignorance & an openness to surprising events by the actors

involved. Like the experimenters in a laboratory, the heterogeneous actors involved in the remediation of contaminated land understand surprising events in the process of remediation as the norm & not as failures. It is concluded that in these processes a clear acknowledgement & communication about the limits of knowing among the actors involved need to be viewed as an important part of the process of successful "experimental governance," which comprises a fine tuned structure of alternate phases that combine scientific knowledge production & technical application.

2008S00479
Grossman, Ronit & Enoch, Yael (Open University of Israel, Ravoutski Str. 108, Raanana [tel: +97297781720; fax: +9729778660; e-mail: yaelen@openu.ac.il]), **"Cosmopolitans" and "Provincials": Comparing On-line Diaries of Israeli and Danish Travelers to India,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ India is an attractive tourist destination for many Western travelers. For some of them this journey takes on a special significance and they choose to share their personal experience with a wider audience by posting their travel journal on the Internet in the format of a weblog. Many of these diaries are updated frequently during the trip, sometimes even on a daily basis. By processing their experience through writing a diary the travelers deconstruct and reconstruct both "India" & their own nation as well as the relationship between them. By posting the diaries on the Internet they in fact create a new "touristic space" which enables others, i.e. people who visit the site, to take part in the creation or re-creation of images relating to India. The modern technologies (e.g. the Internet) redefine the time-space relationship & enable travelers to retain daily contact with their "home", to be at the same time away & in touch, experiencing & longing for an experience, taking the "local" into what was intended to be an experience of the "global." (see for example Bauman, 1998; Benedikt, 1995). Thus India & the home country are entities that can be seen as states of mind which are discussed & elaborated in the travel journals. These states of mind can be seen as co-productions created by the journal writers together with their audience, real or imagined. By analyzing diaries written by travelers from different nations we intend to examine how the experience of a different culture (India) is interpreted by people from different backgrounds. Hannerz (1996, 2007) distinguishes between "cosmopolitans" who are always willing to engage with cultural Other, whereas "metropolitan locals" or "provincials" mostly remain rooted in their own culture. Though clearly both types of tourists can be found among the diary writers from different nationalities, the question remains whether one or the other type can be considered as a dominant characteristic of the touristic discourse constructed by the writers from the particular nations (Israelis & Danes).

2008S00480
Grybovych, Oksana & Hafermann, Delmar (University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls 50614 [tel: 319-273-6819; e-mail: oksana.grybovych@uni.edu]), **Promises and Perils of Deliberative Democracy: A Case of Community Based Planning,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Thomas Jefferson once said that there is no other depository of the ultimate powers of the society but the people themselves, hence that the role of the government is to provide the necessary tools to enable an informed public process of decision making. Centuries later, arguments in support of grass-roots democratic governance and inclusive & dialogic participatory process of learning and shared decision making are not uncommon encounters in academic literature & increasingly so, practice. Decades after Jurgen Habermas & John Dryzek spoke of communicative rationality and discursive democracy, we still find ourselves lingering for an ideal of Aristotle's citizenship & holding on to the promises of public participation in decision making. One of the latest developments in the field of citizen participation, & perhaps the one that has stirred most passions & emotions, has been the one of deliberative democracy. In broad terms, it is often referred to as a process encompassing democratic reforms that elicit extensive public participation, & distinguished from already existing participatory models by the breadth & quality of participation. As such, deliberative democracy appears to address weaknesses of existing forms of public participation, & brings with it a promise of reinventing public involvement in practice. This study attempts to answer the question whether promises of deliberative democracy could indeed be applied in practice. To that end, a case of participatory community planning process is examined in order to outline the main promises & perils of this new emerging international philosophy of governance. An in-depth understanding of the practical implications of public decision making processes holds a practical promise

of enlightening & informing planners and decision makers of potential pitfalls & contextual complexities of these value-based processes.

2008S00481
Guadarrama, Rocío, Solís, Marlene & Hernández, Luis (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Iztapalapa, San Rafael Atlixco 186, Col. Vicentina, México, D.F. 09340 [tel: 52 55 58044791; fax: 52 55 58044791; e-mail: rgo@xanum.uam.mx]), **Global Chains, Regional Markets, and Labour and Gender Construction of Identity in Mexico and Central America,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The purpose of this report is to analyze the effects differentiated of September 11th on Mexican & Central American clothing maquila industry, through the study of trajectories of feminine work in this first decade of the XXI century. With this purpose we analyze three qualitative samples of women working in maquila companies in Tijuana, frontier industrial & tertiary sector city in the north of Mexico; the semi-urban & semi-rural area of Tehuacàn, Puebla, in the center of this country; & San Jose, principal pole of services & industrial plants of Costa Rica. To deepen in this labour market dynamics, we suppose that the exit of garment factories from these studied localities, we could observe a new pattern in the labour careers orientation of women working in these regions. For example, a diversification of their trajectories within & outside of maquila industry, its concentration in the lower links of that chain, like the family workshops, or in fact, their exit of this market. On this subject, we consider also the demonstration of these changes in their labour & gender identities.

2008S00482
Guc, Ayse (Philosophy and Religious Studies, Uludag University, Bursa, Turkey, 16134 [tel: +905356346848; fax: +902242475795; e-mail: ayseguc@gmail.com]), **A New Intellectual Muslim Women Literature: Toward a Muslim Feminist Theology,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ While feminist discourse became systematized in the 19th century, the Islamic culture felt the effects of it at the same time. The period, the nineteenth century, in which the Islamic women were influenced can be named as the period of passive influence. Towards the end of this century, Muslim woman intellectuals began to discuss the woman question in the Muslim world with a specific interest in western feminism. This period can be named as the period of conscious influence. This second process enables us to talk about literature on various issues of the woman question by intellectual Muslim women. Consequently a new women discourse in the Islamic culture indirectly affected by feminist discourse has appeared. This discourse is named Islamic feminism & the intellectual Muslim women who argue women's situation within the religion & tradition are named Islamic feminist. The analysis considers similarities between western feminist theology and Islamic woman literature. While doing so, it focuses on three points; the analysis of situation, the criticism of tradition, and the necessity to re-read sacred texts. Firstly, there is the analysis on approaches of patriarchy & gender in the religion and tradition in this new woman literature. Secondly, intellectual Muslim women mostly hold the tradition responsible for the misogyny in the Muslim world. Lastly, they believe that it is necessary to reinterpret the religious texts with a woman-sensitive viewpoint. The final point is especially important because it enables us to talk about a feminist theology that has appeared in the world of Islamic thought. The study also indicates that the influence of feminist discourse on woman writers is very limited in scope and that the Islamic woman writers saw feminism as only a source & a tool for a critical viewpoint about the women question.

2008S00483
Guerrero, Sandra (Sandra Guerrero; College of Arts and Sciences, Zayed University, P.O. Box 4783, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates [tel: 971 2 4453300; fax: 971 2 4434847; e-mail: Sandra.Guerrero@zu.ac.ae]), **The Future of Urban Landscapes: A Comparison of Latin American and Middle Eastern Cities,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ By comparing/contrasting relevant features of the contemporary urban form of Latin American & Middle Eastern cities, this paper attempts to anticipate their future built environments. While both regions seem to follow the American model of urban development, there are however, specific factors that determine their respective growth. Along with dramatic demographic change, Gulf cities vying to attract international tourism, are characterized by significant and rapid transformations through government sponsored mega projects involving "starchitects," & stern competitions for the more whimsical building, largest shopping mall or colossal entertainment park. Dubai signals the appearance of a new, emulated or rejected

paradigm, based on specialized city-clusters & where luxurious gated communities built on reclaimed land coexist with crowded labor camps located deeper in the desert. By contrast Latin America's tendency is towards urban-urban migration, with a slower pace of rural-urban migration. Sharp socioeconomic contrasts are reflected in socio-spatial segregation characterized by the upper classes' marked preference for gated communities. Other features include suburban sprawl encompassing hinterlands, gentrification, urban renewal, consolidation, upgrading of squatter settlements, proliferation of shopping malls & informal economic practices. Despite Americanization tendencies for both, demographics, urban planning & economic resources will continue to shape cities in these regions differently.

2008S00484
Guillaume, Cécile & Pochic, Sophie (Université de Lille 1, Villeneuve d'Asq, France, 59653 [tel: 0i 43 74 13 75; e-mail: cecile. guillaume@lise.cnrs.fr]), **L'Impossible Défense des Intérêts des Salariés dans les Pays de l'Est? Le Cas du Syndicalisme Hongrois** (The Impossible Defense of Workers Interests in East European Countries? The Case of Hungarian Unionism), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)
¶ This paper reports a comparative study of contemporary forms of union engagement in Hungary, France, & England. Based on observation of a training session for youth & more than 50 interviews conducted with Hungarian union labor organizers (men & women, younger & older) of different levels of responsibility in the MSZOSZ, successor to the communist union SZOT, the authors analyze the domains of union action. Is this former union of a communist country, traditionally seen as serving management, really defending workers' interests in an economic context marked by successive waves of privatization & restructuration (most often managed by foreign actors)? Taking into account the specificities of the system of professional relations in Hungary (recent & conflictual union pluralism, a deficit of institutional recognition, & rapid decline of membership), the authors show how unionism seeks to renew itself by training the few young organizers, investing in new spaces of representation (eg, enterprise committees), & modernizing its practices with the support of other European unions (English & French), all while continuing to retain the support of the aging elites. We emphasize the generational differences, all in underlining the central role of the economic changes that Hungary has undergone since the 1980s in the acquisition & development of "new" union practices, for the young as well as the old.

2008S00485
Guìzar, Francisco (Centro de Investigación en Ciencias Agropecuarias, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México, Toluca, 50120 [tel: +52 722 2965552; e-mail: fguizarv@gmail.com]), **Los recursos naturales y los pueblos indígenas: un análisis desde la sociología del derecho ambiental** (Natural Resources and Indigenous Peoples: An Analysis Based on the Sociology of Environmental Rights), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)
¶ In Mexico, as in other nations rich in biodiversity & cultural plurality, the territories held by indigenous peoples have natural resources coveted by transnational enterprises. This represents a problem that is analyzed on several levels: for the indigenes it means a threat to their patrimony & their socio-cultural survival; for the society around them, it implies an attack on the conservation of entire ecosystems, important for the maintenance of the global ecological equilibrium. The challenge is to safeguard the resources but also to improve the miserable conditions in which the better part of the indigenous population live. The regional, national, & global implications are analyzed based on a study of some specific cases in different regions of Mexico, & the situation of the indigenous peoples is investigated from a legal standpoint with regard to their access to & management of the natural resources that are on their lands. Also analyzed are factors of other fundamental social spheres, such as politics & state repression, in elaborating a scientific methodological proposal for studying the articulation of juridical, environmental, & multicultural issues.

2008S00486
Guliyev, Rufat M. (Azerbaijan Academy of Public Administration, Baku, Az1102 [tel: +99412 4302960; fax: +99412 4978330; e-mail: azsocas@azdata.net]), **Court Reform in the Mirror of Public Opinion,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Reform of the judicial system is a necessary condition for the successful realization of the program of the economical changes. One of the reasons for the judicial power not to be able fully satisfy demand for the services

is the fact that this demand is artificially lowered because of the distrust of the population to the judicial system. The other reason that lowers demand for the judicial services is lack of economical 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. Study of the opinions of enterprise managers, representatives of the general population & judges & employees of the court machinery, analysis of their judgments & proposals allowed to reveal the most relevant problems related to the work of courts & render of the judicial services, to determine the paths for extension of population's & business sector's access to the judicial services, which will help to further improve the judicial system & will become a cause of the more effective implementation of the goals of the judicial reform in Azerbaijan.

2008S00487
Gultekin, Mehmet Nuri (Sociology, University of Gaziantep, Turkey [tel: +90 533 206 73 16; e-mail: mngultekin@hotmail. com]), **Talking About the Tabu: Women Who Are Under the Pressure of "Honor", Crime and Traditional Identity,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper will try to discuss the social status of women, who live in Eastern & South-eastern regions of Turkey. The data will be drawn from local & international newspaper articles that cover the practice of 'honor killings'. Academics, journalists, human rights activists & many politicians discuss different dimensions of honor killings. There is also overriding public interest in honor killings. Indeed, a number of television serials, films have also been made, & novels have also been written. However, this issue should be analysed in relation to cultural, religious, and traditional practices. We need to theorize, clarify, & discuss traditional attitudes towards virginity, marriage, & female body. These are dark & buried sides of the "honor" crimes that nobody wants to speak about. Additionally, male attitudes & behaviours toward women's bodies will be highlighted. The aim of this paper is to open a theoretical discussion on honor killings.

2008S00488
Gupta, Vandana (Department of Sociology, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, India, 302004 [tel: +91 141 2202064; e-mail: vandanaULrajsocio@yahoo.co.in]), **Patterns of Leisure among the Elderly in a Traditional Neighbourhood,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Ageing is a natural phenomenon, innate to all living organisms. In relation to humans, aging entails various problems at both individual & group levels, problems that are physical, social and psychological in nature. In most cases, aging entails a sudden to gradual, withdrawal from gainful, fulltime work, a situation of more leisure time than working time. It is a situation of internal turmoil & external alienation; a situation calling for societal attention & suitable remedies. Not so much, perhaps, in the form of provision from physical & monetary supports as, indeed, for meaningful, viable & sustained leisure utilization. This paper specifies findings of an empirical study conducted to observe and analyse the traditional approach, means & measures adopted for leisure time utilization by the aged. To this end, structured observations have been made in respect of a group of selected elderly persons in Purani Basti–a residential colony of the walled city of Jaipur, usually known to retain its traditional socio-cultural characteristics in vast measures.

2008S00489
Gupta, Vishesh Kumar (PG Dept of Sociological Studies and Research, MH(PG) College, Moradabad(UP) India 244001 [tel: 91+9412245301; e-mail: guptavishesh56@gmail.com]), **Leisure Time Sports and Social Distinction,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Our main concern in this empirical paper is to examine & analyse how social distinctions & how class differences produce varying effects on preferences or choices of leisure time sports activities. I have attempted here to discover the norms & values and other guiding principles behind leisure time sports activities among different groups & people. For the classification and analysis of data, I have selected some social characteristics, such as age, nature of habitation, education, occupation and socioeconomic strata with special emphasis on class values between spectator & participants. The data for the study were collected from a sample consisting of 100 respondents selected through stratified random sample from Brass city of Moradabad(UP)-India with varied occupational groups using properly the dependent variables & hypotheses. the study reveals that 30% of the respondents took to the leisure time sports to get free from daily

boredom & 50% to keep body fit. As for the social distinctions, it was observed that they exercised influence in determining the preferences of leisure time sports. The trend emerged from our data also showed that the concept of sports as relatively self-determined activity tended towards a consumer sovereignty model in opposition to the traditional consumer order.

2008S00490
Gutman, Yifat (Department of Sociology, New School for Social Research, 79 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003 [e-mail: gutmy472@newschool.edu]), **Local Spaces, Local Pasts and the Construction of the Future,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper suggests that new possibilities for social change emerge in local spaces through the recovery of the memory of an atrocious local past. More than just a setting for social action, the local space facilitates this recovery yet not through the fixation of memory in museums & memorials but through rupture of the everyday life scenery. This can be done by artists, as well as by other social actors (locals & outsiders) who are willing to use remains and knowledge of the past in order to perform parts of it in the present. Making present the absent other, the one(s) who lived in the local space in the past & is framed by the past, is an act that challenges the homogenizing voice of the national paradigm which is framing the present. From this local break with the Nation-State's connection between a certain collective past, present & future, a different understanding of the past emerges, followed by social action in the present for the creation of a new future.

2008S00491
Gutmann, Emanuel & Fisher, Netanel (Political Science, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel 91905 [tel: +9722 625 6677; fax: +9722 588 1333; e-mail: gutmann@mscc.huji.ac.il]), **Conversion as a State Function: The Case of Israel,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Israel's official way of dealing with conversions (of non-Jews into Jews) is unique in many ways, & mainly so because the quite unique compound of Jewish religion & nationhood as well as the very special interconnection between religion & the state as it has become established in Israel. This issue has developed into a very acute problem because of the ever-growing number of non-Jewish or doubtfully Jewish immigrants in recent years, so that conversion has become a central issue in Israeli-Jewish nation-building. Special conversion tribunals have been established by the state in order to accelerate the conversion procedure while sticking to the very fastidious procedures. Needless to say, all this has given rise to widespread public debate, with the ultra-orthodox side rejecting non-religious, that is to say state, intervention in what it considers to be strictly religious matters, & on the other side the liberal left which does not accept religious conversion as the necessary procedure for the change of national identity & the acquisition of a new citizenship.

2008S00492
Guzman-Concha, Cesar (University of Barcelona [tel: +34 687002833; e-mail: cesarguz@hotmail.com]), **Squatter Movement in Europe: Sources of Variation and Political Dynamic of the Mobilization,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The squatter movement is one of the actors in the urban arena in several European cities, playing a leading role in the contestation to large urban regeneration plans & local policies. It has been stated that there are different types of squatting, which in turn may represent diverse models of contestation. Where the movement was carried out during the last two decades (e.g. Spanish cities), its development has taken place along with the raise of housing prices & high rates of real estate's construction. Whereas, in European cities which saw the origins of this movement in the second half of the Seventies, (e.g. Amsterdam or Milan) it was part of a wider oppositional movement which carried out the most important cycle of protest of the XX century. Nevertheless, the bulk of the research on urban mobilization has been concentrated rather on well established & defined organizations. This paper aims to identify the set of variables proposed by the literature which favour or prevent the emergence of the squatter movement. It concludes that prevailing approaches pose inconveniences due to its normative concept of urban movements & because of the underestimation of their political nature, which have consequences on the empirical research.

2008S00493
Hackstaff, Karla B. (Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ, USA 86011 [tel: (928) 525-2680; fax: (928) 523-5925; e-mail: Karla.Hackstaff@nau.edu]), **Turning Points in US Family Lives: Why Genealogical Pursuits Beckon,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ A growing pursuit of family roots in the U.S. corresponds to significant changes in family structures & life cycles in the last four decades. These new postmodern family formations are wrought in the cauldron of a post-industrial, global economy affecting how people reproduce & advance identity & kinship claims unrecognized by legal, racial-ethnic, and/or religious orders. Given this context, what new or enduring "turning points" in family lives link to the genealogical quest? What does such activity represent & fulfill in life narratives? This paper explores the moments that motivate the doing of family genealogy among respondents. Based on preliminary theoretical sampling, I conducted a dozen in-depth interviews with genealogists who vary by family structure & experience, race-ethnicity, & religion. I suggest that motivations are generated by losses & de-recognition of identities. Everyday genealogists seek to narrate new family histories that connect them, virtually or otherwise, with the living & dead. Such narrations reveal key biographical turning points as well as the associated emotional, political, spiritual, and social conditions that enable people to reclaim identities. Plying their sociological imaginations, we might conceive of these genealogical projects as a way to contend with current trials, conflicts & uncertainties in family lives.

2008S00494
Hafford-Letchfield, Trish (Education Department, Faculty of Arts and Human Sciences, London South Bank University, 103 Borough Rd, SE1 0AA [tel: 0207 815 6875; e-mail: patricia.hafford@btinternet.com]), **Participation through Learning: A Study of Opportunities for Older People Using Social Care Services in the UK,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ People coming into contact with social care services in later life are primarily conceptualised as a challenge in the current social, economic & political environment. Likewise, the ageing process is commonly perceived as a time of difficulty & loss ultimately leading to increased dependency. Professionals working with older people in social care settings may therefore not see the transformative potential of learning for older people & the potential connections between learning in later life with independence, or as a tool for which older people can use to negotiate their needs for improved support & care. Shifting UK national policy in health & social care emphasises choice, independence & social inclusion through the promotion of a healthy, active lifestyle & user involvement. Participation is particularly emphasised as means of promoting choice & developing services based on Older Users' lived experiences. This paper will present findings from a research study using in-depth interviews with older social care users' to explore which concepts & theses in relation to 'participation' can provide a framework for the search of the meaning of learning in this context. Recommendations for ways of using learning opportunities in social care as a fundamental resource to promote participation of Older People will be considered.

2008S00495
Hagen, Målfrid Irene (Buskerud University College, Drammen, Norway [tel: +4797722296; e-mail: malfrid.hagen@hibu.no]), **The Meaning of Visual Art, Architecture and Design as Visual Representations of International Corporate Identity; A Comparative Study of Cultural Equalities and Differences in the Use and Experience of Art, Architecture and Design in French,, American and Japanese Corporations,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This is an explorative sociological study, carried out as a comparative case study within the headquarters of 2-3 companies in France, Japan & the US. The purpose is to reveal cultural equalities & differences in how art, architecture & design are used by the corporations, how these visual expressions are experienced by the employees, or how corporate people in general are affected by these expressions in the meaning of corporate affiliation & identity. Most large-scale corporations are significant living arenas for the exposing of art, architecture and design, & at the same time they are workspaces where a lot of people gather every day. They also participate in the global society & cultural exchange. By this study I also hope to learn more in general about how visual cultural expressions are valued in different countries as well as in the global society. The methodological approaches are photo-documentation, visual analysis, informal conversation with art curators, group interview of employees, & a comparative cross-case analysis of the findings.

2008S00496

Halley, Jeanne (Department of Music, University of Texas, San Antonio, One UTSA Circle, 78249-0655, USA [tel: 1-210-733-4670; e-mail: jeanne.halley7@gmail.com]), **The Construction of the Absence of French Baroque Music in the Teaching of the History of Music,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper attempts to point out some of the lacuna in the teaching of Baroque music directed toward undergraduate students in today's curricula. The current textbooks do not include French composers in spite of the important influence of French music in the European compositions of the period. This influence of form & genre is based on a choreographic component, the dance of the court of Louis XIV, which were utilized in the continents where European culture developed, & everywhere in Europe, as for example in the large orchestral pieces, the vocal works, & the famous Ciaccona by JS Bach. We examine the construction of this absence, through the results of European & American sociological studies that deploy the sociology of knowledge, & reception methodologies.

2008S00497

Halley, Jeffrey A. & Valdez, Avelardo (Department of Sociology, University of Texas, San Antonio, One UTSA Circle, 78249-0655 [tel: 1-210-458-2670; e-mail: jeffrey.halley@utsa.edu]), **A Sketch of a Theory of Rationalization and Resistance in Culture,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper sketches a theory of rationalization & resistance in culture. In so doing it examines the effects of global ideological, political, & economic forces on culture. Rationalization can be briefly defined as the trend, within the process of industrialization, in which the division of labor & social relationships become subordinate to the market in the search for profits. In this sense rationalization implies an emphasis on production, efficiency, & calculability supported by structures of bureaucracy & hierarchy, concerned with the management of functions & roles. This notion converges with that of exchange relations, that is, rationalization as reification. Yet cultural resistance to rationalization continually arises, & can be seen as a broad cultural process, generated by unfulfilled needs and interests. Three cases are outlined: the Dada art movement, Mexican-American arts organizations, & the wine world.

2008S00498

Hank, Karsten (MEA - University of Mannheim, Germany [e-mail: hank@mea.uni-mannheim.de]), **Introducing the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE),** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Setting the stage for the Symposium "Ageing in Europe: Longitudinal Findings from the Survey on Health, Ageing & Retirement in Europe (SHARE)", this presentation shall introduce the SHARE project and its potentials for social science research. SHARE provides a longitudinal infrastructure to help researchers understand better the individual & population ageing process: where we are, where we are heading to, & how we can influence the quality of life as we age–both as individuals & as societies. The first two waves of SHARE–collected in 2004-05 & 2006-07, respectively–provide data on the life circumstances of more than 30,000 individuals aged 50 and over in 14 European countries (including Israel), ranging from Scandinavia across Western & Central Europe to the Mediterranean. SHARE has made great efforts to deliver truly comparable data, so we can reliably study how differences in cultures, living conditions & policy approaches shape the life of Europeans just before & after retirement. The presentation first describes the SHARE data. In order to demonstrate its value, it then presents highlights from the various research areas covered by SHARE.

2008S00499

Hansen, Jens Arnholtz & Hansen, Nana Wesley (FAOS, Department of Sociology, University of Copenhagen [tel: 004527571577; e-mail: jh@faos.dk]), **Organizing Migrant Workers–Positive Action vs. Negative Incentives,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Organizing migrant workers is high on the agenda of Danish trade unions. During the last couple of years Denmark has experienced an explosive increase in the inflow of foreign workers, but few choose to become members of a Danish trade union. A previous study shows that only 2-4% of the Eastern European workers in Danish construction are organized, as oppose to approximately 80% of the Danish workers. Classical theories on collective action (Olson 1965) have pointed to the organising dilemmas of trade unions; the public character of union achievements gives few or even negative incentives for individual workers to become members. This problem may be even more evident in the case of migrant workers; first, because they will only enjoy this public good for as relatively short period of time, & second, because the membership benefits of Danish unions are not directed against the needs of foreigners. However, mobilization theory (Heery et al. 2000) points to 'active organising' efforts on the part of unions as a way to work against incentive problems. By focusing on recruiting new members actively American & British unions have tried to revitalise themselves by becoming so-called 'organizing unions'. Such unions have less focus on specific membership benefits & more focus on union building. This strategy seems to have inspired Danish unions, especially when it comes to migrant workers. The 'organizing union' approach focus on poorly organized groups, & therefore seems ideal regarding migrant workers. But a number of questions can be raised concerning this strategy: Will the Danish unions make sufficient investment in the organizing efforts? Will they develop specialist resources for recruitment? Will they prioritise to have less focus on member services, & more on migrant workers? These are matters that have proven crucial to the success of organizing unions, but at the same time they involve an implicit power struggle between generalist officers in the established organisations & specialist recruiters. Based on a survey amongst local trade union officials in Denmark & interviews with representatives of trade union federations the paper will describe & analyse to what degree Danish unions have been able to resolve these problems, if they are on their way & what effect the efforts have had so far.

2008S00500

Harnisch, Svetlana I. (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, Moscow, Russian Federation 117218, Krzhizhanovskij Str. 24/35, 5 [tel: +7(495)1288601; fax: +7(495)7190970; e-mail: harnisch@isras.ru]), **Advertising Healthy Food Advertisements for Eastern and Western Europeans as Bridging the Gaps between Scientific Knowledge and Public Awareness: Smeckt Nestlé immer gut?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Three forms of knowledge about healthy life & food are argued as three levels of understanding: scientific, common sense and advertisements. The latter takes an intermediated position to use the gaps between experts' knowledge & public awareness about malign & benign sites of biotechnology & medical reports about healthy food. Using key-words like bio-products, eco-fruits, gene-modified corn, fast-food, meat & milk of cloned-animals and codified information about ingredients of food available in supermarkets mass-mediated public disputes are analyzed to show how public opinions can be manipulated. Results of content analysis of advertisements in Russia, English & German languages about healthy food are discussed with a focus on the sociolinguistic tests used to find out attitudes of respondents (in western and eastern European countries) to advertised names of food (foreign versus own). Responses to questions about one's preferences in eating traditions & a choice of food (home-made versus bought already-prepared) have shown that the trends to care about one's healthy food increase in forms of talks about diets & food qualities. It is due to nowadays modus of life/work & easiness to get fast-food in canteens that already-prepared food is preferable. Since products of the same firm now can be available in eastern and western countries of Europe & Russia the question is whether their qualities are the same as their advertisements promise. The doublespeak as a means of mass audience manipulation by the means of language is argued. It has become an integrated constantly developing linguistic system closely connected with processes of a society's sociodynamics, the means of inner influence on public minds & opinions being realized at various levels of language structure. The lexical level of word comprises is argued as the most effective means of influence based on dissociation of its significant & denotant. Borrowed units acquire new meanings in their new geopolitical contexts. Alongside the euphemisms and dysphemisms a new group of the extralinguisically bound positional replacement has been analyzed. The paper gives an insight to the most widespread doublespeak terms that appeared in Russian through English during the last several decades & that have been adopted in their double-speaking forms by other languages.

2008S00501

Harnisch, Svetlana I. (Instit Sociology Russian Academy Sciences, Moscow, Russian Federation 117218 Krzhizhanovsij Str. 24/35, 5 [tel: +7(495)1288601; fax: +7(495)7190940; e-mail: harnisch@isras.ru]), **Codeswitching as the Subject of Research and as a Modus of Behavior,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Codeswitching was called verbal salad by Leo Bloomfield. It is theoretical concept of sociolinguistics & discourse analysis. With C. Myers-Scotton's & L. Krysin's contributions into codeswitching theories nothing can be added at all. Nevertheless codeswitching is still in a focus of applied & fundamental surveys dealing with question how to explain codeswitching as an occasional mixture of two languages in a bilingual person talks (in synchrony) and as interfered outcomes of languages interactions (in diachrony). Why codeswitching fascinates linguists, psychologists and sociologists? Probably because it is something more than a salad made of two languages in a word or/and sentence. Rodolfo Jacobson called codeswitching the shortest way to reduce a social distance between speakers, never mind whether two languages or two dialects/variants of a language are used. Codeswitching is the subject of socio-psychological approach to verbal behavior to explain how codeswitching is done & why it is not done, as Richard Bailey once noticed. Linguistics has it as its subject to find out if & how codeswitching affects language changes. Codeswitching is the subject of semiotics since a sign can signify whatever code-users think it may mean. Codeswitching is the subject of sociology since society stratification & its social institutions correlate with language(s) differentiation that never fails to generate new hypotheses. It is argued in favor of Gibbon's idea that codeswitching is an autonomous system of a language displayed peculiar at its various levels of structure through usage. Under conditions of globalization & cross-cultural contacts worldwide, codeswitching becomes a symbol of cultural interactions & intellectual integrations. Hence it is the subject of social sciences dealing with verbal behavior of individuals in a community, public spheres of a community, & professional spheres within local and/or international networks. Sociolinguists face their tasks to describe & classify factual data of codeswitching in professional & mass-mediated discourses under conditions of bilingualism with typologically related & unrelated components. Notion of cross-talk is introduced to specify a mystery of codeswitching as the subject of interdisciplinary approaches.

2008S00502
Harris, Richard L., Arenas, Patricia, Hernández, Alba, Tacoronte Picart, Yolanda & Jackson, Jeff (Global Studies Program, California State University Monterey Bay, Seaside, 93955 [tel: (925) 963-7991; e-mail: richardULharris@csumb.edu]), **Cross-Cultural Collaboration in Developing Workplace Participation in Cuba,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Cuba provides a fascinating case study of workplace participation because of the country's strong commitment to social equality and the protection of workers' rights, & its recent initiatives to adapt some of the more progressive forms of organizational development & workplace participation from the USA & Western Europe to a wide variety of organizational settings in Cuba. This presentation will focus on the authors' collaboration over the last seven years in action research, training & producing publications directed at improving workplace participation & the culture of participation in Cuban organizations. In particular we will focus on the experience of producing a book on workplace participation and organizational development, which combines the contributions of Cuban & North American authors.

2008S00503
Hassler, Björn (Dept. of Life Sciences, Södertörn University College, Stockholm, Sweden, S-141 89 Huddinge [tel: +46 8 608 44 33; fax: +46 8 608 45 10; e-mail: bjorn.hassler@sh.se]), **Environmental Safety in Baltic Sea Oil Transportation–Global Regimes and Regional Adaptation,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Despite significant efforts to improve environmental safety in Baltic Sea oil transportation, the risk of a major accident with devastating oil spills has most likely increased. In this article, it is argued that unilateral & sub-regional initiatives may increase maritime safety significantly, compared to exclusive reliance on international environmental conventions. An analytic distinction is made between stationary & non- stationary objects of concern. It is suggested that unilateral & sub- regional initiatives are more likely to occur over stationary objects such as modernization of port facilities, monitoring support, assistance in emergency capacity-building & designation of ports of refuge, because the interaction between the involved countries are in these cases comparably stable. Actual efforts to improve safety seem to follow the logic of separation between stationary and non-stationary objects of concern. A plethora of unilateral and sub-regional initiatives have been taken, primarily targeting stationary objects. It is concluded that existing regime theory could benefit from (a) considering not only formal conventions, but also unilateral initiatives undertaken by sub-

sets of actors, and (b) including not only institutional aspects but also case-specific physical features such as how stationary the objects of concern are as factors affecting potentials to develop collaboration in long-term environmental risk reduction.

2008S00504
Hattatoglu, Dilek (Mugla University, Department of Sociology, Turkey, 48000 [tel: 90 252 211 16 13; e-mail: dilekhattatoglu@gmail.com]), **Research and Organizing Work of Women Home-Based Workers: A Critical View of the Turkish Experience,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Research has played an important role in the organising work of women homebased workers in Turkey. In this presentation, I'll give an overview & discuss the research strategies in the process of supporting the creation of women homebased workers' own organisations & of contributing a national policy on homebased work. These mainly are organising local (and regional) workshops and horizontal mapping. Also I will emphasize some points on how to integrate 'academic' research with the organising work of the homebased workers. These points are how to combine the aims and expectations of the research & researchers with that of researchees, & how to contribute to a decrease in the division between researchers & researchees.

2008S00505
Hayles, Cathy (Centre for Ageing Studies, Flinders University of South Australia, Adelaide, 5001 [tel: 61882017976; e-mail: cathy.hayles@flinders.edu.au]), **"Friendly Competition": Discursive Interaction in Masters Sport,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Older adults are marginalised in the capitalist socioeconomic model in part because they are seen as less capable of contributing in the competitive environment of the labour market. This paper argues that through their experiences of organised sport some older adults are renegotiating the discourse of competition in later life. The paper draws on qualitative data to explore the perceptions of a group of young-old Australian Masters athletes. Masters sport is an age & sex categorised form of competitive sport. Organisers promote camaraderie amongst participants, regardless of age or ability. But sport, like the capitalist economy, is inherently competitive, with winners accorded the greatest rewards. As older adults, supposedly unsuited to such stresses, Masters athletes are therefore positioned at the intersection of two conflicting discourses. The findings reveal an uncertainty amongst participants about the degree of competitiveness they feel they want to, and should, adopt. Athletes expressed a desire to enjoy participating regardless of the result, while also wanting to win. They derived a pleasure from competing–trying to win–in itself. Their perceptions pose questions for the discourse of competition as it applies to older adults staying in the workforce, & for lifestyle and leisure choices in later life.

2008S00506
Häyrinen-Alestalo, Marja (Helsinki Institute of Science and Technology Studies, University of Helsinki, Finland [tel: +358 9 191 23964; fax: +358 9 191 23 967; e-mail: marja.alestalo@helsinki.fi]), **Political Conflicts over the Knowledge-Based Bio-Economy,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The 'knowledge-based economy' refers to high-technology, market-driven activities that are needed to transform national economic structures towards competitiveness in international markets. The knowledge-based economy is an important goal of the 'competition state', which has sought to harmonise science, technology, economic and industrial policies. European competition states have emphasised political strategies of capital-intensive innovations that can help to commercialise & market products. The recent formulations of innovation policy attempts to apply 'market forces' logic in all sectors of society. The aims of economic & social policies have become contradictory, especially in the Nordic welfare states. The competition states have made attempts to apply market-driven aspirations to biotechnology as well as ICT. The OECD, European Union & their member states have presented visions of the knowledge-based economy where the success story of ICT serves as a model. Despite high public & private invests into biotechnological research it has little output & a slow commercialisation of its results. Politically biotechnology has become a loser that has not filled the expectations of the knowledge-based economy. The knowledge-based bio- economy (KBBE) has been an effort to elaborate new attractive visions for policy-makers. To be progressive, the KBBE should become more reflexive about hybrid sciences & ways of governing innovation. There is a need for co-operation among bio-tech &

social scientist, philosophers & jurist–as well as a dialogue between multidisciplinary scientific communities, policy-makers and citizens. This paper will discuss the following questions: What are the benefits of biotech applications? How can the investments and returns be evaluated? What kind of new risks will result? How can the policy-makers become sensitive to new forms of public concern?

2008S00507

Hazan, Noa (Department of Hermeneutics, Interdisciplinary Studies Unit, Bar Ilan University, Ramat Gan, Israel, 52900 [tel: 972-523-963467; e-mail: noa5376@netvision.net.il]), **Learning to See Race in Hebrew,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ What does "race" look like? How can we see human "races" despite the fact that biologically, human races do not exist? By focusing on a few Israeli Photographs, this presentation will expose some of the visual codes that enable racial perception to be seen in the photographic domains. The photographs will be analyzed as a part of a broad visual archive, accumulated from newspapers & historical albums, which constitutes & formulates visual codes in Israel. Following the Nazis' disastrous use of race theory, the term "race" disappeared completely from the Israeli textual field. In this presentation, I will show that despite this absence, racial perceptions are still massively present in the Israeli visual sphere. This presentation will relate only to the visual process that enables the viewers to see race in photography & will separate the visibility of race, from the discussion of racism as a political & ethical dilemma. Formations of racial imagery will stand in the center of this lecture. The ability to "See Race" will be shown to be an everyday exercise that we all practice and deny simultaneously.

2008S00508

Heidemann, Kai (University of Pittsburgh, 15260, USA [tel: 412-741-9373; e-mail: kaiheid@aol.com]), **Challenging the Linguistic Boundaries of Citizenship: Theorizing Ethnolinguistic Activism in the French Basque Country,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Through the years there has been a wellspring of academic discussion on the topic of minority language rights in Europe. While this work has done well to illuminate how the question of linguistic pluralism is challenging state-level frameworks of national citizenship, there have been far too few sociological studies that explore the grassroots dynamics of minority language politics. This paper brings social movement theories into dialogue with qualitative case study data in order to examine the mobilization struggles & strategies of Basque language activists in France. Drawing on data garnered from interviews & public documents, particular attention is placed on the social & cultural practices through which local-level activists mobilizing in the context of education have experienced, evaluated & engaged with the Jacobin landscape of language politics in France. The paper ultimately argues that despite the French state's recalcitrant refusal to endorse linguistic rights, language activists in the Basque region are forging alternative frameworks of democratic citizenship and national identity which promote the vitality of minority languages.

2008S00509

Heikkinen, Satu M. (Swedish National Road and Transport Research Institute, Linköping, 581 95 [tel: +46-(0)13-204000; fax: +46(0)13141436; e-mail: satu.heikkinen@vti.se]), **To Drive or Not to Drive–The Construction of the Category of Older Drivers in Swedish Transportation Politics,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Written communication from the Swedish Government & the Riksdag was analysed with inspiration of Foucault's archaeology. The category of older drivers appeared in 1930s when the main topic was about mandatory age-based assessments. Nevertheless it was not until the 1970s when the category was given more attention. Now it became possible by new ways of statistical analysis to assert that older drivers were over-represented in traffic accidents. This fact though, was questioned in the 1990s when the category was split in healthy or sick (demented) older drivers. After 2000 a consensus was reached that the category were not over-represented in traffic accidents & mobility appeared as an important issue. It is argued that an understanding of the category has to consider the importance given to the driving license. Mobility was e.g. mostly considered in relation to driver selection. Furthermore, the analyses show a gap between driver selection & traffic safety. Even if older drivers were not considered as a statistical accident population in 1930s, old age was of interest for driver selection. Finally it is argued that an understanding of the category must

be based on how aging & older people more generally are constructed in society.

2008S00510

Herbrand, Cathy (Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium, 1050 [tel: 00 32 495 24 22 23; e-mail: cathy.herbrand@ulb.ac.be]), **Et réflexivité du chercheur face à l'homoparentalité** (Attitude and Reflexivity of the Researcher in the Face of Homosexual Parenting Attitude), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)

¶ To conduct research on homosexual-parented families poses a number of methodological, epistemological, & political difficulties. The researcher can soon find him-/herself in an uncomfortable position, between the desire to approach the subjects & establish a climate of confidence, & the risk of being reproached for a lack of objectivity, particularly in the juridical & political context of transition on these matters. How than can one find a good equilibrium for conducting quality research, particularly via biographical interviews, in resolving these tensions without falling into partisan logics, or presenting a self-styled neutral discourse, detached from the constraints of the study? This reflection, deriving from doctoral research bearing on the study of homosexual parenting in Belgium, proposes to reveal the reflexive work effected by the researcher to place the supplementary elements of understanding above the framework & the interactions that took place in the course of the research.

2008S00511

Hernández Amador, Edmundo (BUAP-Departamento de Investigaciones Históricas del Movimiento Obrero, Juan de Palafox y Mendoza No. 208, Colonia Centro, Puebla, Pue. [tel: 52 222 2 46 02 36; fax: 52 222 246 02 36; e-mail: zurdo88@yahoo.com.mx]), **Los compadritos de la tradición. Historia y hegemonía entre los danzantes tradicionales en la ciudad de Puebla** (The Upstarts of Tradition. History and Hegemony Enter Traditional Dancing in the City of Puebla), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ This essay analyzes two aspects of Mexican traditional dancing: on one side, the appropriation of pre-Hispanic history for traditional dance groups in a context of exclusion in neoliberalism. In this sense, the supposed Mexican tradition is actually a New Age version of history aligned with the assumptions of multiculturalism. On the other side, this type of "movement," far from being an alternative of political struggle, projects through its sterility & fragmentation that it is a mestizo standard with "Indian" overtones. In the hegemonic process, history has a central role in that the state plays the preponderant role.

2008S00512

Hernández Carr, Aitor (IGOP (Institut de Govern i Polítiques Públiques)-Autonomous University of Barcelona [e-mail: aitorcarr@gmail.com]), **Urban Space, Anti-Immigrant Attitudes and Their Political Effects,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Migrants that over the last decades have arrived to European countries have been in many ways strongly associated to certain urban areas and phenomena. This has led to an extensive literature on the relationship between urban issues & ethnic minorities. Immigration has also been a key issue at the political level. Political parties that benefit from, & foster, anti-immigrant attitudes have been increasingly studied. However, these two research fields have remained, with some notable exceptions, disconnected the one from the other. On recent years, authors such as Roger Eatwell & Cas Mudde have stated that, in order to understand the ways anti-immigrant attitudes are created and translated into political support for anti-immigrant parties, it is necessary to incorporate some of the techniques & perspectives developed by urban studies. Following this idea, the paper explores the ways these two research fields could cooperate in mutual benefit. It also examines the possibility of implementing this perspective in the analysis of the recent success achieved by an anti-immigrant political party in a number of mid-sized cities of the Spanish autonomous region of Catalonia.

2008S00513

Hernandez Madrid, Miguel Jesus (El Colegio de Michoacan, Martinez de Navarrete 505, Zamora, Mexico, 59690 [tel: 351 5157100 ext. 1403; fax: 351 5157100 ext. 1402; e-mail: miguelh5613@yahoo.com.mx]), **Los practicantes del Budismo Mahayana en Mexico Creyentes o sujetos de conocimiento?** (The Practitioners of Mahayana Buddhism in Mexico. Believers of

Subjects of Knowledge), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ The objective of this paper is to analyze the experiences of people who join together in learning the lessons of Mahayana Buddhism as an epistemological possibility of practical meaning to better their lives. The previous statement supposes examining, from the perspective of the sociology of experience, the hypothesis of the decline of the idea of society & of institutions (among them religious ones) as a source of individual & collective identity. Analysis of data generated from research in various cities of western Mexico, using the methods of participant observation, in-depth interviews, & ethnographic photography, supports the arguments of this paper.

2008S00514
Hernández Santana, Alba & Casaña Mata, Angela (Centro de Investigaciones Psicológicas y Sociológicas, C. Habana, Cuba, 10 400 [tel: (537) 830 1451; e-mail: habanalast@ceniai.inf.cu]), **Cambio y participación. Reflexiones desde un estudio de clima organizacional** (Change and Participation. Reflections from a Study of Organizational Climate), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ This paper presents the results of a study of the organizational climate of a Cuban Labor Organization in the process of change as well reflections that argue the utility of opening participation & paying heed to human needs in the complex environment that a process of organizational change entails. Through individual interviews with key persons, participant observation in the social spaces of the organization, & conducting a written survey of all members, a comprehensive view of the organizational climate was obtained. The study also offers an analysis on how the process of the research itself allowed an opportunity for participation by all the members, & on the importance of the role of the consultants as mediators in the dialog between management & employees. Reflections & arguments are presented on the importance of climate studies to guide processes of change & lessen negative effects by offering better options for worker participation.

2008S00515
Hernandez, Jose A. (Centro de Investigacion en Comunicacion e Informacion, Tecnologico de Monterrey, campus Monterrey, Mexico [tel: +52 81 83582000 Ext. 45581; e-mail: jantonioULhergut@yahoo.com.mx]), **La industria cultural de la nostalgia y la construcción de la memoria mediática ochentera en México** (The Cultural Industry of Nostalgia and the Construction of a 1980s-Media Memory in Mexico), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ The 21st century arrived accompanied by an enormous media display in which nostalgia occupied an important place. Consumed on a daily basis were symbolic products that represented or belonged to earlier decades, such as re-masterizations, anniversary editions, or retransmissions of films & series. This retro display was not only a mode & a lucrative business, it also served as an important factor in the satisfaction of the emotional needs of generations, by allowing them to consolidate their collective identity, as well as the personal identity of all their members, since postmodern nostalgia offered a feeling of security, stability, & confidence that had not yet been provided to civil society by modern institutions (Giddens, 1993). The cultural industry of nostalgia allowed individuals to symbolically relive their personal or collective experiences, which had been such a part of their childhood or adolescence, tied in with basic institutions (family & school), as well as with the lived interpersonal relations with their circle of friends, representing their generational unity (Mannheim, 1927). In Latin America, especially in Mexico, a cultural industry was developed from the nostalgia of the generation of the 1980s ("Generation X" for Coupland, "Generation Tribu" for Feixa), whose members–who called themselves the *ochenteros* (members of the 1980s)–saw the possibility of filling their emotional voids. In fact, the close relation that later generations of the 20th century had with the massive communications media & with pop culture resulted in a socially constructed media memory that is now being recovered. (Abstract shortened by CSA.)

2008S00516
Herranz, Roberto & Mendez, Ariel (Departamento de Sociología, Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, Spain [tel: 34-981563100; e-mail: cpherran@usc.es]), **The Social Construction of Competences and the Forms of Transition in Industrial Territories,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The purpose of this communication is to present some reflections on the transformation & the evolution of three industrial regions located in three Mediterranean countries (France, Spain & Italy). We are particularly interested in highlighting some dimensions of the evolution & nature of industrial competences & the relationship of this evolution with forms of industrial cooperation. In every region, competences, skills & practical knowledge are built in a "territorial learning space" that takes place through forms of cooperation among the economic, social and political actors. With this general frame in mind, we want to show how the forms of cooperation, which are carried out within and between enterprises, are subject to a tension between a model of standard & high production volume ("mechanical type") & a model of diversified production ("organic type"). Moreover, these two patterns of social interaction & cooperation are associated with the informal nature of the social relationship, the nature of labor markets & the position of power in the global value chain.

2008S00517
Herrera Loyo, Angélica (Posgrado de la Facultad de Ciencias Politicas y Sociales UNAM, Mexico City [tel: 55 56 18 9980; e-mail: ahloyo@servidor.unam.mx]), **Uses and Meanings of the Public Space: The Social Construction of the Zócalo of Mexico City,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In this investigation takes as study of case the Zócalo with the idea of offering elements for the discussion of how a public space is constructed from the social perspective. The Zócalo is the public space par excellence Mexico City: no other place summons so diverse activities & so varied collective representations. Its symbolic significance dates back over more than 500 years of history: the Zócalo was in pre-Hispanic time an avenue in the most important ceremonial center of the city. Nowadays, the Zócalo is surrounded by the federal & local government building, by the Metropolitan Cathedral & the Supreme Court of Justice. It is the place where every day the national flag is flown and where the two most important events in the history of Mexico are celebrated. In this square it is possible to observe a wide range of activities: political rallies, public protests, massive camps to protest or resist against political incidents, concerts, nudity groups in artistic performances, dancers etc. It is the interest of this study to rebuild the symbolic public space involved in the Zócalo from a sociological perspective taking into account the social relations developed there on the basis of practice, speeches & collective representations of that public space. For that I performed observations on the square and interviewed different persons. A preliminary analysis suggests three types of appropriation of the Zócalo, which result crucial in the construction of the uses & meanings of this public space.

2008S00518
Herrera-Aragón, Diego (Fundació CIREM, Travessera de les Corts, 39-43, lat. 2a pl., 08028 Barcelona (Spain) [tel: 34 93 440 10 00; fax: 34 93 440 45 60; e-mail: diegoha@yahoo.com]), **Experiences of Socialization of Moroccan Youth in Catalonia (Spain) and Their Adaptive Strategies in Their Family, School, Leisure and Religious Environments,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper summarizes the main outcomes of a two year long empirical research on the socialization experiences of Moroccan youth in their family, school, leisure & religious environments in Catalonia (Spain). The research's aim was to offer a comprehensive and interpretative framework to teachers & educators on the school performance of this minority group in their host society. The understanding of the adaptive answers offered by Moroccan youths to their environments of socialization requires to overcome the traditional dichotomy between the "cultural difference" and the "structural inequality" explanations. This paper emphasizes both the diversity that cross this group in terms of sociocultural lines & the minority status that commonly affects its members and their families as immigrants. By doing so, this paper a) depicts the multiplicity of adaptive strategies deployed by Moroccan youths to different & contradictory expectations (e.g. between the school & the family), b) embeds their practices in terms of majority-minority power relations, c) fights old stereotypes that neglect the possibility of agency & adaptation by immigrants with a Muslim background, & d) offer some evidence-based guides for education policy action. The original research was founded by the Fundació Jaume Bofill & a pedagogical version has been recently published & distributed across the Catalan school system with the official support of the Department of Education of the Generalitat de Catalunya.

2008S00519
Herrschaft, Felicia (Goethe Uni-Frankfurt, Institut für Gesell-

schafts- und Politikanalyse, Robert-Mayer-Str. 5, D- 60054 Frankfurt am Main [tel: 0049/17662006867; e-mail: F.Herrschaft@soz. uni-frankfurt.de]), **The Artists' Ability to Enact Social Worlds,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper is about artists doing experimental & performative art who expect the spectators to become participants in the process of artwork production. I will discuss how I expected to participate in the artwork process. As I observed, the artists worked at having their agency in the artwork process recognized by the participating spectators. At the same time, the artists create a certain proximity to the spectators-participants through performing art, which I call "performing proximity." By involving the participants in their art-in-process, they make use of their agency to redefine the art world & enlarge it into other social worlds. I also discuss how artists' ability to enact redefined social worlds can be compared to agency in performative social science and in biographical research.

2008S00520

Hest, Femke van (Erasmus University Rotterdam, EHESS Paris, PO Box 1738, 3000 DR Rotterdam, Netherlands [tel: +31633059160; e-mail: vanhest@fkh.eur.nl]), **Dutch Art in the International Contemporary Art Market,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The contemporary art world is characterised by the fact that it is an international art world. For contemporary artists to establish a valuable career it is essential to be present in the international art scene, not only in museums & at biennials, but also in art galleries & at art fairs. This paper aims to explore the position of Dutch contemporary art in the international art world, by focusing on the presence of Dutch contemporary artists in the most important international contemporary art galleries in & at two international contemporary art fairs, being FIAC, Paris & Art Basel. Following the definition of the Mondriaan Foundation, organisation of which its primary goal is increasing interest in, and demand for, contemporary visual arts from the Netherlands, a Dutch contemporary artist is an artist with Dutch nationality or an artist residing in the Netherlands. The international contemporary art fairs are reoccurring events throughout the year where all actors from the art world–artists, galleries, curators, art collectors, art critics–meet (Moulin, 2003). It provides a double visibility & valorisation, not only for artists, but also for galleries. The Mondriaan Foundation contributes to the participation of galleries, Dutch & non-Dutch, who show Dutch artists at the most important contemporary art fairs, like Art Basel & FIAC, Paris. We will analyse the presence of Dutch contemporary artists at these two fairs at the editions of 2007 (FIAC) & 2008 (Art Basel). Concerning contemporary art galleries, we will analyse the presence of Dutch artists in the important galleries in four cities, who are considered to be the art capitals of the world: Berlin, London, New York & Paris. The selection of galleries is based on their presence at Art Basel, the most renowned art fair in the world, & at Frieze Art Fair, London, which has become one of the leading art fairs in the past few years, completed with galleries considered to be the most important by Dutch contemporary art gallery owners. Analysing the presence of Dutch contemporary artists in international contemporary art galleries & contemporary art fairs will give us more insight on the international context in which Dutch contemporary artists are exhibited. Secondly, we will not only be able to determine who those Dutch contemporary artists are, but also compare their visibility in different cities & at two different art fairs. Are the artists present in every art capital taken into account in this paper or are some exhibited in one capital & not in the other? Is there a difference in visibility at Art Basel & FIAC, Paris? Furthermore, we will be studying the city & country of residence of the artists focusing in particular on whether there is a relationship or not between the artists' presence in galleries and their city or country of residence. Do these Dutch artists live abroad or not, & do they live in the city or country where their representing gallery is located? Have they taken part in a residency program in that city? Finally, we will be focusing on whether Dutch artists are mostly represented at art fairs by Dutch galleries, or also by international art galleries, in particular those selected for this paper.

2008S00521

Higgs, Paul F. & Nazroo, James Y. (Medicine, University College London [tel: 44 207 679 9466; e-mail: p.higgs@ucl.ac.uk]), **Age, Cohort and Generation: Conceptual and Empirical Approaches,** *International Sociological Association,* (ENG)

¶ Within the sociology of ageing the concepts of age, cohort and generation have been subject to considerable discussion both in terms of their theoretical status & their operationalisation in empirical research. This session will address these debates and relate them to the analysis of large data sets such as the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA). It will bring together a number of researchers engaged in researching the nature of later life in contemporary England who are engaging with the issues of cohort & generation. There will be 4 papers: (1) Theorising cohort & generation in empirical research (Chris Gilleard and Paul Higgs, UCL); (2) Suggestions of cohort & period influences on the experience of ageing: evidence from the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (James Nazroo, Manchester); (3) Using gender to examine cohort & period (Anne McMunn, UCL); (4) Generation, cohort & the persistence of class inequalities into older age (Simone Scherger & James Nazroo, Manchester).

2008S00522

Hiller, Petra (Department of Public Management, University of Applied Sciences Nordhausen, Weinberghof 4, D-99734 Nordhausen [e-mail: hiller@fachhochschule-nordhausen.de]), **Organizational Identity: Tautologies and Paradoxes,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper states that organizational change is a question of transforming the cognitive structure of organizations. It demonstrates that examining modes of organizational self reflection illuminates the question at hand. Empirically the argument is grounded in two qualitative case studies of transforming organizations after Unification in Eastern Germany. Beyond its theoretical aspiration the paper shows how to unpack the cognitive structure of complex organizations in qualitative research. The concept of organizational self reflection points to problems of second order-observation that empirically can be proved by exploring organizational cognitive schemes. The examination of organizational cognitive schemes creates a distinction: the distinction of tautological & paradoxical reflection modes.

2008S00523

Hodge, Suzanne, Barr, Wally & Kirkcaldy, Andy (Health and Community Care Research Unit, University of Liverpool, United Kingdom, L69 3GB [tel: 44 51 794 5282; e-mail: smh@liv.ac.uk]), **Managing Risk in a Democratic Therapeutic Community Setting,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper looks at the management of risk within four one day a week democratic therapeutic communities for people with personality disorder. It is based on findings from a study of the four communities conducted using quantitative & qualitative methods between 2005 & 2008. Risk is central to the therapeutic work of the communities, with self-harm & suicidal behaviour being a common feature of the lives of their members. Such behaviour is seen as representing a risk both to the individual & to the community as a whole. In this context, risk is managed through a number of structural mechanisms which include the use of ground rules which, if broken, can result in an individual being suspended and ultimately excluded from their community. The ground rules have been a source of tension & debate as the communities have developed, with some formulating the rule about self-harm more strictly than others. In each case, the purpose of the ground rule is to encourage members to reflect on their behaviour. This paper explores the ways in which these ground rules are experienced by individual community members, & how they affect the way that risk is managed collectively within the communities.

2008S00524

Hofäcker, Dirk, Schröder, Heike, Muller-Camen, Michael & Flynn, Matt (State Institute for Family Research at the University of Bamberg, Heinrichsdamm 4, 96047 [tel: +49 (0)951 9652517; fax: +49 (0)951 9652529; e-mail: dirk.hofaecker@uni-bamberg.de]), **Corporate Human Resource Management Policies and the Employment of Older Workers: Germany and Britain Compared,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In the long run, population ageing will reduce the ratio of younger to older employees & will thereby force organisations to design age- neutral Human Resource Management (HRM) policies to effectively use available human resources as well as to avoid age discrimination claims. Literature, however, suggests that current HR practices are youth-centric, therefore intentionally or unintentionally discriminating against older workers. As a result, older workers are often leaving employment before mandatory retirement age, triggering a process of early retirement that endangers the long-term sustainability of pension insurance. Although governments currently take measures to counteract this trend; it remains open whether corporate behavior has followed this "strategy reversal". On this background, our paper analyses the development of corporate HRM policies on the employment situation of older workers under the conflicting influences of demographic ageing & early retirement in two distinct welfare & employ-

ment regimes, Germany and Britain. We will first provide an overview of trends in national policies governing the employment situation of older workers. Subsequently, we will use data from two national employer/employee datasets for Germany (IAB Betriebspanel) & Britain (WERS) to discover the development of HRM policies & whether & how they differ under alternative institutional conditions.

2008S00525
Hoff, Andreas (Oxford Institute of Ageing, University of Oxford, Manor Road, OX1 3UQ [tel: +44-1865-286190; fax: +44-1865-286191; e-mail: andreas.hoff@ageing.ox.ac.uk]), **National, Regional and Local Social Inclusion Strategies for Older People in Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ In many European countries (including the British Isles, Southern and Eastern Europe), old age & poverty are used synonymously. However, there are specific groups of pensioners that are particularly vulnerable in all European countries, namely widows and older migrants. This paper presents the findings of a qualitative study of social inclusion strategies for older people in the EU25. Telephone interviews using a topic guide were carried out with government & voluntary organisation representatives, as well as with independent experts. The main objective of this research was to identify social inclusion strategies used at national, regional & local level to integrate older people in their respective communities & societies. The main hypothesis was that these inclusion strategies would be in line with the division of labour representative of the five European welfare state regimes–social- democratic, conservative-corporatist, liberal-residualist, Southern-European, and Central-Eastern/Eastern-European. Overall, the hypothesis had to be rejected. Lack of family ties & income poverty were universally identified as main risks, regardless of welfare state regime. But in some respects, evidence for the welfare state regime hypothesis was found. Thus, social exclusion of older people was a major public & policy discourse issue in Southern Europe, very much in line with lack of social protection against old-age poverty in these countries. Moreover, the Central & Eastern European countries revealed an urgent need for better social services to support family carers.

2008S00526
Hoff, Andreas (Oxford Institute of Ageing, University of Oxford, Manor Road, OX1 3UQ [tel: +44-1865-286190; fax: +44-1865-286191; e-mail: andreas.hoff@ageing.ox.ac.uk]), **Reconciliation of Employment and Care for Older Family Members in Central and Eastern Europe–Is There a Distinct Central and Eastern European Care Regime?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Increasing longevity & declining fertility challenge the traditional provision of care for older family members from two ends: Advancements in extending the lifespan result in growing numbers of people aged 80+ and, subsequently, more people needing care–lower fertility levels result in fewer younger people and, hence, fewer potential family carers. Moreover, today women are equally pursuing professional careers as men do, & labour market demands make it more difficult to reconcile employment & care responsibilities. This challenge is even more severe in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, where the situation is aggravated by the lack of social care facilities/social services, the emigration of many younger people in search of better employment opportunities to Western Europe, & the absence of significant income replacement benefits for family carers. This session will compare family care solutions in five Central & Eastern European countries & will discuss to what extent the care provision in these countries is–and is likely to remain–different from family care provision elsewhere in Europe. Is there a distinct care regime uniting the Central and Eastern European countries? Andreas Hoff, "Introduction"; Camellia Hancheva, "Reconciliation of employment & family care in Bulgaria"; Valentina Hlebec, "Reconciliation of employment and family care in Slovenia"; Sarmite Mikulioniene, "Reconciliation of employment & family care in Lithuania"; Jolanta Perek-Bialas, "Reconciliation of employment & family care in Poland"; Zsuzsa Szeman, "Reconciliation of employment & family care in Hungary".

2008S00527
Hoffman, Jaco R. (North-West University, South Africa [tel: +44 (0) 1685 286 198; e-mail: jacobus.hoffman@ageing.ox.ac.uk]), **Parenting-Grandparents in South Africa, Spain and the USA–Diversities and Communalities; Discourses and Debates. Parenting-Grandparents in South Africa: "Between God and the Grant… .",** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ South Africa currently has an estimated 1.2 million HIV/AIDS orphans (UNAIDS, 2006)–a figure predicted to rise to 2.3 million by 2020. The subsequent result for many grandparents of this phenomenon is their role as parenting-grandparents to their orphaned grandchildren–60% of HIV/AIDS-orphaned children live in grandparent-headed households. The fairly substantial body of literature on, as well as advocacy arguments regarding the impact of HIV/AIDS on older persons, mainly focuses on a "burden of care/contribution" dichotomy–somehow masking the complexity of the issue. Based on the narratives of parenting-grandparents, this contribution will qualitatively explore the complexity of the experiential aspects of this phenomenon; the multi-faceted and ambiguous nature of the vulnerability, rights & contributions of parenting-grandparents, as well as on the interplay between informal & formal responses.

2008S00528
Hoffman, Jaco R., Newman, Sally, Lowe, Sharon, Shung-King, Maylene, Pinazo-Hernandis, Sacramento & Montoro-Rodriguez, Julian (Oxford Institute of Ageing, University of Oxford, Manor Road, Oxford, OX1 3UQ, UK [tel: +44 (0) 1865 286 198; e-mail: jacobus.hoffman@ageing.ox.ac.uk]), **Parenting-Grandparents in South Africa, Spain and the USA–Diversities and Communalities; Discourses and Debates,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Epidemiological, social, political, & economic changes have resulted in changing roles for older adults. The phenomenon of parenting-grandparents is on the increase & despite country differences, similar role-changes are experienced. * South Africa has an estimated 1.2 million HIV/AIDS orphans–a figure predicted to rise further. Sixty percent of AIDS-orphaned children live in poverty-stricken grandparent-headed households. * In Spain custodial grandparenting is being looked at as an alternative where parents cannot fulfil their roles as primary caregivers. Although a new field of research, the results of qualitative studies in Valencia & Oviedo will be shared. * The United States of America has seen a dramatic increase in grandparent-headed households over the past decade–over 4 million children are currently in the sole care of grandparents. A Second Chance, Inc. has been involved with over 10,000 children & their grandparents & will share their theory-to-practice model. Six presenters will address the communalities & differences experienced by parenting-grandparents as well as the cared-for grandchildren through: * Describing social conditions that resulted in millions of grandparents becoming surrogate parents; * Highlighting legal & social problems that confront surrogate grandparent families; * Describing informal and formal responses; * Exploring future trends & possibilities.

2008S00529
Holmes, Mary (Sociology, Flinders University, GPO 2100, Adelaide, SA 5001, Australia [e-mail: mary.holmes@flinders.edu.au]), **The Emotionalization of Reflexivity,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Within reflexive modernization knowledge fails to bring certainty, thus the constant self-reflection & decision making enforced by individualization relies on emotion. The theory that emotion is crucial to reflexivity is evidenced via a discussion of research on couples in distance relationships. This paper illustrates how these couples try to understand how they feel about doing distance, and how others–including an imaginary cat help them. The analysis suggests that focusing on people's reflexive processes can help sociology better understand the complexity of the social world under conditions of individualization & globalization. It is argued that within such conditions sociality & subjectivity are products of emotional relationality.

2008S00530
Holmwood, John (Department of Sociology, University of Birmingham [tel: +44 121 414 7137; e-mail: j.holmwood@bham.ac.uk]), **Citizenship and Markets Revisited; Neo-Liberalism and 'Neo-Progressivism',** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ In this paper, I shall challenge view that welfare is purchased at the potential cost of economic well-being and, in the spirit of Durkheim, identify a 'pathology' at the heart of current reasoning, including that of a current 'neo-progressivist' alternative. While the social democratic progressive tradition is much attenuated in the USA, where progressivism is frequently hostile both to the state & large business (which are associated alike with monopoly), in Europe many neo-progressivists are sympathetic to the role of state intervention, arguing that it is necessary to balance markets with strong institutions both of state & civil society. For the most part, however, their concern to re-think progressivism for 'new times' involves

a criticism of past practices of social democracy which concedes the force of neo-liberal arguments and remains silent about the problems intrinsic to the neo-liberal embrace of markets. I shall argue that this reflects a problem at the heart of the progressivist tradition. Neo-progressivists seek to 'socialise' capitalism, while retaining its benefits, but their anti-plutocratic inclination leads them to attack the substance of what makes a 'socialised' capitalism possible–its tendencies to monopoly–thereby implicitly sanctioning the operation of markets at their most 'anti-social'.

2008S00531
Holmwood, John (Department of Sociology, University of Birmingham [tel: +44 121 414 7137; e-mail: j.holmwood@bham.ac.uk]), **Problem-Solving Versus the Problem of Order: The Pragmatist Alternative to General Theory,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ From Habermas to Joas, social theorists have sought to accommodate the insights of pragmatism to the requirements of general theory in terms either of a universal pragmatics or a general theory of the creativity of action. Each comes to be organised in relation to the generality of a 'problem of order', which it is the supposed task of social theory to address. In this paper, I argue that there can be no general solution to a general problem of order, except by eliding the conception of problem-solving which is the true substance of pragmatist thought and, thus, the basis of a radical critique of this dominant contemporary trend in social theory, rather than its foundation.

2008S00532
Holzer, Boris (Dept Sociology, University of Lucerne, CH-6000 Lucerne 7 [e-mail: boris.holzer@unilu.ch]), **World Society and Global Integration,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Few sociological theories consistently use the concept of a "world society". Although many sociologists acknowledge global systemic integration through economic interdependencies, they fail to see a corresponding level of social integration, i.e. of shared norms and values. In particular, it seems that there is too much social inequality, & not enough collective agency, to justify speaking of a global society. Yet starting from such a demanding notion of society precludes the analysis of inequality & fragmentation as outcomes of, rather than obstacles to, global social integration. Social systems theory offers a more flexible notion of world society as the most encompassing & inclusive social system; accordingly, the question of societal integration should be answered in terms of the factual inclusion into society & its various functional subsystems–rather than in terms of normative consensus & collective agency. However, a closer inspection of varieties of inclusion shows that the tenet of a primacy of functional differentiation may be too simple to adequately grasp the reality of world society.

2008S00533
Honkanen, Antti (Business Economics and Tourism, VAMK University of Applied Sciences, Vaasa, Finland, 65100 [tel: +358 20 766 3471; fax: +358 6 326 3512; e-mail: antti.honkanen@puv.fi]), **Sex on the Beach?–Sex As Tourism Motivation for Finnish Higher Education Students,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Introduction-The four S are famous motivators for tourists. Sun, sea, sand & sex are believed to be important reasons for travelling. Not all travellers are sex tourists but, for example, among the youth the share of sex tourists is supposed to be quite high. The problems of sexual relationship with a new partner during a trip are largely reported. Prostitution is a widespread phenomenon at destinations & sexually transmitted diseases are even a deadly hazard for tourist's health. Sex tourism is often explained by the liminality of tourism. A tourist leaves the social structures of ordinary life & lives outside of social surveillance. In other words, travelling can provide opportunities to do things that people would not do at home. The perceived freedom can lead to increased casual sexual activities. Women can test their sexual attractiveness or men can buy sexual services without a fear of moral commendation by the community. However, it is also noted that among the youth the patterns of behaviour exhibited on holiday are very similar to normal weekend activities undertaken at home. The activities are the same, only the location differs. The roots of behaviour lay in ordinary life, not only the liminality of tourism. Research questions & material-The research questions are previous: 1. How significant motivation of travelling is sex with a casual partner among the students?; 2. Can sex motivation be explained by a lifestyle at home?; 3. Has usage of prostitution a link with a sex motivation for men?; & 4. Do women seek the approval for their appearance through the holiday

romances? The paper is based on survey, "Student Attitudes toward Sexual Morality" which were carried out as an internet questionnaire. The survey consisted of Finnish students from 2 universities & 3 universities of applied sciences. The sample sizes were 1208. Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA) was chosen for the analysis method. Results According to the results, looking for sexual relationship is not a general tourism motivation for the students. 12.9% of men & 5.8 % of women shares the opinion that sexual relationship with casual partner is an important or remarkably important reason for travelling. A way of life has a connection to the sexual motivation. The motivation appears more often on students visiting frequently pubs, restaurants & clubs. As it was supposed prostitution has a link with sexual motivation among men but a surprise was to find it also among women. However, the share of the women who have paid for sex was quite small. Also surprising was that search for positive feedback to appearance was connected with sexual motivation more frequently among men than women. The behaviour on travelling is not opposite to the behaviour at home. A traveller who is interested in casual sex, s/he also practices it at home. Probably liminality seduces to romance but it seduces more students who have casual sex partners also at home. From the point of view of the sexual education it is noteworthy that the risk taking groups are often the same both at home & on travel.

2008S00534
Hope, Richard Oliver (Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, 5 Vaughn Drive, Suite 300, Princeton, 08540 [tel: 609 8180333; e-mail: roh9510@aol.com]), **An Educational Model Applied to South African Transformation,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ South Africa faces a critical need for well-trained, ethical public policy practitioners who are able to listen to the people's needs, network, & deliver sustainable programs for transformation and development. The Public Policy Partnership (PPP) is established to create the critical mass of committed policy-makers & change agents that South Africa urgently needs. It gives South African university students, who want to make serious commitment to the public good, training & hands-on experience needed to become skilled, critical agents of South Africa's ongoing transformation. Students are funded to complete undergraduate & graduate school ending with a Masters Degree in Public Policy from South African Universities. Upon completion of the MA Degree, they go into government for a minimum of four years. This paper will analyze the history, characteristics, demographics, & potential impact of this program on South Africa. The focus will be: 1) to analyze the effectiveness & sustainability of this educational program as a significant reform to improve the workings of South African government; 2) to serve as a model to expand accessibility of previously marginalized persons; & 3) to posit program sustainability since PPP has become a wholly independent institution since July 2003.

2008S00535
Horlick-Jones, Tom (Cardiff School of Social Sciences, Cardiff University [tel: +44 29 2087 5004; fax: +44 29 2087 4175; e-mail: Horlick-JonesT@cardiff.ac.uk]), **Risk, Praxis and Everyday Life,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In this paper, I will explore the tensions between the situational logics of everyday risk praxis, as they arise from the moment-by-moment emergence of social interaction, & instrumental risk logics generated by structural features of contemporary societies. Such features include both the 'vertigo of possibility' of everyday life, & the influence of technical & administrative discourses of risk. Drawing on a number of empirical cases, I will illustrate the diversity of everyday risk praxis, & the scope it provides for slippage between formal & informal risk-related practices. The resulting model provides a critique of the totalising tendencies of some contemporary grand theories of risk, by suggesting that these theories fail to fully capture the specificity & just-thisness of the real world of risk. This analysis also suggests that the formal bureaucracy of risk may provide an outward appearance of control & efficiency, whilst masking a diverse underlying tapestry of emergent practices. In conceptual terms, I draw upon phenomenology & ethnomethodology, and certain themes within interactionist & psychotherapeutic thinking to examine the practical accomplishment of what de Certeau, in his penetrating investigations of the sociology of everyday life, termed the capacity of agents to 'poach' resources from the powerful, so creating spheres of autonomous action. I conclude the paper with a discussion of the practical implications of these insights for a range of risk-related situations.

2008S00536
Huang, Lihong (NOVA - Norwegian Social Research, Postbox 3223 Elisenberg, 0208 Oslo, Norway [tel: 004722541224; fax: 004722541371; e-mail: lihong.huang@nova.no]), **The Impact of Social Relations in School on Student Achievement: Comparing Students Receiving Special Education Assistance with Ordinary Students in Norwegian Secondary Schools,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Enjoying free education from primary to tertiary levels, all children in Norway continue their schooling after ten years compulsory school to upper secondary level except a few. Special education is offered in the Norwegian schools to those students who have difficulties in keeping up with the others in the classroom in order to reduce the achievement gap & increase completion rate of upper secondary education. Nevertheless, it has been found that special education in Norway has not met its goals. Using data from the national survey in Norwegian secondary schools, i.e. Young in Norway 2002, this paper compares ordinary students & students who take extra assistance in the classroom. The Norwegian secondary schooling system in general & schooling experiences of student receiving special educational assistance in particular are described. Moreover, student academic achievement & future educational plan & their links with home socioeconomic background, students' relationships with parents, teachers and peers are explored, applying linear structure modelling technique. The most important finding in this study is that the quality of student-teacher relationship has strong effect on student achievement, especially so for students receiving special education assistance in Norwegian secondary schools.

2008S00537
Huesca, Ana, Torrente, Diego, Cabrera, Pedro & Aparicio, Jesús M. (Pontificia de Comillas University, Faculty of Human and Social Sciences [tel: +34 917 343 950 (extension 2608); fax: +34 917 344 570; e-mail: ahuesca@chs.upcomillas.es]), **Personal Uncertainties and Risk Perception: Further Explanations for the Fear of Crime in a Global Society,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Sociology has produced quite contradictory arguments about the role of risk & security in society. A. Maslow stated in 1934 that security is a basic & non-renunciable need for humans. Some sociologists have argued that developed countries have achieved high levels of personal security. That enables individuals to concentrate on higher values (Inglehart, 1991). Ulrich Beck (1998) argued that, in contemporary society, risks persist & increase in a way that we are moving towards a 'new modernity.' In that 'new modernity,' risk is an organizing principle affecting social organization, social movements, & politics. More research is needed to clarify this, apparently, contradictory arguments & the complex interactions between objective risks & security perceptions. This paper explores the relationship between fear of crime & uncertainty in personal lives. In many research, insecurity perception produced by crime has proved less linked to crime itself than other sociodemographic variables. We have learned that insecurity feelings cannot be attributed to a single source. But do not know to what extent, & in what way, personal uncertainties associated with globalization processes are affecting collective security feelings. The topic is important not only to know how uncertainty & insecurity are connected, but also to give support to bring some clarification to theoretical discussions. The hypothesis is that personal uncertainties can explain better than other classical demographic variables fear of crime. To confirm that argument, a national survey was conducted in Spain in 2007. The dependent variables, apart from socio-demographic, are victimization experiences, unemployment, social values, environmental conditions, urban cohesion, & immigration rates in the neighbourhood.

2008S00538
Huete, Raquel & Mazon, Tomas (Sociologia I / Universidad De Alicante, Alicante, Spain, E03080 [tel: 34 965903872; e-mail: r.huete@ua.es]), **Reasons for Moving to Spain's Costa Blanca: A Comparison between British and German Retired Migrants,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Over the last decades, the Costa Blanca (province of Alicante, Spain), has become one of the most appealing regions for retired people within the European Union. The onset of this flow of immigrants dates back to the 1960s, & it started a phenomenon (International Retirement Migration) that had been almost non-existent until then. The aim of this paper is to explore the main reasons why European citizens, mostly British & German, want to move to & settle in the coastal areas of southern Spain. The climate is obviously the main appeal. However, there are other variables associated with the environment, like the landscape, & above all, there is

a lifestyle in which outdoor activities & sociability are essential. Thus, the sociocultural aspects define the quality of life, & become a pull factor as important as the geographical and economic conditions of the destination. The results from both qualitative & quantitative research are presented. We conducted 10 in-depth interviews, as well as a personal in-home survey with a sample of 637 interviews. We put forward two lifestyle models: one has the characteristics of permanent migration, the other shapes a transnational citizenship. We have also found significant differences in the residential patterns of citizens from different countries.

2008S00539
Hunter, Alistair (University of Edinburgh / Politics, Edinburgh, Scotland [e-mail: a.p.hunter@sms.ed.ac.uk]), **Back-and-Forth Migration at Retirement among Residents of Migrant Hostels in France: Social Systems Inclusion and Challenges to the Welfare State,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Expressed as a lifting of the sedentary constraint of participation in the labour market, retirement can be a critical juncture for migration decisions. The tendency of migrant hostel residents at retirement age to undertake regular back-and-forth migration between France & the country of origin confronts two problems: the first concerns the inadequacy of current migration theories; the second concerns the failure of host state policies to moderate the presence of non-nationals on state territory. Drawing on Niklas Luhmann's social systems theory, I argue that hostel residents' life-courses are characterised by partial & plurilocal inclusion in functionally differentiated social systems such as healthcare, the economy, the legal system, religion, & the family. At retirement, through back-and-forth migration, hostel residents attempt to maintain their level of inclusion in diverse systems. These movements challenge the logic of welfare states to moderate inclusion territorially. In the final section, the administrative practice of random passport checks for hostel residents will be analysed to illustrate the problems of social steering which a welfare state meets when attempting to interfere in social systems.

2008S00540
Ichijo, Atsuko (Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Kingston University, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, KT1 2EE, UK [e-mail: a.ichijo@kingston.ac.uk]), **Operationalising Civilisational Constellations,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The paper aims to contribute to the discussion in Session 1 'Multiple modernities, comparative civilisations, & comparative-historical sociology' by proposing a concrete strategy for operationalising one of the key concepts in the theory of multiple modernities: civilisational constellations. The session's task is to address the cleavage between comparative-historical sociology, which tends to focus on micro- & meso-level analyses, and comparative-civilisational analysis that is more concerned with the macro-level. The paper discusses an operationalisation of civilisational constellations as a way of bringing the two angles together. The concept of civilisational constellations promises rich insights into modernity in a way that respects multiplicity and hybridity of experiences of different parts of the world, yet it remains under-developed as a framework for empirical research. Inspired by Gerard Delanty's suggestion that there are three major civilisational constellations in Europe, the Occidental Christian constellation, the Byzantine-Slavic Eurasian constellation & the Ottoman, Islamic constellation, the paper proposes a strategy to conduct empirical & comparative research based on this framework (G Delanty, 2003, 'The making of a postwestern Europe', Thesis Eleven, 72: 8-25). By doing so, the paper highlights meeting points between historical sociology & civilisational analysis.

2008S00541
Igel, Corinne & Szydlik, Marc (Institute of Sociology, University of Zurich, Andreasstrasse 15, Zurich, 8050 [tel: +41(0)44 6352348; e-mail: igel@soziologie.uzh.ch]), **Intergenerational Solidarity between Grandparents and Their (Grand)Children: A European Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Demographic change & population aging have an important effect on intergenerational solidarity & the existence of multigenerational families. As a consequence of the increased life expectancy & the overall improved health status of elderly people in industrialised countries, grandparents & grandchildren share a longer period of life they can benefit from actively. A lot of research deals with 'grandparenting styles', psychological consequences of being a grandparent & with the emotional relationship between grandparents & grandchildren. However, grandparenthood is also an

essential aspect of functional intergenerational solidarity. Grandparents help their children by looking after their grandchildren & consequently constitute an important service provider in the domain of childcare. In our research we concentrate on the following questions: Which characteristics & opportunity structures influence an elderly person's decision to engage in the care giving role? To which extent does the employment of the grandchild's parents influence this choice? Are gender differences substantial? Are there country-specific differences & how can they be explained? The analyses are based on the Survey of Health, Aging & Retirement in Europe (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland). They show that grandparents' engagement in childcare is partly explained by opportunity & need structures. Additionally, family structures & different cultural and institutional contexts lead to various levels & intensities of grandparenting.

2008S00542

Inkinen, Aino U. (University of Tampere, Finland, Tampere, Finland, 33014 [e-mail: aino.inkinen@ymparisto.fi]), **Does Knowledge Bring Power? The Case of Participation in Environmental Decision-Making,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Keynes (1937) once said that there is "nothing a government hates more than to be well-informed; for it makes the process of arriving at decisions much more complicated & difficult…" Nonetheless, faced with the challenge of governance today, decision-makers must learn to obtain, process & use different types of knowledge from many sources in order to make decisions. In environmental decision-making these sources of knowledge have long been expert-dominated, mainly epistemic & technical types of knowledge. However, through the development of governance and integration of participatory processes in law & policy the positivist knowledge base is no longer considered satisfactory, and decision-making requires the identification of a more diverse epistemic mix. This also means greater transparency, access to information & public participation in environmental decision-making, something European states have committed to through the Aarhus Convention (UNECE 1998). In this paper the case of public participation in the Finnish environmental permit process is investigated. The permit system is a fairly rigid command-and-control structure, incorporating formal participatory processes aimed at improving transparency, acceptability and quality of permit decisions. The role of knowledge in permit decision-making is examined in terms of access, impact and influence. What can knowledge do, & what does it do? In whose hands is knowledge power?

2008S00543

Isengard, Bettina & Szydlik, Marc (Institute of Sociology, University of Zurich, Andreasstr. 15, 8050 Zurich, Switzerland [tel: +41(0)446352351; fax: +41(0)446352399; e-mail: isengard@soziologie.uzh.ch]), **Living Apart (or) Together? Co-residence Patterns between Parents and Their Adult Children in Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Geographical proximity in general & co-residence in particular between parents & their adult children is one of the most basic prerequisites for many forms of solidarity among generations, because proximity facilitates personal communication, help at home, support of grandchildren & also care. Conversely, geographical distance limits the possibilities of inter-generational solidarity. While demographics as well as population ageing have become important in global perspective, co-residence between older parents and their children cannot be ignored. Although co-residence between parents & their adult offspring in one household is not unusual in European countries, little is known about the country-specific divergences & convergences. For this reason, this paper analyses why some parents & their grown-up children live together and others do not. What individual characteristics & family structures make co-residence more likely? How large are differences between countries, & how can they be explained? To investigate co-residence patterns in eleven European countries, the empirical analyses are based on the Survey of Health, Ageing & Retirement in Europe (SHARE). Using logistic regression models, we can observe that the influence of age & family context is more important than socio- economic determinants for co-residence & that it is particularly common in the south.

2008S00544

Ishikawa, Eunice A. (Shizuoka U of Art & Culture, 2-1-1 Chuo Naka-ku Hamamatsu, Shizuoka, Japan 430-8533 [tel: 81-53-457-6149; fax: 81-53-457-6149; e-mail: eunice@suac.ac.jp]), **Japa-** **nese-Brazilians in Japan- The Second Generation's Identity,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (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 there are over 300,000 people living & working in Japan, mostly as non-qualified manufacturing laborers. Compared to the Japanese-Brazilian adults living in Japan, the children learn the Japanese language much more easily & quickly. Many of these children go to kindergarten, where they have their first contact with other Japanese children, and then most of them continue studying in Japanese schools. But, even if they speak the Japanese language, most of them have problems keeping up with the regular disciplines. The adaptation of the Japanese-Brazilian children in Japan isn't easy, first because of the Japanese language & customs, & second because most of the Japanese-Brazilian parents intend to return to Brazil, so at home they maintain their Brazilian customs & speak primarily Portuguese. However, the children have no links with Brazilian society (especially those who were born in Japan), so they tend to choose Japan as their homeland, & many of them consider themselves the same as any other Japanese child, in customs, language & ways of thinking. Here, the problem is that these children are not accepted as Japanese by the Japanese society. This presentation will focus on second-generation Japanese-Brazilian children raised in Japan, including children who came from Brazil at an early age & those born in Japan. The method of research is based on oral interviews. (The author is a Japanese-Brazilian researcher who has command of both the Japanese and Portuguese languages. The interviews were conducted in Japanese and/or Portuguese, depending of the informant's preference.)

2008S00545

Islam, Mohammad Mainul, Lijun, Pei, Xingming, Song & Xiaoying, Zheng (Institute of Population Research, Peking University, 5, Yi He Yuan Lu, Haidian District, Beijing-100871, China [tel: 86-10-62751974; fax: 86-10-62751976; e-mail: mainulbdcn@gmail.com]), **Examining the Fourth Stage of Epidemiological Transition in China: Some Implications for Health and Health Care Provision,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Today's China is experiencing new epidemiological phase, characterized by increasing life expectancy & disease of affluence coupled with emerging & re-emerging diseases. Thus it is important to think strategically in the planning of health care provision of all population which is particularly important for rapidly modernizing China. The aim of this paper is to analyze the fourth stage of epidemiological transition in China based on existing theoretical framework by using descriptive statistical methods of analysis and to seek for some policy implications for health & health care provisions. Mortality data suggests, China has well entered to the fourth stage of epidemiological transition-the age of delayed degenerative diseases where Cardiovascular, cancer, respiratory and digestive diseases are the leading causes of death while the life expectancy has reached to more than 70 years. Study reports, the increase in non-communicable diseases significantly increases the cost of illness & burden of health care system. Moreover HIV/AIDS, & other emerging diseases like bird flu, SARS have become new threats to public health. Demographic & life style changes are likely the causes for substantial increase in non-communicable diseases in coming years where it is an urgent priority to execute the policies to prevent the emerging epidemics.

2008S00546

Israsena Na Ayudhya, Praima & Boonvong, Nuannoy (Department of Industrial Design, Faculty of Architecture, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok 10330, Thailand [tel: 662 218 4499; e-mail: praima.c@chula.ac.th]), **Latent Problems of Thai Elderly and Family Caregivers,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In the next few decades, most Asia countries will experience a rapid growth of their aged populations while family resources, the major support for the aged, are likely to be diluted due to the higher ratio of older people, to greater female workforce participation outside the home, & to fundamental changes in the structure and functioning of family. In Thailand, it is the responsibility of each family to look after their elders, & this has become a considerable burden on them. Techniques for this research which include: contextual observation, in-depth interview, and self-documentary study enable us to identify patterns of daily activities, & latent problems of both Thai elderly & family caregivers. The research focused on 50 pairs of elderly and caregiver who were carefully chosen on the basis of age, gender, length of dependency & their relationship. Among the activities monitored were mobility, bathing, toileting, feeding,

sleeping, monitoring, & use of medication. The results show root causes, sequence of conflicts & problems originated in human factors; cultural, social, psychological, cognitive, physical & external factors; financial & environmental. The results of this research could create new opportunities to improve elder-care in Thailand and other developing countries.

2008S00547
Ivorra Alemañy, José Adrián (Universidad De Alicante, Alicante, Spain, 03690 [tel: +34 965903494; fax: +34 965906898; e-mail: adrian.ivorra@ua.es]), **Incidencia de la Clase Social, de los Valores Políticos y del Contexto Político y Electoral en el Voto de los Electores Valencianos y en la Configuración Del Sistema.** (Effects of Social Class, Political Values, and Political and Electoral Context on the Vote of Valencian Voters and on the Configuration of the Political System), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)
¶ This paper analyzes the effect on the vote of Valencian voters & on the configuration of the Valencian political system of social class, political values, & the political & electoral context. To understand why Valencian voters vote as they do, the author analyzes three aspects that influence & condition their voting decisions: their social position, their political values, & the political & electoral context in which the electoral announcement is framed. It is contended that the class vote loses importance as a clarifying factor in electoral behavior, & it is explained that the vote of Valencian citizens is conditioned, above all, by Left-Right ideology & to a lesser extent by nationalist ideology. It is also affirmed that the electoral system, the type of election, the political context, & the economic conjuncture condition the vote of Valencians & determine the configuration of the Valencian political system.

2008S00548
Jacobi, Pedro Roberto (Graduate Program of Environmental Science - University of Sao Paulo, Rua Do Anfiteatro 181- Colmeias-Favo 14- 05508-900 - Sao Paulo- Brazil [tel: 55-11-3091-3235; e-mail: prjacobi@usp.br]), **Public Participation and the Fostering of Societal Learning in Watershed Management in Brazil,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The paper analyses the institutional transformations that have taken place in the environmental management process in Brazil since the 90s, emphasizing the enlargement of democratic spaces & popular participation in the field of water management. The focus is on the water basin committees, an innovative institutional engineering in the water management process in Brazil since 1997. The new watershed law presents a framing of the issue of watershed protection, recognizing the prime importance of a management system, extending the protection instruments proposed & opening the possibility of developing widespread agreement among stakeholders for the actions that are needed. Water basin committees are the appropriate arenas to develop a comparative study of institutional performance & its relations with cooperative practices linked to preservation, spatial and environmental management. The text presents an overview of the theoretical debate & the main outcomes of several researches developed in Brazil on social participation in watershed management, using as reference multi-stakeholders platforms (MSPs) as mode of involving civil society in decision-making on resource management. The main arguments of this study are to show how these MSPs can make a difference & their potential to bring about creative experiences of social learning in the context of sustainability.

2008S00549
Jadhav, Vishal Gulabrao (Faculty of Moral and Social Sciences, Tilak Maharashtra University, Pune, Maharashtra, 411037 [tel: +91-20-9890752775; fax: +91-20-24266068 / 24271695; e-mail: gharja@rediffmail.com]), **Creating Social Capital for Rule: A Case of Maharashtra, India,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Scholars examining the nature of democracy in India have argued that primordial networks such as caste, religion, ethnic & kinship networks are important identities through which class interests of the elite are protected, & reproduced. How is class rule legitimised & reproduced under the camouflage of ideology of kinship & caste. This has occurred in the State of Maharashtra, where the political elite, belonging to the Maratha caste cluster, managed to rule the State for more than five decades. Can the Maratha rule be construed through the conceptual framework of social capital? How to address the issues of class, power, hierarchy, political 'inclusions' & 'exclusions'? There are three theoretical models underpinning the concept, one that follows a neo-Marxist logic the second, a Rational-Choice model & the third, a neo-Liberalist perspective: the first is, typified by

Bourdieu, the second by Coleman & the third by Putnam. A neo-Marxist approach places greater emphasis on access to resources and issues of power in society. The rational-choice approach situates itself in the philosophy of utilitarianism that assumes interaction of the actor for purposeful ends. The neo-liberalist perspective presupposes the pre-eminence of the market and diminishing role of the state. It rests on the presumption, that creation of 'civic engagements' ensures development & community life. I ask, how I may be able to employ these theoretical models.

2008S00550
Jadoul, Raynald & Mizohata, Sachie (Centre de Recherche Public Henri Tudor, 29 JFK, L-1855 Luxembourg [tel: 00352 42 59 91 242; e-mail: raynald.jadoul@tudor.lu]), **Social-Issues.Org: Public Participation and Scientific Collaboration,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Although we, scientists, do our best to inform the public about our research outcomes, we have to admit that we fail to reach the entire world. Moreover, even for us, being well-informed with the most recent developments regarding a domain of our research field may be sometimes challenging & time consuming. Furthermore, shouldn't the 21st century 'when everything is possible' allow us to easily & directly work with other experts physically located on other continents? And, what about the people, non-scientists, who would like to take part in the production of knowledge through open participation approaches? They may feel frustrated with not having the opportunity or ability to make their opinion heard on important matters that impact them. Should those persons remain confined to the reading of scientific magazines? This paper describes the foundation concepts of an e-platform named social-issues.org whose main focus is on collaborative experimentation, testing, & learning in the social sciences. We strongly believe that people want to be informed about ongoing social issues, especially when the issues interest or impact them directly. We also feel that people want to know more about what others in different geographic locations are doing to address similar problems. The social-issues.org community platform is designed to give a community of scientists a means to investigate the important issues, to answer the questions above, & to communicate their research outcomes. In our project, we focus on answering four essential questions. 1) How do we create a synergy between researchers studying similar topics in different locations? 2) How do we foster public debate & engage people so that they can provide valuable input for research & analysis? 3) How can researchers deal with current challenges such as data collection in different cultural contexts & data quality? 4) Is there a way to process & disseminate research results so that they are understandable, relevant & freely accessible to both the general public & scientists? Our solution is an e-platform, which supports the development of a collaborative entity focused on research, synchronization of scientific efforts, & the exchange of ideas in the context of key social issues. This community will utilize technologies such as e-laboratories, flexible linguistic options, & collaboration facilities. Our hope is that we will inspire informed debate, knowledge transfer, & the promotion of learning in the area of local as well as global social awareness.

2008S00551
Jaime, Pedro (Center of Applied Social Science / Mackenzie Presbyterian University (UPM/Brazil) and Doctoral Program in Social Anthropology / University of São Paulo (USP/Brazil), São Paulo, SP, Brazil, 01302-907 [tel: +55 11 82677397; fax: +55 11 21148600; e-mail: pedrojaime@uol.com.br]), **Organizational Diversity and Black Executives in Brazil,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ In the beginning of 21st century the racial question came into the Brazilian business agenda. Some enterprises have begun to develop policies addressed to promote racial equality in the workforce. These policies have great importance in view of Brazilian statistics. It shows that African-Brazilians, who represent 47% of the Brazilian population, occupy only 8.8% of managerial posts and 1.8% of director positions in the biggest companies. Who are the few blacks that occupy these positions in the Brazilian corporate structure? Have they suffered prejudice or racial discrimination in their professional course? How have they coped with these situations? Which impact they have caused in their 'racial' identity? After all, how have they lived the racial relations in a white business world? In order to reflect about these questions I analyze interviews realized with black Brazilian executives who have begun their careers in the 1970s & nowadays occupy managerial positions in enterprises located in São Paulo. Based on a multi-sited ethnography crossing the agents which take part in Brazilian diversity champ, I indicate modifications that have been occurring in the black executive's professional course. In this moment I try to describe the politics of identity involved in changing circumstances.

2008S00552

Jaime-Castillo, Antonio M. (Department of Sociology, University of Granada, 18071. Granada, Spain [tel: + 34 958 244140; fax: + 34 958 244191; e-mail: amjaime@ugr.es]), **Inequality of Income, Expectations of Social Mobility and Demand for Redistribution,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Meltzer & Richard (1981) stated that democracy will boost redistribution of income from the richer to the poorer. Given that the median voter is poorer that the average-income voter, a majority of voters will vote for redistribution. However, the positive relationship between democracy & equalization of income has been highly criticized on both theoretical & empirical grounds. From a rational point of view, why do the poorer not vote for a higher level of redistribution? Some scholars have argued that expectations of social mobility may induce the poorer to believe they will have a higher income in the future, even if this is not true. Then, an additional question arises: Where do these expectations come from? Are they rational? In this paper, I analyze, to what extent, preferences for redistribution, at the individual level, depends on the expectations of future income, and the expected relationship between effort & income. Furthermore, I analyze whether expectations of social mobility are related to the true probability of mobility or they are based upon subjective expectations of mobility. Empirically, I use data from the Spanish labor market to compute objective measures of social mobility and survey data from ISSP to explain preferences for redistribution. Empirical results show that preferences for redistribution depends both on the expectations of social mobility & meritocracy ideology. However, expectations of social mobility are only weakly related to the true probability of mobility.

2008S00553

Jaimes, Ramiro (Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, Tijuana, Baja California, México, C.P. 22390 [tel: (664)682-16-96; e-mail: rjaimesm@yahoo.com]), **Mundanización de los espacios sagrados y sacralización del espacio p blico en Tijuana, Baja California. La marcha por Jes s y las renovaciones evangélicas** (The Secularization of Sacred Spaces and the Sacralization of Public Space), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ This paper analyzes a religious manifestation (the March for Jesus), promoted by the Evangelical Alliance of Tijuana, a religious entity that in recent decades has positioned itself in the religious field of this city. The analysis is based on interviews & participant observation among the leaders of the Alliance & the believers who participated in the march. Before the march, general feelings about changes occurring among the churches & evangelical associations in the city were discussed. Some of the new religious entities are emerging from a re-composition within the traditional evangelical denominations, which have experimented with changes in different levels under the influence of evangelical renovations of US religions. The march is an example of the manner in which traditional practices have been reformulated in a society that does not respond favorably to the older forms of ecclesiastical organization, nor to its conceptions of the sacred.

2008S00554

Jain, Rashmi (Department of Sociology, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur-302004, Rajasthan, India [tel: 0141-2361759; fax: 0141-5105051; e-mail: rushme14@yahoo.com]), **Childhood and Leisure: Are Leisure Tools Responsible for Evolution of Little Adults?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The revolution in information & communication technology, the shrinking of time & space & the creation of what Marshall McLuhan called 'the global village' has transformed the way the children of today are experiencing their childhood. The children of the developing countries too have become a part of the global generation who though living in different parts of the world, know and consume the same international brands & media narratives. The most contributing factor in this transformation has been the enormous increase of leisure tools & easy access to them. Technological advancement paves the way for not only reduction in manual labour but also community time. Leisure tools like radio, television, Game boy, PSPs, mobiles, Gaming stations have targeted to provide leisure to the lonely. They work as vehicles for segregation of human beings. Children are a vital part of society and fundamental to its future. They are society's future parents, workers, citizens, providers & consumers. The society today is being governed by fast emerging global economy. The development of consumer society is not only transforming the economy but also the way people are looked at. Children who were once looked upon as 'incomplete

vulnerable beings progressing with adult help through stages needed to turn them into mature adults' are now the blue eyed angels of market society. The changing role patterns in the family system have allowed for greater participation by children in day-to-day affairs. The booming toy industry, emergence of exclusive kids stores, early brand imaging, innovative promotional schemes are responsible for creating Little Adults. The early decision making, peer pressure, me-too & me-alone syndrome, portrayal of child as an adult, double incomes, greater affordability of children over leisure goods, democratic values are some of the reasons which make a case of emergence of Little Adults. This paper will examine how the leisure choices of children in the age bracket of 12-14 years reflect this trend. A sample of 100 children would be drawn from two public schools of Jaipur and they would be administered a questionnaire. Some case studies would also be undertaken to acquire greater sociological insights.

2008S00555

Jain, Sushila (University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, India, 302004 [tel: +91 141 2393862; e-mail: jainULsushila@yahoo.com]), **Leisure and Spirituality in the Lives of Ascetics in India,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Culture of asceticism epitomizes the Indian culture as a 'tradition of values of self realization.' It can be understood as renunciation of the self from the material social world for a higher calling. Asceticism is an empowering process of life that at the individual level has an impact on the body, mind & spirit of man woman which extends as love & compassion for fellow beings in society. The quest for the highest wisdom of our culture expressed as 'know thyself' has encouraged metaphysical inquiry which has rendered continuity to asceticism. This paper offers a new way to study ascetics life of renunciation or sanyas through publicly performed generes of Bhajans, or devotional singing, katha or religious narratives, including the life history narrative or atma-katha and path or reading of sacred scriptures. More than simply meditational or expository ways of being religious or performative genres of verbal communication to be devotional ones. Because in some institutionalized forms media assumed linkages with religious organizations. The ascetics as they sing to God is the performance of renunciation in the oral & literate practices of Holy traditions in India. Because a sadhu/sadhvi has always had some time 'on his own.' There is perhaps, no better marked trail of development of leisure & desires of man for self realization and self expression than in the religions or performative genres of verbal communication to be devotional ones as a leisure time activity for the ascetics.

2008S00556

Jain, Sushila (University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, India, 302004 [tel: +91 141 2393862; e-mail: jainULsushila@yahoo.com]), **Youth, leisure and life style: A study in an urban setting of Jaipur city,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The traditional Indian society managed to control & direct the socialization of it youth into the pattern of tradition and stability which ensured cultural continuity. The last decade has thrust radically different perception of youth on the world, the life style & leisure time activities of youth have changed. These include modes of consumption style of dress, uses of synthetic material or artifacts, modes of transport & weakening of the traditional norms. These changes in the consumption lifestyles have been accelerated by the market forces. Globalization of economy and decentralization of the production of goods & services by the multinational corporation have totally altered for these youth the projects of their future & the perception of their life world. Present youth prefer to wear casual but modern outfit & use accessories, as clothing is an important means by which they discover & express their identity. The effect of media is very important in selection of their dresses. The cosmetic industry is finding the richest market among them. Thus fashion, media and their images are the external forces by which their social and cultural behavior is governed. They have developed an inherent desire to express themselves through representation & how they look. Group & mass leisure activities are dominant trends in leisure time of the youth in an urban setting of Jaipur city.

2008S00557

Jansen, Zanetta Lyn (Dept of Sociology, University of South Africa, Preller Street, Pretoria, South Africa, 0003 [tel: +27-12-4296322; fax: +27-12-4296491; e-mail: jansezl@unisa.ac.za]), **Global News Flows–News agencies in South Africa and on the African Continent,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This study critically explores the role & relationships amongst the global, national, continental & alternative news agencies in South Africa through in-depth & open-ended interviews. In understanding these rela-

tionships, the study proposes an integrated, critical political economy, approach. It finds that news agencies are organisations that have with relative success adapted to the changing global conditions & emergent forces described as twenty-first century globalisation. But, their role in the past decade is increasingly threatened by new forms of media and information dissemination particularly from online media and broadcasting media conglomerates. It also finds that a dependency relationship amongst the national & global news agencies persists. An explanation for these persistent hierarchical/dependency relationships amongst agencies has partly to do with the global structure of news, news exchange relations and the commoditisation of news. The Anglo-American media model of journalism is the dominant model for the construction of news. The study finds that news exchange agreements & the related processes of production, selection & distribution are of central concern in defining the relationships amongst news agencies as well as in discerning how they are constantly adapting to changes internal and external to their operations.

2008S00558

Japp, Klaus P. (Department of Sociology, Bielefeld University, Bielefeld, Germany, 33615, Universitätsstr. 25 [tel: 0521/106/3867/69; fax: 0521/106/6019; e-mail: klaus.japp@uni-bielefeld.de]), **The Struggle with Terrorism and Political Authenticity,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ An interesting field for the application of systems theory in the context of risk is the 'war on terror.' After 9/11 the topic of terrorism has certainly emerged as a new important issue for risk research in general. From the point of view of systems theory, however, the first aspect to be noted is that the distinction between risk & danger, which works so well for western civilization, does not seem to fit in the case of global terrorism. One could even say: on the side of risk no risks are taken. The suicide bomber appears to execute an act without alternative in the sense that he does not think about himself as a decision maker. Suicide makes the consequences of his action certain: for him there is no future that could suggest an evaluation of his decision different from the present one; consequently there is no post decisional regret (Harrison/March 1984). On the other hand, observers of world politics & the world public attribute to risk nevertheless. For example, they attribute bombings to entities with the assumed ability to act, primarily al-Qaida. For these observers, the temporal, material & social uncertainties of the organized & globally operating terrorism are a danger that can be attributed to a concrete enemy. Consequently, the political system is expected to deal with the problem, which thus is transformed into a political risk. That is why massive (military, diplomatic, intelligence, & economic) investments in proactive risk management takes place. The 'alliance against terror' is supposed to reduce the primary risk & does in fact shift it, particularly in public presentation, to the dependence on structures of prevention. Decisions about prevention reproduce the primary risk (see Wildavsky on 'risk & safety'), which consequently becomes a danger for those affected by them. Critical voices point to the loss of liberal rights as an effect of extended security measures, to negative consequences for the integration of minorities, or to the questionable support for authoritarian regimes joining the 'alliance against terror.' The world-political system transforms the risk of organized terrorism into the self-produced political risk of prevention. If this is right, who is to blame when terrorist actions occur? In the long run the endangered institutions themselves or, more precisely, their organizations which take defensive or preventive action will be blamed with taking risks by trying to constrain terrorist action. Or they will be blamed for not taking enough risk. In western culture (that is: in modern society) those will take the blame who could do otherwise who are perceived as decision makers & decision makers are risk takers. One strategy of political decision makers to counter this tendency is the denial of any alternative course of action. But authoritative statements of 'having had no choice' (e.g. to make war on Iraq or not to make war on Iraq) are bound to provoke public distrust sooner or later, followed by further assertions about the lack of choice. The result is a kind of authenticity trap, because those who are assumed to be able to choose may not admit it as they have to legitimate extraordinary measures, like a war. This trap may produce severe problems with respect to public trust. And this possible loss of public trust may be seen as one of the more important results of parasitic political action of terrorism. It may drain resources from world-society, which itself cannot do otherwise.

2008S00559

Jennison, Karen M. & Johnson, Kenneth A. (Department of Sociology, University Northern Colorado, Campus Box 142, 501 20th St. Greeley, Colorado [tel: 970-351-2169; fax: 970-351-1527; e-mail: karen.jennison@unco.edu]), **Cross-National Compari-**

sons of Episodic Heavy Binge Drinking and Smoking Convergence in 25 European Countries and the United States: Evidence of the Co-Occurrence of Health Risk Behaviors from Two National Surveys, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Aims: The objective of this study was to investigate a mixed model of the co-occurrence of tobacco smoking patterns with episodic heavy binge drinking as risk factors potentially influencing alcohol-related harm & health-related quality of life. Design, Setting, Participants: Participants were respondents in (1) the 2006 Special Eurobarometer national surveys of twenty-five member states of the European Union on Attitudes towards Alcohol (n= 25,031); & (2) the 2006 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey of the general population of the United States (n=355, 710). The two cross-sectional surveys comprise multi-stage random probability samples. Findings: A logistic regression analysis confirmed the mixed model combination. After adjustments for potential confounders & modifiers, there was evidence of a strong link between heavy episodic binge drinking and cigarette smoking that inferred greater use of both substances when used together. Conclusions: The findings are consistent with a growing body of clinical, psychosocial & behavioral research literature indicating episodic heavy binge drinking & tobacco consumption may pose a greater health risk together than separately. Regardless of the direction of influence, there is a strong connection between the two behaviors across a wide range of countries that should be taken into account in guiding public policy.

2008S00560

Jensen, Knud & Walker, Steve A. (The Danish University school of Education, Aarhus University, Copenhagen, Denmark, 2400 Tuborgvej 164 [tel: +45 88889432; fax: +45 88889708; e-mail: knud@dpu.dk]), **Overcoming Alienation; Democratic Mobilization in a Global Age,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Alienation is typically located within a matrix of domination and exploitation, but at the same time, more recent thinking about alienation has looked into strategies to foster democratic resistance & mobilization for social change. The shuttle of alienation between GATS & local governing & the options for democratic resistance in education at different platforms. Knud Jensen & Steve Walker one of the more subtle ideas connected to C. Wright Mills important notion Sociological Imagination is about how to learn the capacity to shuttle between macro-sociological issues and micro-sociological problems. During the last twenty five years several genuine proposals from sociology have occurred mapping the circle line helping us doing the trip & take the decisions about which platforms are worthwhile to visit. The paper will discuss how the major contradictions show up & continue through the trip. The central part of the paper is about education using tertiary education in Europe as an example & how up for students to use this type of analysis. The key contradictions dealt with are of course economy holding private & public as contra dictionary parts, hierarchical structures as a consequence of management ideology versus democratic decision making & the policy of legislation which contradictory aspects is illustrated by the principle of subsidiarity. Alliances of different kind have been formed & an understanding of the needs & standards of the production of public services are growing.

2008S00561

Jiménez, Manuel & Lafuente, Regina (Department of Social Sciences, University Pablo de Olavide of Seville, Ctra. de Utrera, Km.1, Sevilla, España, 41013 [e-mail: mjimsan@upo.es]), **Defining and Measuring Environmental Consciousness,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ On the basis of the revision of the main analytical approaches found the literature, in this paper we set up a multidimensional and behaviour-oriented definition of environmental consciousness, and put forward a way for its operationalization with the final goal of obtaining synthetic measures (or indexes) of this phenomenon applicable to different social contexts & time-periods. The proposed operationalization uses as empirical bases the data obtained in a survey on environmental attitudes & behaviour conducted in 2004 among the Andalusian population (Ecobarómetro de Andalucía, 2004). The resulting measures are, then, employed to identify social clusters according to the diverse nature of their environmental consciousness & to explore their basic socio-demographic profiles.

2008S00562

Jiménez, María Lucero (CRIM Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Distrito Federal, México [tel: (55) 56 51 21 76; e-mail: ljimenez@servidor.unam.mx]), **"Crisis of Masculinity and Crisis**

of Work. The Cases of Mexico and Argentina", *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (858) 571-8979. Fax: (858) 571-8694. E-mail: info@csa.com

¶ The paper will present results from the research project that analyzes the effects of globalization & work flexibilization on the lives of male subjects from Mexico & Argentina. In many cases, these effects have led to precarization of work conditions & to unemployment. These changes have affected the relations between genders, family lives & the individuals themselves, besides the already studied structural & social conditions. In the paper I wish to present the more important results derived from the interpretation of the interviews of Mexican & Argentinian men. It will deal with the effects of work precarization & unemployment on men in relation to masculine identity, crisis of hegemonic masculinity, & changes in gender relations.

2008S00563

Johansson, Vicki (University of Gothenburg, School of Public administration, Box 712, SE 405 30 Gothenburg, Sweden [tel: +46 31 786 15 96; fax: +46 31 786 4719; e-mail: Vicki.Johansson@spa. gu.se]), **The Road Planning Process and Public Servants' Negotiating Strategies,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The concept of governance, however not always similarly defined in the policy literature, emphasizes that policy processes involve a multitude of interlinked actors & organisations that together develop or implement decisions. Governance networks are often understood as a "new" steering mechanism that has replaced an older form of government in many policy areas. Compared to officials in a traditional public administration bureaucrats operating & managing governance networks can be expected to perform their tasks differently. In comparison to the traditional "administrative behaviour" public servants embedded in governance networks can be expected to be more dependent on a combination of negotiating skills, expert knowledge & knowledge of relevant regulation. Negotiations as a working tool further demand that bureaucrats can make binding agreements even if this means that rules sometimes must be stretched. In Sweden, road planning & the building of new roads is administrated by the Swedish Road Administration. A characteristic feature of the planning process is that civil servants are obliged to conduct continuous consultations with many & different concerned parties such as national and local public authorities, municipalities, landowners, interest groups & the public. Often these actors have conflicting interests–for example between environmental protection & regional development, varying legal & informal power resources, as well as highly different view points on road design & risk assessment. Road administration civil servants shall further supervise that valid regulations are implemented in areas such as traffic safety, environmental protection & risk assessment & risk management. This paper builds on a case study of a road planning project regarding E 45 between the cities of Göteborg and Trollhättan on the Swedish west coast. It addresses administrative practice within a governance context with a focus on how diverse actors involved in the policy process can affect the negotiation strategies used by public servants. Empirical findings derive from passive participatory observations of a number of road planning meetings, interviews with public road planners and designers, & formal & informal documents produced during the road planning process of E 45. The main conclusion is that the understanding of road administration officials that derive from the consultation process is used by them to anticipate & handle future problems in order to minimize time-delays, costs & loss of credibility for the project & the Swedish Road Administration. A further finding is that different negotiating strategies are developed & used to counteract external actors' arguments and power resources.

2008S00564

Jonda, Bernadette (Martin Luther University of Halle-Wittenberg/Institute of Sociology, Halle (Saale), Germany, D-06099 [tel: +49 - (0)345 - 55 24 253; fax: +49 - (0)345 - 55 27 150; e-mail: bernadette.jonda@soziologie.uni-halle.de]), **Activities on the Federal State Level to Develop New Forms of Intergenerational Relations in Municipalities with Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate and Saxony-Anhalt Cited as Examples,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The awareness of the consequences of the demographic ageing of society seems to have been growing in Germany in the last years, on all levels of political authority including the federal state level. In this contribution there will be several examples of initiatives and activities from the federal state authorities of Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate & Saxony-Anhalt & an analysis of the reactions of several local politicians. I will, for example, look at the projects of Hessian Communities, which have contributed to the initiative 'Family-friendly Municipalities 2007.' These projects are geared to build bridges between the generations & to inspire others to copy this idea. Also the 'Best-Practice-Databank' will be introduced. This is a database that informs about all forward-looking initiatives, which are successful in helping to create new ways in working with the matter of demographic change in Rhineland-Palatinate following the motto: 'Creating the future locally Demographic change as a chance.' By analyzing recent interviews with local politicians we look at why it has not been possible to establish successfully running projects from West Germany in East-German states? Lastly, we consider which new forms of 'intermediate generation interactions' could be developed in these economically underdeveloped regions which are further characterized by the high displacement of young people?

2008S00565

Jones, Ian Rees, Papacosta, O., Morris, R., Wannamethee, G. & Whincup, P. (Bangor U, Bangor, Wales, UK, LL57 2DG [tel: 01248 3832232; fax: 01248 382085; e-mail: i.r.jones@bangor. ac.uk]), **Do Lifestyles Become More Diverse in Later Life? A Secondary Analysis of the British Regional Heart Study Using Multiple Correspondence Analysis,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Secular changes in society have had a profound impact on the experience of ageing. One of the major areas where rapid change has been experienced is that of lifestyles. Health lifestyles are collective patterns of health related behaviour based on choices structured by life chances. Such lifestyles have become increasingly important as determinants of status & identity. A better understanding of trends in the distribution of lifestyles can provide important insights into the social patterning of health and illness in old age. However, much research in this area is hampered by the lack of longitudinal data & we know very little about how people, from different social locations, carry lifestyles and risky behaviour with them into later life. This paper presents findings from a secondary analysis of the British Regional Heart Study (BRHS) using Multiple Correspondence Analysis to examine changes in the social patterning of lifestyles among a cohort of older men between 1978 & 2003. The findings present a unique picture of the changing nature of lifestyle & risk in men as they enter later life & how these changes relate to health outcomes. The implications of the findings for diversity in later life will be discussed.

2008S00566

Jones, Paul K. (U New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, 2052, Australia [tel: 611 2 93853746; e-mail: P.Jones@unsw.edu.au]), **'Mobile Privatization, Means of Communication & Arts',** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Raymond Williams' concept of mobile privatization seems tailor-made for the rising field of mobile telephony studies. Yet many recent deployments of it seem unable to capture the dynamic and contradictory dimensions Williams invested in the term. For Williams, mobility & privatization were components of a paradoxical 'needs complex' that was mediated by both the social configuration of broadcasting & some emergent components of 19c & 20c aesthetic culture. Mobility was thus understood not only as the growing property of portability within consumerised means of communication but also as a necessary component of the reconfiguration of settlement & workplace that was characterised by Gramsci as 'Fordism'. A grand historico-aesthetic sweep so informed the concept & was enunciated in 1975 in Williams' The Country & The City. Yet, as he reminded his readers, Williams' own recognition of the phenomenon emerged first within one of his novels in the informing metaphor of 'traffic' as both rationalized mobility & insulated multiple privatization. To this extent at least the term echoes many themes & methods of the Frankfurt School. This paper reconstructs Williams' use of the term and assesses the prospects a fuller understanding of it offers for contemporary analysis.

2008S00567

Jönsson, Ingrid & Ring, Magnus (Dept Sociology, Lund University, Sweden, 221 00 [tel: + 46 (0)46 222 8831; fax: + 46 (0)46 222 4100; e-mail: ingrid.jonsson@soc.lu.se]), **Equal Access to Elder Care in Policy and Everyday Life in Sweden,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Sweden is an advanced welfare state with universal social rights and the objective of the public elder care policy aims at a good and dignified life with equal access for all elderly to good health and social care services in their homes. The access to public support is based on need & not on economic means. To mitigate economic differences, a law was introduced in

2002 stating that a minimum sum should be available for a person each month after having paid the fees. The introduction of NPM in the organization of elder care in the 1990s increased the role of the care manager, who is the crucial link between public resources & the individual elderly person. There has also been a decrease in the rate of elderly receiving public eldercare leading to an increasing reliance on the family & the market. Higher social groups to a larger extent buy private care & services while lower social groups more rely on family support. This means that social & economic differences are transmitted into the old age. The paper will present results from a comparative research project on the trajectory of care in France and Sweden focusing on how such differences are transmitted in everyday life.

2008S00568

Jost, Gerhard (Department for Social Sciences, Vienna University of Economics and Business Administration, Austria, 1090 [tel: 0043-1-313364743; e-mail: Gerhard.Jost@wu-wien.ac.at]), **Biographies with Loss of a Parent During Childhood,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Strauss focused in his book "Mirrors & Masks" primarily on turning points during the adult period of life. He discussed events such as migration, regulated status passages in institutions or conversions, which have to be evaluated & which may lead to new patterns of orientation & understanding. Regarding life events during childhood can contribute to an extensive view on "turning points", as children normally have another scope of action as adults. Also the (core-)identity of a child is still in the development stage, so that the conditions for transformation are different. In this lecture, it will be focused, how such a decisive point like the loss of a parent during childhood is faced & how it effects on the further biography. Strauss described, that in the sphere of adults a temporal retreat from usual life is accepted. Mourning in social life is accepted for a period, then it is limited by the environment. Now we can assume, that mourning and coping-process of children, which is attendant the adult period as well, is structured in its own way. Further we can conceive that the memories about the loss & the lost parent will change during growing up. The contribution will deal with such aspects & will show findings from the analysis of biographical accounts of adult people who have to cope the death of mother/father since childhood.

2008S00569

Jubany Baucells, Olga (U Barcelona, c/Montalegre, 6-8, 08001 Spain [tel: +34 934037750; fax: +34 934037774; e-mail: olga.jubany@ub.edu]), **Deciding Truths in a Culture of Disbelief: A Fundamental Sociological Approach to the Asylum Seeking Screening Process,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ When we talk about public policy & racism, we talk about control and management of migration flows & the significant debate that this issue has attracted in the last decades. In this, the implications of asylum screening have too often been hidden behind bureaucratic explanations & blinded by the letter of the law. Whilst a multitude of immigration officers are employed to enforce the numerous laws & policies regulating the arrival of asylum seekers, sociological discussions seem uninterested in analysing their significance, & political arguments simply accept their 'bureaucratic role' at face value. This way their work is hidden from the public eye & ignored by academic & political debate. This paper argues that a sociological approach to asylum screening is fundamental to unravel the criteria applied by frontline immigration officers. These criteria are not derived from policy or laws, but from ambiguous stereotypes evolved by the immigration officers' own experiences & prejudices, enhanced by the legacy of social inequalities. It shows that only by adopting a sociological approach we can reveal the true "rules" regulating asylum controls & become actively engaged with its polity, beyond the surface of the legal shield & the rhetorical concepts of political debate.

2008S00570

Jubert, Fabrice F. (Printemps Laboratory–Versailles/St. Quentin en Yvelines University, 47, bd Vauban–78047 Guyancourt Cedex, France [tel: 0033 1 46 32 10 82; e-mail: fjubert@yahoo.fr]), **Management of Safety Risks: A Negotiated Order–Case Study of French Nuclear Power Plants,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In this contribution I would like to highlight the role of professional dynamics related to the management of safety risk. I will use the interactionist analysis of occupations (Strauss, 1963; Freidson, 1984) to have a different view of the safety management strategies. Traditionally safety management issues related to high-risk industries were treated with a tech-

nocentrist approach (Moray, 1986), or with an approach based on the operator & the errors that he could make (Rasmussen, 1987; Reason, 1987, 1990). More recently, given the innovative studies of B. Turner (1978) and C. Perrow (1984) & following the results of the analyses performed on the Chernobyl, Bhopal & Challenger accidents, the importance of organisational factors on risk management have been recognized & different theories have been developed; the most famous of which are the Normal Accidents Theory (Perrow, 1984; Sagan, 1993) & the High Reliability Theory (Weick, 1987; La Porte, Roberts, Rochlin, 1987; Rochlin, 1993). However these interesting approaches have neglected the part of differing professional strategies in the everyday management of risk. My observations show that the specific strategies of each occupational group could represent the principal reason to adopt certain types of risk management. Starting from this experience I will explain how safety risk management can be influenced by professional dynamics. My study is based on fieldwork conducted in four French nuclear power plants, where two different occupational groups were investigated: electricians & automaticians. The first group ensures the maintenance of the power plant's electrical infrastructure. The second maintains the systems allowing the operators to pilot the reactor. Within these occupations I will study two functions: the procedures writer & the technician who applies these procedures. I will distinguish two strategies which ensure the reliability of the interventions in accordance with the endogeneisation level of knowledge in the formal risks procedures. In the first strategy the reliability is constructed in the opacity of work practices & in the implicit content of formal rules; in the other strategy the reliability is based on the formalism and the explanation of work procedures. If for the electricians, the different strategies are directly related to the organisational design chosen by power plants, for the automaticians, whatever organisation it may be, the choice of opaque risk management is made in the name of their own professional interests. This choice refers to the automaticians' wish to ensure their autonomy and flexibility in terms of their reaction to an emergency, & to protect their occupation from the competition of the other occupational segments.

2008S00571

Jungbauer-Gans, Monika & Gross, Christiane (Institute of Social Sciences, University of Kiel, Westring 400, 24098, Germany [tel: 0049 431 880 5620; e-mail: Jungbauer-Gans@soziologie.uni-kiel.de]), **More Private Schools for Non-Native Kids?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Do private schools do better than public schools in advancing the children of immigrants? The question whether students from private schools show better results in different subjects than students attending public schools has already been widely discussed (first of all by Coleman in 1982). Extending on previous studies we focus primarily on the potential of private schools especially in advancing non-native young adolescents. The theoretical considerations are at least as heterogeneous as the empirical results found in former studies. Bourdieu describes the educational system as being one of the main mechanisms of social reproduction, whereas Coleman argues that private schools offer social capital thusly compensating for inequalities originating from the family background. We propose that young adolescents with an immigration background benefit more from private schools than natives do. This hypothesis includes the compensation thesis as well as the reproduction-thesis, in spite of the fact that few immigrant families are able to afford the fees of private schools. For the empirical test international PISA data were used together with additional OECD country level data. Selection effects have to be controlled by statistical means. The results from a multi-level analysis allow the separation of effects on individual, school and country levels as well as cross-level effects. First of all, the advantage of private schools (measured by the students' performances in math & reading) increases with income inequality in a country (GINI) und decreases with a higher GNP per capita. Secondly, non-native young adolescents & those with lower socio-economic status benefit more from attending private schools than their native peers, which confirms the compensation-thesis.

2008S00572

Jungblut, Airton Luiz (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brasil, 90619-900 [tel: 55-51-33387077; e-mail: jungblut.ez@terra.com.br]), **The Use of the Internet for Religious Groups in Brazil,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ It is intended in this paper the exhibition & analysis of data obtained in research accomplished in the year of 2007 on patterns of use of the communication mediated by computer (Internet) for religious groups that act in Brazil. It is aimed to expose, to compare & to analyze the variations

verified between the several religious groups & its followers, observing its self-presentations strategies through the Internet, its forms of exhibition of its public image, its manifestations in defense of its faiths, its proselytizing practices, etc. The central purpose is to understand how these groups are appropriating & using the resources facilitated by that media in attention to the demands of the involving religious market, paying attention to the possible alterations in the practices of public exhibition of the groups and individuals involved in this process.

2008S00573

Kabakchieva, Petya L. (Dept Sociology, Sofia University, Bulgaria [tel: (+3592) 8650558; fax: (+3592) 8706260; e-mail: petiakab2001@yahoo.com]), **European Rules in Postcommunist Context: The Case of SAPARD Program,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper presents results of a comparative study, done in the frame of DIOSCURI project, financed by the 6th European Framework, of the institutionalization & implementation of the EU program SAPARD in six postcommunist European countries: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania & Slovenia. The subject of the paper concerns the specificity of institutional change in the sphere of governance in the (then) candidate countries & the outcomes of that change. The field of research is related to the Europeanization studies; the approach applied is that of new institutionalism: the paper is focused on the tensions between the newly adopted organization structures & rules, demanded by the EU and the embedded institutional cultures. The analysis shows that in spite of the common for all the countries EU requirements for SAPARD implementation, the outcomes are different, depending on the negotiation of those requirements by the accession countries, as well as to resistances (conscious & cultural) towards them. In Czech Republic & Poland the final result could be defined as transformation (in the terms of Europeanization studies); in the other four countries the outcomes could be defined as different institutional hybrids, whose specificity is explained in the paper.

2008S00574

Kabakchieva, Petya L. (Dept Sociology, Sofia University, Bulgaria [tel: (+3592) 8650558; fax: (+3592) 8706260; e-mail: petiakab2001@yahoo.com]), **Postcolonial and Postcommunist Studies: Facing Similar Theoretical Challenges?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper argues that it is productive to compare the theoretical problems faced by the postcolonial & the postcommunist studies in an attempt to reconstruct societies that were governed by two different Western projects which they ultimately succeeded in defying, transforming both their previous culture & the culture that was imposed on them. The main problem is epistemological one, posed by the postcolonial theoreticians, but valid for their postcommunist colleagues, too how can they avoid the idiosyncratic language of specific experiences such as colonial and postcolonial, communist & postcommunist ones, but preserve their specific features, using recognizable paradigms? To what extent do those studies succeed in "provincializing Europe" (D. Chakrabarty) & provoke dialogue between different theoretical 'provinces' in the realm of the Western academic metropolis? Is it enough to label those societies "alternative modernities"? The paper argues that there is a need of inventing new concepts or at least of constructing new theoretical hybrids. For understanding the processes in postcommunist societies the author proposes the term "overlapping modernities".

2008S00575

Kahancová, Marta & Vašečka, Michal (Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies, Paulstrasse 3, 506 76 Cologne, Germany [e-mail: kahancova@mpifg.de]), **Corporate Social Responsibility without Corporations?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Whether in form of foreign-owned corporations or local enterprises, the dynamic growth of private business belongs to principal issues in the economic transformation of postsocialist countries in Central & Eastern Europe (CEE). The issue addressed in this paper is the importance of corporate social responsibility (CSR) in social & institutional conditions of a postsocialist country. Drawing on original empirical evidence, the paper presents current experience with CSR implementation & related discourse between business, civil society & the state in Slovakia. Evidence suggests that involved actors often perceive only the philanthropic dimension of CSR, underscoring its economic, legal & social dimensions. A low awareness of CSR among the public & the lack of systematic CSR initiatives by business firms are compensated with an active fostering of CSR development by Slovakia's vibrant civil society. These findings are the basis

for a theoretical evaluation of the CSR concept. Referring to organizational & sociological theories, we discuss the extent to which deliberation between business & civil society concerning socially responsible business behavior is feasible for governing social problems in a postsocialist environment. Finally, we show how the CSR discourse helps to recreate the lost mutual trust between business & the public after economic transformation.

2008S00576

Kallinikos, Jannis (Dept Management, London School of Economics, WC2A 2AE, UK [tel: +44 20 7033 1876; e-mail: J.Kallinikos@lse.ac.uk]), **Computation as Reality: Thoughts on Artefacts and Human Agency,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper seeks to lay open the computational logic by which reality is rendered the object of computation. Computation is claimed to involve a drift away from the palpable & extendible character of things. Reality is meticulously dissolved & regained as computational object after a long analytic retreat and technological reconstruction. The outcome of this analytic reductionism is that processes taking place at the human-technology interface (the screen) are sustained by an elaborate vertical stratification, entailing a variety of other programmes & systems that reach down from the level of the interface to machine language and the mechanics of binary parsing. The depth of analytic reductionism is matched by considerable surface fragmentation. Computational techniques make the screen a key medium by which the world is apprehended & acted upon. The deepening involvement of computation in instrumental settings reframes the perceptive and action modalities by which human agents confront the world. This way, a coherent set of techniques for building up reality is established accompanied by a new model of human agency that increasingly takes the form of an ars combinatoria of data and information items, remaking the shape of things out of the digital dust & fragments produced by computation.

2008S00577

Kalula, Mpiana (Cape Peninsula University of Technology, Research and Technology Promotion, Keizersgracht and Tennant Street Zonnebloem, PO Box 652, Cape Town 8000 [tel: +27 72 549 6346; fax: +27 (021) 460 3716; e-mail: mpianaULkalula@yahoo.co.uk]), **How an Old Age Person Can Be Affected by an Infected HIV Child In South Africa?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In South Africa the presupposition is that elderly mostly blacks are part of the groups that are most vulnerable to poverty as they are looking after their unemployed & HIV infected children and grandchildren as well. Pensioners are providing food for their households, paying school fees including uniforms, & buying clothes & medicines for sick household members. However, in playing the caregivers role pensioners are not able to alleviate poverty which was the aim of the new elected government of South Africa in 1994 in implementing a non-racial pension system. Despite above analysis, the main aim of this study was to investigate the role played by pensioners in the household with HIV infected children in South Africa. To strengthen the study, a general literature search was undertaken, empirical survey was also used –both qualitative & quantitative. In order to decrease responsibilities shouldering elderly South African, the study suggested that the government should provide free education and healthcare for children infected by HIV, free electricity & water for pensioners household, & increase pension amount according to the inflation rate.

2008S00578

Kamibayashi, Chieko (Department of Social Sciences, Hosei University, Tokyo, Japan, 227-0033 [tel: +81-45-961-8810; fax: +81-45-961-7148; e-mail: c.kamibayashi@cpost.plala.or.jp]), **The Rooting Process of Temporary Migration System in Japan: Focusing on Technical Internship Program (TIP),** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Japan's immigration policy, which formerly has excluded any foreign low-skilled workers up to the present, in reality, opened a side-door to accept workers in 1990. The workers are either Japanese-Brazilian or foreign trainees & technical interns. This paper addresses the rooting process of the Japanese Technical Internship Program (TIP) in Japanese society. TIP was set up for the purpose of a technology transfer to neighboring countries. In practice, however, it has served to supply labor-intensive industries with unskilled cheap labor. Interview data for companies receiving TIP interns in industries such as manufacturing (garment, food, automobile appliances) & agriculture suggest that the only way these industries can survive in the competing world product market is with TIP. Although

initially TIP was to work for the survival of lower productivity industries, once it was introduced, it turned out to be a very economical way of securing a cheap labor force. When TIP was recognized as a reliable source of foreign labor, it came to function as the first step in the process of admitting foreign settlers in Japan. As is always the case with temporary migration systems in other countries, Japanese TIP, instead of operating as a rotating system of foreign labor, became the only gate for receiving migrants.

2008S00579
Kaminska, Monika Ewa, Kahancová, Marta & Visser, Jelle (Amsterdam Instit for Advanced Labour Studies, U Amsterdam, Plantage Muidergracht 12, The Netherlands, 1018TV [tel: +31205257210; fax: +31205254301; e-mail: m.e. kaminska@uva.nl]), **Emigration and Labour Shortages: An Opportunity for Trade Unions in New EU Member States?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ In this paper we explore whether post EU enlargements emigration flows from new member states (in particular Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Czech Republic) to old member states have had impact on the position of trade unions (TU) in the former group of countries. The position of TU has been weakening world-wide over last decades, and this is particularly visible in post-communist countries in Central and Eastern Europe where the issue is set against a broader picture of de-legitimization of civil society institutions & possibly negative effects on social cohesion. However, as the recent EU enlargements have been followed by strong emigration from new member states (NMS) to EU-15, the resulting decline in unemployment and labour shortages in some sectors of NMS economies could offer ground for TU in these countries to mobilize & to regain legitimation. We test this hypothesis by examining the developments in union density, protest actions, & contractual wages, before and after 2004.

2008S00580
Kanckos, Lise (Dept Sociology, Åbo Akademi U, Turku, Finland [tel: +358 2 2153288; e-mail: lkanckos@abo.fi]), **Reproduction and Religion: Ethics, Subjective Politics and the Church,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper will study the relationship between religion, ethics, and politics through the context of parliamentary debate and legislation on assisted reproduction in Finland. The paper will discuss how religion & norms are transformed by political discourses & practices. Furthermore, the paper seeks to address how & why ethical issues are defined subjectively in politics. Political issues that are considered as ethical questions are generally treated without party discipline in Finnish party politics. This means that it is mainly up to the individual Member of Parliament to decide how he or she relates to ethical questions, e.g. in the case of assisted reproduction whether lesbians or single women should have access to fertility treatments. The absence of party discipline when dealing with ethical questions in parliament indicates a respect for religious & ethical pluralism in society. However, it also means a changing position of the church as an institution involved in the legislative process. The paper analyses individualism & subjectivism through the context of a late modern role of ethics & religion, where former authorities, like the church, no longer have a monopoly position.

2008S00581
Kappler, Karolin (Dept Sociology & Organizational Analysis, U Barcelona, Spain, 08034 [tel: +34934021802; fax: +34934021804; e-mail: karolinkappler@web.de]), **Life Events and Crisis as a Source for Alienation. The Embodiment of Sexual Violence or the Silently Screaming Body of Victims of Sexual Violence,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ As the life event of a sexual assault suffered by an individual does not occur in a social vacuum, this paper studies sexual violence and its embodiment by means of everyday bodily experiences, self-perception, symbolic & social control, & cultural distinction expressed in narrative interviews with victims of sexual violence. In this regard, it has been possible to observe an inconsistency of rules of interaction & a permanent fluctuation of borders disturbing predictability & perdurable stability due to the fact that the body as well as its corporal, interactive and social limits seem to be fluctuant or even absent. Therefore, the present paper discusses the hypothesis that critical life events substantially alter the limits of the body & of social interactions leading to alienation & transcendence.

2008S00582
Kappler, Karolin (Dept Sociology & Organizational Analysis, U Barcelona, Spain, 08034 [tel: +34934021802; fax: +34934021804; e-mail: karolinkappler@web.de]), **Sexual Violence–Ups and Downs in Talking and Walking–A Still Inconvenient Truth,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ In a unique way, sexual violence & its social perception reflect the position of women in society, as well as the social vision and control of their body, their sexuality & morals. It represents a complex social phenomenon which seems to be omnipresent in time and space. Its social visibility is created by social recognition mainly influenced by an androcratic system using religion, medicine and many kinds of cultural & artistic production, oscillating between two extremes: periodically sexual violence gets great social attention, but most of the time its existence suffers a total or partial negation. Consequently, sexual violence & its victims have been nearly invisible for centuries. Thanks to the feminist movement, which declared rape as a political & public issue, sexual violence is today more visible than ever. However, it is still sublimated in public speeches & research & it very often hides behind domestic violence which receives more public and scientific attention. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to describe the mechanisms of invisibility & visibility linked to sexual violence, both on a social & individual level, as well as to suggest new ways of approaching sexual violence research and prevention.

2008S00583
Karaffa, Cynthia A. (Carlow University, 3333 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15213 [tel: 412 578-6036; e-mail: cak5@pitt.edu]), **Constructing Reality in International Relations and Terrorism,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ My study explores the expansion of reality regarding the issue of terrorism. A human being constructs reality on every level: with the self; with their own culture; & with other cultures. My interest is in the interplay between self, society, & the world. How do we as citizens of the largest hegemonic superpower the world has ever known view ourselves, the actions of our government, and other governments & groups, concerning individual & societal injustices, risks, uncertainties, & nationalist statements of legitimacy & power that are caused by & at the root of terrorism? We often are given a heavy dose of ethnocentrism minus the complexities of cultural relativism. Nations (and cultures) have their own preferred version of the world, & this usually dismisses competing versions. Not only do we construct our realities, we then institutionalize these realities into structures, these structures then subject us to them. This study focuses on my Politics of Terrorism & International Relations classes at Carlow University. Carlow is a private, Catholic, women-centered, liberal arts university in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. My classroom is open & democratic, there are no tests. Students are evaluated on their reading & writing assignments, preparation & discussion. My study utilizes the student's written & verbal personal reflections, class discussions & open-ended interviews as the analysis and discussion of constructing open social realities.

2008S00584
Kargina, Irina (Sociology Dept, Moscow State U International Relations, Moscow, Russia, 119454 [tel: 7495 433 27 56; fax: 7495 434 94 26; e-mail: kargina@mgimo.ru]), **Is Orthodoxy a Dominant Component of the Russian Identity?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Throughout history, the Russian mind has formed in close contact with the Orthodox religion. Orthodoxy took first place in national identity with the fall of the USSR & Soviet identity. In Soviet times "Soviet" conveyed pride in being the first Socialist country, free education & medical service, a great military force, & success in space. Now that all has collapsed, Russians have found themselves in the situation of not being certain what value there is in being Russian. Here Orthodoxy comes to the rescue, not so much as a religion, but as the symbol of Russian originality & spiritual worth, something that can be proudly opposed to others. As a result, the concept of "Orthodox" in modern Russia is not the concept of "believer," which totally contradicts the usual logic in religion. The results of a number of empirical researches of Russian society over the past 15 years allow us to analyze the causes & effects of this phenomenon.

2008S00585
Karttunen, Sari R. O. (Statistics Finland; Social Statistics; Media and Culture, Helsinki, FI-00022 [tel: +358917342988; e-mail: sari. karttunen@stat.fi]), **Entering the Global Art World: Finnish Artists and Their International Gallery Relations,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Finnish artists started to gain more footing in the international field of contemporary art in the mid-1990s. Today dozens of Finnish artists are represented by a foreign gallery, & some of them have moved closer to

their clients. In some sub-fields, especially photography, the majority of sales are made abroad. My paper will focus on the relations between Finnish artists & their foreign galleries. I will report on how the first contact was made & by whom. The nature & details of the gallery contract will also be of interest, including the division of labour between the artist and the owner. I will further explore how the partners negotiate on the image of the artist & the nature & content of their art works. My claim is that foreign galleries have played a crucial role in teaching Finnish artists how to operate globally. The domestic art market is small & underdeveloped. State grants have been considered the most legitimate source of income for artists, enabling them to resist commercialism. Foreign galleries now bear the sin of marketing, & make it possible for many artists to live on sales. Gallery people also give career guidance to artists and help them improve their "brand". In some cases, the relation between an artist & their gallery comes close to friendship. The paper is based mainly on interviews with artists & other art world actors. The data derive from two interrelated studies, the one focusing on young visual artists & the other dealing with photographers of all age groups. The theoretical framework builds on the "production of culture approach".

2008S00586

Karuri-Sebina, Geci, Hemson, David & Munthree, Crystal (Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), 134 Pretorius Street, Pretoria 0002, South Africa [tel: +27 72 148 1132; fax: +27 866 177898; e-mail: gecik@yahoo.com]), **South Africa's State of the Future Index and its Potential to Contribute to National and Regional Policy Dialogue,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper will report on progress made in South Africa in constructing its first "State of the Future Index" (SOFI) based on the methodology of the global Millennium Project as an important way to introduce future-oriented indicators & discourse into the policy field which is typically focused only on a range of burning, contemporary issues. The paper will indicate progress made both in the scholarly research undertaken as well as the policy dissemination & engagement process, & an assessment of what promise this method holds for other nations in the region. Background: Four years ago, the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) began publishing what is now an annual State of the Nation volume which offers a set of analyses around key contemporary issues facing South Africa. This is a valuable resource for framing issues & current debates with policymakers, practitioners, researchers, & the public. The idea of undertaking the development of the SA-SOFI was proposed as an interesting and important complement to the State of the Nation by taking the next step of social scientists & policy researchers contemplating an ongoing barometer on the future of South Africa which has not been awarded adequate space in the policy dialogue. It also presents opportunities to map particular indicators in respect of sector futures e.g. future of energy, education, water, poverty and inequality, etc. In regards to South Africa's National System of Innovation, a strong argument was also made for the need for a more future-oriented driver for the country's research & development agenda, including that of the research organizations themselves.

2008S00587

Kazakevich, Olga (Computer Research Centre, Lomonosov Moscow State U, Leninskiye Gory 1, Stroyeniye 4, NIVC MGU, 119992 Russia [tel: 7-495-939-2357; fax: 7-495-938-2136; e-mail: kazakevich.olga@gmail.com]), **Code Switching, Borrowings and Structural Interference: A Bundle of Issues Revisited,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In my paper I am going to return to the problem which up to now has received no proper solution, though it is being discussed here and again in different contexts including quite practical ones, e.g. compilation of a word list for a dictionary: how can we tell a borrowing from a code-switching? Scholars have developed some criteria, but almost all of them are rather statistical than absolute. Using the material of three minor Siberian languages–Selkup, Ket & Evenki, contacting with each other as well as with Russian, I'll try to show that neither phonetic adaptation nor grammar adaptation criteria being applied to this material give a satisfactory result. There are some old lexical loans from Russian in each of these languages integrated into the language structure which can be undoubtedly called borrowings but these are not many. It is worth mentioning that most frequently used Russian borrowings are the same in the three languages. One more point I would like to touch upon is structural interference with parallel grammatical morpheme borrowing(?) from a contacting language. Are we to call such a morpheme a borrowing or just code switching? I'll try to show some intricate examples where the answer does not seem so easy to be found.

2008S00588

Keating, W. Dennis (Levin College of Urban Affairs, Cleveland State U, Ohio 44115 [tel: (216) 687-2298; fax: (216) 687-2013; e-mail: w.keating@csuohio.edu]), **Inclusionary Housing Policies and Programs in the United States,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Inclusionary housing in the United States means that state & local governments which have adopted this policy require private developers to dedicate a percentage (10-25 percent) of projects above a threshold size for rent or sale to moderate- and lower-income occupants. In return, if these below market unit units are not publicly subsidized, the developers typically receive incentives to offset any financial loss. These include density bonuses, waiver of some building or land use requirements, and accelerated approval. Since the federal government under conservative administrations began reducing federal support for low- & moderate-income housing in the 1970s, state & local governments have increasingly turned to alternate programs to try to alleviate the shortage of affordable housing. The three states most notable for promoting inclusionary housing are California, Massachusetts & New Jersey. The leading local example initially was Montgomery County, Maryland, a wealthy suburb of Washington, D.C. Major cities like Baltimore, Boston, Denver, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, & Washington, D.C. have adopted inclusionary housing & there are campaigns in Chicago, Philadelphia & New York to adopt it citywide. This paper will detail: the implementation of inclusionary housing programs, the extent of the adoption of inclusionary housing, opposition to it (including lawsuits by developers, homebuilders & realtors and reported court decisions), & the impact of inclusionary housing programs. While most are considered successful, they depend upon a healthy housing market for new construction & the cooperation of private developers. The resultant number of units has been modest in terms of the documented need for affordable housing in those political jurisdictions which have adopted this policy. Reference Center for Housing Policy & the Furman Center for Real Estate and Urban Policy at New York University. 2008 (March). The Effects of inclusionary Zoning on Local Housing Markets: Lessons from the San Francisco, Washington, D.C. & Suburban Boston Areas.

2008S00589

Keliyan, Maya Bedros (Institute of Sociology, Dept Communities and Social Stratification, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, 1000, 13A Moskovska Str. [tel: (359 2) 980 9086; fax: (359 2) 980 5895; e-mail: mayakeliyan@gmail.com]), **Leisure Patterns, Self-Identification and Criteria of Success of Bulgarian Professionals and Entrepreneurs,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The deep socio-economic transformations in post-totalitarian Bulgarian society brought about considerable changes in the leisure patterns of different communities, social strata, & groups. The paper studies the leisure patterns' changes of such middle strata's representatives' as professionals & entrepreneurs. The analysis is based on the results from two empirical sociological surveys. The conclusions are based on the assumption that leisure patterns are among the leading factors determining social strata's place in the stratification system. Different social strata representatives' self-identification as well as their criteria of professional and personal success largely depends on the quality & quantity of their leisure, on the work-leisure balance as one of the main indicators of their life style. In Bulgaria we are witnessing a flagrant "status inconsistency" between the professionals' high cultural capital & their low-income status that affects their prestige. On the one hand, professionals, as people with higher cultural status & more sophisticated life style & leisure patterns, do feel like "spiritual leaders" of their local communities & in society. On the other hand, the material and economic restrictions posed by their financial difficulties & low salaries spoil their self-evaluation & professionals, especially those engage in the public sector, are reluctant to identify themselves with the middle strata. The investigated entrepreneurs are in much better economic situation but they don't evaluate themselves as successful business people or as belonging to the middle strata because of the quality of their leisure & the huge unbalance between work & leisure in their life.

2008S00590

Kennedy, Peter (Glasgow Caledonian U, Scotland, G4 0BA [tel: 0141-331-8654; e-mail: p.k.kennedy@gcal.ac.uk]), **Control and Resistance at the Ward Face: A Case Study of Nursing Labour Power,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper examines the 'frontiers of control' at the centre of the nursing labour process in the UK National Health Service. We first describe how

a changing organisational context is combining with different managerial strategies to enforce control over the labour process of nursing. We then reflect on how nurses have interpreted, contested & resisted management attempts at controlling the nursing labour process.

2008S00591

Kennedy, Peter (Glasgow Caledonian U, Scotland, G4 0BA [tel: 0141-331-8654; e-mail: p.k.kennedy@gcal.ac.uk]), **A Value Theory of Labour Critique of the Knowledge Economy and the Expansion of Post-Compulsory Education Industry,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper offers a critical evaluation of the knowledge economy and its relation to an expanding post-compulsory education industry. The distinction between material & non-material labour resolved in favour of a value theory of labour which situates the knowledge economy as inherent to the expansion of value characteristic of a capitalist economy. Using a Marxist perspective it will be argued that it is both the materiality of surplus value producing labour as well as the relative displacement of the role of value producing labour which hold the key to an understanding of what is continuous and what is new to the knowledge economy. In particular, the paper argues that in the context of the knowledge economy, the expansion of post-compulsory education in developed capitalist economies such as the UK in recent decades can be understood both in terms of reproducing value producing labour power & in terms of colonising the social potential for free labour time through the imposition of the capitalist work ethic.

2008S00592

Kepenek, Emek (Science and Technology Policy Studies Research Center (TEKPOL), Middle East Technical University (METU), ODTU Merkez Muhendislik Binasi No: 320 06531 ODTÜ/ANKARA [tel: +903122103810; e-mail: ekepenek@gmail.com]), **Regional Innovation Networks and Policies in Developing Countries: The Case of Furniture Sector of Turkey,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The importance of industrial clustering & networks has been emphasized frequently in the social sciences literature as far as their role in innovation, technological change process & economic development is concerned. This research is aimed at examining the origins, the nature & the structure of networks formed among producers & the problems regarding the production, management and marketing of the furniture sector located in the greater Ankara region. The questions that lead us to conduct such a project can be summarized as: "What is the structure of social networks among producers?"; "How are these social networks linked with supply chains?" & finally, "Is there room for policy & public intervention, & what types of policies can be designed to promote more efficient networking relations among producers in that sector?". In this region, the social networks among them is much stronger & the business networks. The firms have low capacity and knowledge about making designs & marketing. In order to stimulate the relations among firms, the regions needed some kind of communication centers or support centers. They can act as supervising centers. Besides, in these centers along with business networks, the social networks may be also strengthened.

2008S00593

Khan, Mariam Seedat (University of Johannesburg, Department of Sociology [tel: 27 11 5593466; fax: 27 31 5593787; e-mail: mseedat@uj.ac.za]), **A Sociological Analysis of the Female African Girl Child that Arrives in the Occupational Role of Domestic Worker,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Explaining socialisation & occupational outcomes, has been an intellectual challenge for many academics, underlying which are conflicting theoretical, ideological & ontological interests. None of the theoretical approaches, largely humanism and functionalism, has had the singular privilege of bringing the debate to a close, however convincing they seemed in their prime. The dilemma still remains unsolved. This paper is part of the ongoing effort to understand domestic workers & their socialisation process within the South African context. There is nothing problematic about domestic work per say, except when one group of people based on race, class & gender, largely occupies it. 'Domestic work by its nature, in a patriarchal society, is severely undervalued because it has traditionally been treated as woman's unpaid work in marriage' (Budlender, 1997: 62). This paper seeks to explore sociological theory, particularly the social construction of reality of Berger & Luckmann (1991), on socialisation & its processes. The theoretical framework attempts to explain how female African woman arrive in the occupational role of domestic worker. Using

sociological theory that centres on socialisation & its processes, offers a theoretical basis for this analysis. Although this paper is theoretically informed, the primary objective is to understand the role that socialisation plays in the occupational role of the female African domestic worker.

2008S00594

Kharlamov, Nikita A. (Center for Fundamental Sociology, State University–Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia [e-mail: nkharlamov@hse.ru]), **Heterotopia, Mobile Public Space and Multiple Uses of Location: Contested Spatial Organization in the Central Mall-Square Complex in Moscow,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Central public places in world/global metropolises are the very locations where forces of world-scale social change manifest themselves via the intersection of flows & fluids of mobile persons, objects & cultures. Such locations hold together vastly different kinds of places (work, leisure, tourism…), people (workers, tourists, homeless…), & activities (vending, wandering, servicing, policing…) in shared time & space. The study of this kind or places requires construction of a new conceptual framework & new methodology. The paper applies theoretical resources of 'new mobilities paradigm' (John Urry), 'study of heterotopias' & sociology of space (Henri Lefebvre, Michel Foucault, Edward Soja), 'flâneur' & 'situationism' (Walter Benjamin, Guy Debord, Michel de Certeau) to construct a critical conceptual framework. Such a framework presupposes a methodology of research based on participant observation and experimenting (simulation of 'flâneur's' action). The practical application of such framework & method allows for the rich case-study description of specific places that serves to recollect the understanding of public spaces' constitution & movement in the hybrid environment of contemporary metropolis. It will also clarify theoretical concepts & explanations. The empirical base for the paper is a study of the mall-square complex of "Okhotnyi Ryad" situated in Manezhnaya square in the very center of Moscow, next to the Red Square. The research has been conducted in the late 2007-early 2008.

2008S00595

Khetagurova, Natalia (Instit Sociology Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow Russian Federation 117218 [tel: 7(495)7190971; fax: 7(495)7190740; e-mail: fairy-tale@mail.ru]), **Cross-talk in Public Debates: Discourse on the Anti-Global Movement,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Over the last time the conceptions of globalizations has become the key position on description of modern society & its transformations all over the world. At the same time the widespread involving of social, economic, cultural spheres into globalization processes is attended by arising of anti global movement. Without having an efficient structure & location anti global movement correspond the centers of resistance that contact to each other for the purpose of coordination all the international actions (protests accompany the activity of numerous organizations such as G-8, NAFTA, WTA, & so on). In process of communication inside the movement that is in fact kind of multicultural communication in cause of multinational structure of activists, antiglobalists use the code switching: mother tongue/English (as far as the last one is accustomed to be the language of multinational communication.) This fact makes the problem of clear & adequate perception of the information to become the most important in that type of communication. The possible loss in both face to face and on/offline communication defines the success of antiglobalists' activity in general that is able to be efficient only by high level of consolidation inside the clusters of activists & among the territorially separated groups.

2008S00596

Kiiler, Eve (U Art and Design, Helsinki, Helsinki 00560 [tel: +372 55655868; e-mail: eve@artun.ee]), **Museum As a Playground: Amateur Photographers in Museums,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The recent digital revolution in photography has opened new playful ways to look at images made by enthusiasts. Photographs made in the museums by the visitors are the records of how people remember their private lives. Through family photo albums, images of the public museums become integrated into the family histories. First step of the project was focused on photographing visitor behavior in a large number of museums. As a second step, an open call was announced to attract enthusiasts to send their images & join the project 'Me in Museum'. The resulting collection of amateur photographs was classified according to the museums & types of images. The democratization of museums has led to the tendency that visitors act in the museums as in their living-rooms. Therefore a museum visit may become a new form of interactive game, where experiencing the collection goes beyond the passive admiration of the works of art. Muse-

ums are excellent places to offer publicly open & well-equipped studios. With digital cameras at hand, visitors navigate through the exhibitions, enthusiastically hunting for images & judge the collections available for staging their own scenarios. Author Keywords: museums, memory, photographs, amateurs, images, taste, art works, family, tourism

2008S00597
Kilborne, Yann (U Paris 8, France, Saint-Denis (93) [tel: 0145513264; e-mail: yann.kilborne@free.fr]), **Les cinéastes documentaristes, entre résistance et soumission** (Documentary Filmmakers, between Resistance and Submission), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)
¶ Documentary filmmakers lay claim to the creation of documentary cinema & recognition as its author. The television chains, on the contrary, subscribe to an industrial & commercial logic that does not mesh well with documentary creation. What place then should documentary creation occupy in the audiovisual landscape, & how can this creativity be characterized? To what strategies do the filmmakers have recourse to conserve their artistic autonomy? Is the poor understanding between filmmakers & distributors insurmountable? This paper tries to clarify the economic & ideological conditions of the production of documentary films.

2008S00598
Kilian, Reinhold, Becker, Thomas, Krüger, Kamilla, Schmid, Susanne & Frasch, Karel (U Ulm, Dept Psychiatry II, Guenzburg, D-89312, Germany [tel: 00498221962861; fax: 004982219628160; e-mail: reinhold.kilian@bkh-guenzburg.de]), **Health Related Lifestyles of People with Severe Mental Disorder in Comparison to the General Population in Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The objective of the study is the comparison of the health-related behaviour between psychiatric patients & the general population. Tobacco consumption, alcohol consumption, illicit drug use, nutrition behaviour & physical exercise of 363 psychiatric inpatients was compared with health behavior of a representative sample of 7200 persons from German general population. Patients with psychosis had increased prevalence rates for smoking and illicit drug use, this also applied to patients with bipolar disorder, depression, neurotic & somatoform disorders, & to patients with 'other' mental disorders. Risk alcohol consumption was increased in patients with psychosis, depression & 'other' mental disorders. Smokers with psychosis & with other mental disorders had an excess cigarette consumption compared to general population. The number of unhealthy food habits was increased in patients with 'other' mental disorders & with psychosis. Body-mass index was increased for patients with psychosis. Patients with depression were more physically active than general population. From these results it can be concluded that poor health behaviour is widespread in patients with all major psychiatric diagnoses & may be a major cause of physical comorbidity in this patient group. Interventions to reduce risk behaviour & improve health preventive lifestyles are necessary.

2008S00599
Kim, Jeehun (Sociology, U Oxford, Manor Road, OX1 3UQ, UK [e-mail: jeehun.kim@sociology.ox.ac.uk]), **Flexible Intergenerational Relations of Mobile Families?: A Case Study on Korean Professional Migrant Families in Singapore,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Professional migrants in the contemporary world tend to be viewed as flexible & mobile 'globetrotters', who are less constrained by non-familial & familial factors in their 'moving & staying' than their counterparts. This paper aims to achieve grounded understanding of professional migrants' work & their lives abroad by investigating the ways in which family issues play a part in matters of professional migration. For that purpose, a case study was conducted for Korean professional migrant families, who have worked for Korean & non-Korean MNCs, in Singapore. Qualitative fieldwork & in-depth interviews with 26 primary migrant (PM) couples, who have at least one child & at least one surviving parent, & with 59 elderly parents of these PMs were carried out between April 2006 & September 2007. This paper presents the findings with the perspectives & issues of these primary migrants. The preliminary findings identified a few distinguishable groups, who have different orientations towards their overseas work, the balance of work & family & the organisation and mobilisation of their children's current & future education. Many professional migrants maintained substantially different practices of parenting, particularly of fathering, & of familial relations from their previous work & lives in Korea. For some groups, prioritizing their children's global education over their own career could be observed. Based on these findings, I suggest that understanding migration as a 'family mobilisation project' would enable us to better understand contemporary Korean professional migration as seen in this case study.

2008S00600
Kim, Jeehun (Sociology, U Oxford, Manor Road, OX1 3UQ [e-mail: jeehun.kim@sociology.ox.ac.uk]), **Transnational Education and its Dilemma: Korean Primary and Secondary School Pupils of 'Student-and-Mother' Migrants in Singapore,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Despite the burgeoning interest in transnational migration and immigrant children's education, a significant intellectual gap exists in relation to the experience of educational migrant children & their families who attempt to gain 'global linguistic human capital' through their primary & secondary education abroad. This paper examines the lives & schooling experiences of these migrant families; why they leave their home countries & how these families & their schoolchildren face & resolve schooling and family issues abroad. The qualitative data was collected through fieldwork in Singapore & Korea between April 2006 and September 2007. The in-depth interviews of those who have at least one child attending Singapore's public, private & international schools at the primary or secondary level were conducted for a group of 18 families of student-and-mother migrants. This study found that migration was motivated by & organised as a 'family mobilisation project' of the families who viewed overseas education as a feasible & better option in the context of their country of origin & the perceived potential benefits. However, some of these families faced dilemmas arising from schooling & family issues, an unintended consequence of their pursuit of their children's transnational education. This is largely caused by the rigidity of the national educational systems of both the countries involved and the mid-term implications of transborder education, which are not yet very flexible even in the contemporary globalised world.

2008S00601
Kim, Jeehun (Sociology, U Oxford, Manor Road, OX1 3UQ [e-mail: jeehun.kim@sociology.ox.ac.uk]), **Transnationalising Intergenerational Relations: Redefining and Negotiating Family Obligations and Support in an International Migration Context,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This study tries to make sense of family obligations in a migration context by examining the intergenerational relations of contemporary three-generational Korean families whose adult children's work led to their professional migration. Through a case study of Korean adult-children & their accompanying and non-accompanying elderly parents, this paper asks: Firstly, how the ideas of filial piety & family obligations towards elderly parents & towards children are understood? Secondly, how care and support are organised & practised in an international migration context? For this purpose, I conducted qualitative in-depth interviews with 120 individuals from 26 three-generational families; interviewing both the migrant couples in Singapore & at least one (up to all four) of the surviving elderly parents of the couples in Korea between April 2006 & September 2007. At the level of ideas, though some of the traditional elements of filial piety were retained, the 'providing' or 'displaying' of emotional and material tokens of family bonds were often understood as being practices of filial piety & family obligations in ordinary situations, whereas they took the form of providing significantly more support when special needs arose or would arise in the future. As a result, I found substantial support exchange & care-giving across the generations, even though tensions existed about doing so. Lowered expectations on the part of the elderly & explicit and implicit negotiations of responsibilities by migrant adult children & their siblings with their parents co-existed. I also found somewhat different kinds of negotiation between the two generations depending on the class of the elderly, but not necessarily that of the migrant adult children, who in this case study were largely middle class professionals. In addition, migrant children & their elderly parents creatively modified old ways or invented new ways of practising family obligations & providing support. In particularly, it was not only by providing financial support or moral contact but also through modified co-residence and new meanings attached to visits of grandparents & grandchildren that led their intergenerational relations becoming transnationalised. These new forms were more often found amongst those of the elderly who were healthier, more kin-committed, and from a middle class background than amongst the others.

2008S00602
Kiriazidis, Theo (Bank of Greece), **Democracy in Enterprises:**

Corporate Elites Versus Minorities, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper analyses a specific aspect of corporate governance: the corporate democracy. It focuses on the participation of different stakeholders groups to the costs and benefits of the operation of the firm. It discusses the role of the financial sector in providing efficient governance. It identifies and evaluates the instruments in the hands of minority groups to protect them against the abuse of corporate elites. The main argument of this paper is that, in the long term, a good financial performance is guaranteed only if the firm operates as a delicate balance of conflicting interests and provides all stakeholders (shareholders, creditors, workers) adequate returns (dividends, capital gains, interest, wages) both in absolute terms and in relation to the returns received by others.

2008S00603

Kirk, Elizabeth A. & Reeves, Alison D. (U Dundee, DD1 4HN, UK [tel: 01382 384638; e-mail: e.a.kirk@dundee.ac.uk]), **Environmental Regulation and Institutional Change for Social Change,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Environmental regulatory bodies are required to adopt new roles and tackle new issues as understandings of environmental problems develop. One new demand is for these bodies to facilitate social change to mitigate environmental harm. However, resource constraints limit their ability to adapt to the new demands and cause them to employ regulatory science (Jasanoff, S, Procedural Choices in Regulatory Science (1995) Technology in Society 17: 279-293) to address these issues. The constraints also lead them to implement change incrementally by building upon historical practices. The result is that the required institutional & social change that were deemed necessary to effectively tackle environmental harm are pushed further into the future. Some of the mechanisms that may be used to support more rapid adoption of the changes needed within regulatory bodies already exist, such as, public participation, but they are primarily designed to address risk & uncertainty in decision making. It is suggested that they can also be used to facilitate institutional change (a process that may be deemed uncertain or risky), for example, by supporting norm entrepreneurs (change agents) within the regulatory bodies.

2008S00604

Kirkman, Allison M (School of Social & Cultural Studies, Victoria U Wellington, Wellington, New Zealand [tel: 0064-4-4635676; fax: 0064-4-4635209; e-mail: allison.kirkman@vuw.ac.nz]), **Social Inclusion, Ageing and 'Pink Power',** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ As the 'baby-boomers' age their expectations are likely to be quite different than those of the current generation of older people. This is especially the case with those belonging to marginalized groups who were galvanized by the social movements of the 1960s and 1970s. This paper explores the situation of gays & lesbians entering the future ageing cohorts in New Zealand. How does the presence of significant numbers of 'out' older gays & lesbians impact on that society & what specifically are the obstacles to positive ageing for this group? While the aged population included gays & lesbians in the past they may not have been as visible as those in the future will be, nor would they have experienced the politicization of the liberation movements to the same extent as the 'baby-boomers'. How will this earlier politicization play out in future societal contexts as these women & men age? Will 'grey power' be transformed by 'pink power'?

2008S00605

Kirpitchenko, Liudmila (Monash U, Melbourne, Australia, 3800 [tel: +61 3 9905 9427; fax: +61 3 9905 2410; e-mail: Liudmila. Kirpitchenko@arts.monash.edu.au]), **East European Academic Mobility in Australian and European Contexts,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Increased academic mobility & migration nowadays is a major contributing factor to social stratification & alienation in the higher educational institutions worldwide. This comparative paper is aimed at exploring work- & study-related experiences of academic migrants from Eastern Europe in Australian universities and in one of the major European institution–European University Institute. This paper is based on primary qualitative data gathered in the course of 2007, which include 24 semi-structured interviews and focus groups with East European academic migrants & it is enriched by prolonged participant observation. These exploratory research techniques proved to be indispensable for maximizing opportunities for discovery & interpretation. This paper highlights the role of everyday embodied culture by examining academic intercultural dialogue

between collectivist and individualist cultural traditions & analyses the ways these cultural patterns interact to produce accounts of both alienation and success in daily communication. This paper hopes to contribute in preparing academia to remain forward-looking in its employment policies & educational programs & fully make use of academic mobility & migration for public benefit. It is in everyone's interest to ensure that "brain gain" does not turn into "brain waste" & this paper endeavours to contribute to publicly useful knowledge.

2008S00606

Kisembe, Lynn (All Nations U, Koforidua, Ghana, P.O. Box 1908, KF [tel: 233-244-488102; fax: 233-81-21590; e-mail: lynnULkisembe@yahoo.com]), **Language Death: A Comparison between Kenya and Ghana,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper discusses educational, social & political factors that contribute to language "death" in Africa by drawing examples from Kenya & Ghana. Language "death" is defined to mean a language that is deteriorating in use and/or documentation. Under educational, is the education policy which promotes the use of English, a language associated with a higher social status and economic empowerment. Educational institutions place emphasis and define success as the competence in use of the English language. As a result of this, there is insufficient man power in terms of training expertise in producing published articles and/or texts in local languages leading to lack of documentation of local languages, which subsequently results to language "death." Social factors such as intercultural marriages & the norms that accompany it, cultural stigmas associated with communities viewed as "backward", & code-mixing & code-switching, also contribute to language 'death.' These are motivated by the need for an identity & the recognition of an upper social status within the community. Political factors such as ethnic wars & the creation of geographical boundaries also contribute to language "death." Ethnic wars which occur as a result of political instabilities lead to migration of ethnic groups to other countries as refugees, & who in most cases abandon their languages so as to fit in the new cultural environment. On the other hand, geographical boundaries created that coincide with language boundaries, may also contribute to language "death" in cases where some ethnic groups lack representation in parliament especially if the group forms a minority. Such groups are subsequently assimilated by a larger group which dictates total assimilation of their culture. Of the above mentioned factors, results indicate that the education policy, & cultural norms form some of the major causes of language death in the two countries, namely Kenya & Ghana. However, these factors are not of equal weight in both the countries.

2008S00607

Kitzinger, Jenny & Hughes, Emma (Cardiff U [tel: +44 7799885573; e-mail: kitzingerj@cardiff.ac.uk]), **Framing the Risks of New Technologies: How People Assess the Costs and Benefits of GM Crops, Stem Cell Research and Nanotechnology,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Policy makers often express concerns about a public seen as risk averse, luddite, or misled by dystopian science fiction. This paper draws on twenty focus group discussions of diverse emerging technologies to unravel the complex ways in which people assess risk. We explore the different way in which people discuss different technologies, highlighting how, for example, people will renegotiate the 'yuk' factor when benefits are clearly perceived. The research demonstrates the interplay between framing & values and shows how, although the role of the media is crucial, media influence operates in a much more complex way than is sometimes assumed. For example, we argue against the notion that science fiction creates irrational fears of scientific & technological innovation. Although fiction offers a ubiquitous reference point in debates about emerging technologies, such references often serve as hooks for concerns about the social & political context, rather than being used as direct sources of information about 'the facts'. The paper concludes by challenging generalisations about the nature, & causes, of public concerns & redirecting attention towards questions about regulation & citizenship.

2008S00608

Kiyashchenko, Larisa (Russian Foundation Humanity, Moscow, 13,129366 [e-mail: larisaki@rfh.ru]), **Ethos of Science as a Tool of Scientific Knowledge Designing,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper is concentrated on the phenomenon of ethos in contemporary science being in transition from the classical stage (described by Merton)

to a new one, which is not enough comprehended. There are several conflicting interpretations of the alterations which were and are realizing in science but the idea of transdisciplinary research seems the most instrumental one for the discussion. Thus the paper is based on the idea that the process of transition is a shift of traditional monodisciplinary knowledge to transdisciplinary research (TR). TRs try to "grasp the complexity of problems; take into account the diversity of life-world and scientific perceptions of problems; link abstract & case-specific knowledge; developed knowledge & practices that promote what is perceived to be the common good" (Ch. Pohl, G.H. Hadorn. Principles for Designing Transdisciplinary Research. Munich: Oekom., 2007, p. 20). The special interest of author (a philosopher of science) is focused on the conditions that make possible the effective functioning of scientific research in the framework of this shift In classical version of science that was analyzed by R. Merton, both scientific community & scientific research coexisted as two inseparable sides of one stable essence. In TR an initial complex problem usually provokes the development of multidisciplinary research. The International Human Genome Project was a typical example of this model: investigations of human genome needed & have generated the specific studies in microbiology, molecular biology, computer science, etc. That was accomplished with origination of transdisciplinary links in the fields of ethical, legal & social issues (ELSI-part of the Project). This example shows that contemporary investigation of any real complex subject provokes & generates three consequences: a) a net of research; b) a net of research communities; c) the ELSI-net for working-out the ethical, legal & social standards providing the productive work of the whole project. Development of ELSI means an essential shift from autonomous scientific communities to a general one. There is a very important purpose to describe & explain the special experience of "boundary work" when the different types of knowledge (not only abstract scientific but also practical and case-specific ones) run over their borders & meet one another. In most cases, scholars describe such experience of science in negative categories: instability, uncertainty, inconvertibility, etc. However, in reality that is a vital moment in the forming of effective TR.

2008S00609

Kjaer, Poul F. (European University Institute, Via dei Roccettini 9, 50014 San Domenico di Fiesole, Italy [tel: 0034616879781; e-mail: poul.kjaer@eui.eu]), **Post-Democratic Justice?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Modernity is characterised by an intrinsic link between justice and democracy insofar as the functional synthesis between law and politics are the foundation on which the legitimacy of modern states is resting. Since the latter half of the 20th century, it is however possible to observe the emergence of new forms of trans-national governing structures (EU, WTO etc), which do not or at least only partially rely on democratic forms of decision making. The (partial) absence of political counterparts characterised by democracy at the trans-national level poses a challenge to the legal system & to legal thinking. So far, the law has reacted with concepts such as 'reflexive law', and 'proceduralisation'. These concept are, however, 'internal' to the legal system. This paper is taking another route by exploring to what extent it is possible to identify 'external' structures, which act as functional equivalents to democratic structures & which are suitable 'counterparts' to the legal system within trans-national governing structures. Hence, the paper will explore whether is possible to observe couplings between law & politics within trans-national structures which are capable of producing justice in the absence of democracy.

2008S00610

Kjølsrød, Lise (Dept Sociology & Human Geography, U Oslo, P.O. Box 1096 Blindern, NO-0317, Norway [tel: +47 22858332; fax: +47 22855253; e-mail: lise.kjolsrod@sosgeo.uio.no]), **How Innocent is our Scientific Vocabulary? Rethinking Recent Sociological Conceptualisations of Complex Leisure,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ More than ever, social scientists have reason to question the assumption that work is the human activity of value, & leisure is little more than a respite from work; a way to consume its fruits and prepare for more work. This article compares four conceptualisations of the demanding activities people choose for themselves in their spare time. Each one is based on relatively recent empirical studies & presented to social science with a distinct term: 'serious leisure', 'specialised play', 'edgework', and 'consumption within a fantasy enclave'. Any conceptual representation allows certain interpretations of social phenomena and blocks others. In this case, vastly different pictures emerge, depending on the conception chosen. Thus, the major finding of the article is that sociology urgently needs to

assess its vocabulary in order to understand how the modern predicament affects men and women in their freest moments.

2008S00611

Klein, Jennifer & Boris, Eileen (History Dept, Yale U, New Haven, CT 06520, USA [tel: 203-432-1391; fax: 203-432-7587; e-mail: jennifer.klein@yale.edu]), **Mobilizing Home Care: Home Health Aides, Public Employment, and ACORN Unionism,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Once known as "the invisible workforce," 1.4 million home health care aides are changing the face of organized labor in the U.S. Home care blurs the boundaries between public & private. It is intimate labor performed in private homes but subsidized by the state. Home care unionism belongs to an effervescence of organizing among poor, black, & Latina women. Here we draw upon the example of SEIU Local 880 in Chicago, which began as part of ACORN's United Labor Unions, to discuss service labor within the welfare state. Like other service industries, home care involves a "third party"–the client or consumer. Yet as analysis of grievances show, a fourth party, the state, perpetually created, shaped, and re-ordered the service relationship. Without bargaining rights and scattered in client homes, workers had to develop new ways to act collectively & found an effective strategy in community organizing, which involved direct action & political lobbying. ACORN applied earlier lessons from civil rights, worker rights, and poor people's movements to the organizing of home care & tied together workplace issues, such as wages & working conditions, with community ones, such as struggles over housing & against poverty.

2008S00612

Klein, Stefan Fornos (Depto Sociologia, U Sao Paulo (USP), Brazil [e-mail: sfkstefk@yahoo.com]), **Brazilian and European Higher Education in an Age of Reform,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The proposed paper addresses emergent questions relating to the character & structure of higher education on the verge of the 21st century. Starting with a brief analysis on the concept of modern university & broadly giving account of similarities as well as distances between the ideal type drawn by German philosophers in the turn from the XVIIIth to the XIXth century it is of large importance to stress the singularity of distinct kinds of institutions that have been established during the XXth century. In this sense I shall make reference mainly to two different contexts: (a) the Brazilian higher education system & (b) the one recently enforced & diffused around Europe through the Bologna process. Among the opposed trends that can be observed during the promotion of these changes is the ongoing differentiation in the so-called periphery, contrary to what presents itself in Europe, where the purpose of the reform is to promote a unified and standardized higher education. These latter modifications may have outcomes that reflect not only organizationally but also content wise, particularly concerning the role of research, bearing in mind the generalized tendency of supporting internationalization of higher education as a whole. In both cases that I aim at outlining there is a permanent background discussion, not always explicitly stated, between the public & the private engagement at forging new research conditions.

2008S00613

Klein, Stefan Fornos (Depto Sociologia, U Sao Paulo (USP), Brazil [e-mail: sfkstefk@yahoo.com]), **Contemporary Higher Education: A Critical Study of the Brazilian System,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This presentation plans to give an account of the Brazilian higher education policy from the 1990s onwards, where there have been substantial changes concerning the post-secondary education, especially referring to the presence of the private sector at this educational level. From then onwards the participation of private colleges & universities has been continuously increasing, particularly in the country's economic centres. In this sense it is important to stress that historically higher education in Brazil has been oriented predominantly towards the model of the modern German university–and I will try to point out how this is one of the ground rules that has become less central in the recent guidance of the legislation. Furthermore, it is important to advert to the fact that only recently (that is to say from the 1970s on) has there been a significant improvement in the general offering of post-secondary education, since up to then only a restricted part of the population finished secondary education & were therefore allowed to take-up higher education. This prompted the federal government, acting in a very centralized manner, to propose new directions for the development of this system. Hence I intend to critically review these so as to contribute to understanding the present debate. Cen-

tral guideline of my critique is to focus on those new higher education institutions, trying to analyze their importance & limits given the contemporary needs of Brazilian society.

2008S00614

Klekotko, Marta (Instit Sociology, Jagiellonian U, Grodzka 52, 31-044 Krakow, Poland [tel: 0048124222129; fax: 0048124302099; e-mail: marta.klekotko@uj.edu.pl]), **Balance in Action: Local Development in an Age of Globalization. The Case of Radzionkow in Upper Silesia in Poland,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In modern discourse about social development, the need to find a balance between economy growth & social well-being is emphasized as never before. In search of alternative ways of development, scientists point to idea of sustainability, which revalorises local communities as a way of restoring human subjectivity & local control over globalisation process. However, little has been written on practices, methods & ways of achieving sustainability in particular social milieu. The paper attempts to analyze processes & factors of sustainable development such as neo-endogenous mechanisms, empowerment, community capacity building and local governance structures as well as their local manifestations. It provides case study of Radzionkow in Upper Silesia in Poland & analyzes actions undertaken it the community, verifying the idea of sustainable development–especially its social dimension–in the local ground. It provides as well some explanations of driving forces of the community development, which lay mainly in the history of the Upper Silesia region & the Radzionkow community. They are: cultural, social, human and psychological capital. The paper concludes with some recommendations on community sustainable development. Author Keywords: Sustainable Development, Neo-Endogeneity, Community Empowerment, Community Capacity, Local Governance

2008S00615

Kloeze, Jan te (WICE, Wageningen U, P.O. Box 47, 6700 AA, The Netherlands [tel: + 31 317 482762; fax: + 31 317 486978; e-mail: jan.tekloeze@wur.nl]), **Rethinking the Mutual Relationship between Family and Leisure: A Worldwide Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The concept of leisure is different in different societies and cultures (Chick, 1998). The same holds for the family concept. With the changing concepts of family life & leisure (perhaps including degendering) & social changes, life in the 21st century will be worthy of further & substantive examination. A new step on theorising leisure is an initiative of CNRS. In short they argue that it is important to study the issue of leisure in the context of traditional theoretical reflections in Western & Eastern cultures & their new features under the impact of globalization in the contemporary glocalism (…). This approach is new, under three aspects: 1) it proposes a reflection that has never been led in the aesthetic field, by focusing on the concept of leisure, from view points of philosophy, anthropology, sociology, art and literary theories. 2) it goes far beyond pure sinological or aesthetic concerns, by its interdisciplinary method that integrates different fields of researches. 3) this "leisure" project materializes an institutional exchange, & an intercontinental research (CRAL, CNRS-EHESS, 2007). What I will try to do in this paper is rethinking the intertwined phenomenon of family and leisure, both theoretical & cultural from a worldwide perspective.

2008S00616

Koettig, Michaela (Center of Empirical Methods, U Goettingen, Germany, 37073 [tel: +49561315478; e-mail: michaela.koettig@gmx.de]), **The Relevance of Presence for the Self-Definition and Attribution by Others as Immigration 'Group',** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The immigration of Cubans to South Florida & Germany differs in many ways. The majority of those who left Cuba after Fidel Castro came into power in 1959 came to South Florida. South Florida has the highest percentage of foreign-born population from Cuba. According to the US Census from 2000 nearly 700 hundred thousand foreign-born people from Cuba live in Florida. The Miami Dade County developed into the main area for Cuban settlement. The immigrants from Cuba can be seen as the most powerful population in this area. In contrast to that, migrants from Cuba are in Germany a barely visible population & count only around 9000 persons. Some of them came during the period of GDR others came at the middle of the 1990s because of the dire poverty in Cuba after the breakdown of every support & exchanges from the Soviet Union & other socialist countries. Based on a comparative biographical research about the immigration of Cubans to South Florida on the one & to Germany on the

other hand, I would like to show differences in the construction of the self-definition as migrant population & the mutual connection with the attribution by the members of the host country.

2008S00617

Kojima, Hiroshi (Faculty of Social Sciences, Waseda U, 1-6-1 Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan 169-8050 [tel: +81-3-5286-1426; fax: +81-3-3204-8962; e-mail: kojima@waseda.jp]), **A Comparative Analysis of Determinants of Environmental Attitudes in Four Capitals in East Asia,** *International Sociological Association,* (ENG)

¶ This study analyzes Comparative Surveys on Environmental Consciousness in East Asia (P. I.: ZHENG Yuejun, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Kyoto), which was conducted in Beijing, Seoul, Taipei and Tokyo in 2005 and 2006, to assess the possibility of regional cooperation in environmental protection. It focuses on six questions regarding environmental behaviors as perceived by respondents, which can be comparable to questions in GSS-type surveys in East Asia. They include 1) purchase of environment-friendly goods, 2) recycling of used goods, 3) efforts to save water, 4) efforts to save energy at home, 5) use of public transportation, and 6) purchase of organic vegetables. Binomial logit analysis with step-wise selection has been applied to the integrated data set and the data set for each city to explore common demographic and socioeconomic determinants. The bivariate analysis reveals that the level of reported behaviors tended to be lower in Tokyo possibly because of Japanese tendency to make neutral choice and it may not necessarily mean Japanese actually do least. Logit analysis of the integrated data set also shows the same tendency. In addition, characteristics such as female, middle-aged and religious tend to have positive effects while those such as single, unhealthy and short-term resident tend to have negative effects. The use of public transportation is somewhat different from other dependent variables in being more closely related to low socioeconomic status. Among independent variables, the effect of religion varies by dependent variable and city of residence (e.g., no significant effect in Beijing). Further analysis is necessary to assess the effects of culture, including religion, on environmental attitudes in societies with seemingly similar cultures.

2008S00618

Kojima, Hiroshi (Faculty of Social Sciences, Waseda U, 1-6-1 Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan 169-8050 [tel: +81-3-5286-1426; fax: +81-3-3204-8962; e-mail: kojima@waseda.jp]), **Determinants of Religious Beliefs and Practices of Muslim Migrants in Tokyo Metropolitan Area,** *International Sociological Association,* (ENG)

¶ This study analyzes the determinants of religious beliefs and practices of Muslim migrants in Tokyo Metropolitan Area, applying logit models to the micro-data (149 cases) from the Survey of Foreign Muslims in Japan conducted in 2005 & 2006 by the Waseda University Survey Team (PI: Prof. Hirofumi TANADA). The preliminary analysis shows that the religious faith became both stronger and weaker in Japan among different groups of migrants having entered Japan between 2000 & 2004. It became also stronger among managers and employees, while it became weaker among inhabitants of public housing. The Islamic rules are very strictly observed among migrants in their early 30s & those who entered Japan between 1990 & 1994 & between 2005 & 2006. The frequency of prayer services in Mosque/prayer room is more likely to be once a week or twice or more per week among Muslim migrants in their early 30s and twice or more per week among inhabitants of public housing, while it is less likely to be twice or more per week among Indonesians, the self-employed & employees. It is also more likely to be once a week among residents of owner housing, while it is less likely among employees. The frequency of dawah/tabligh is more likely to be once a week or twice or more per week among Bangladeshis and inhabitants of public housing & it is more likely to be once a week among Indonesians & Pakistanis, while it is less likely to be twice or more per week among those with secondary or less education. The religious beliefs & practices do not seem to be consistent among inhabitants of public housing, possibly because they are divided into two heterogeneous groups.

2008S00619

Kojima, Hiroshi (Faculty of Social Sciences, Waseda U, 1-6-1 Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan 169-8050 [tel: +81-3-5286-1426; fax: +81-3-3204-8962; e-mail: kojima@waseda.jp]), **Globalization of "Labor" in Japan and Taiwan: A Comparative Analysis of Family Formation in Internationally Married Couples,** *International Sociological Association,* (ENG)

¶ In East Asia, not only the globalization of labor for production but also the globalization of "labor" for reproduction is going on through "international marriages," with a large influx of "foreign brides" from Mainland China and Southeast Asia to Taiwan, South Korea and Japan. In 2005 cross-border marriages represented 20.1% of marriages in Taiwan, 13.6% in South Korea and 5.8% in Japan and were largely the marriage of native men and foreign women. This is a comparative analysis of determinants of family formation behaviors among internationally married couples, drawing on micro-data from Japan (2000 census) and Taiwan (2003 MOI survey). The limitation of Japanese data has prevented us from using hazards models. The regressions on the number of children ever-born to foreign wives (aged below 35) reveal that two societies share the similar effects of husband's age (U-shape), wife's country of origin (+ for the Philippines and Indonesia), wife's residence 5 years ago (-), urban residence (-), co-residence with husband's parents (+), wife's higher education (-), husband's education (-), wife's no work or non-regular work (+), husband's no work (-), and wife's/husband's work in agricultural or manual occupation (+), but do not share the effect of husband's non-regular employment (- for Japan and + for Taiwan). The effect of wife's age is positive until the late twenties in both societies, but becomes negative in Taiwan in the early thirties. The logit analyses for determinants of child's gender by parity have been also conducted, with different effects in the two societies.

2008S00620

Komp, Kathrin S. (VU University Amsterdam, Dept Sociology, De Boelelaan 1081, 1081HV, the Netherlands [tel: +31-20-5986921; e-mail: k.komp@fsw.vu.nl]), **Being Young Old as a Question of Social Inequalities,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ While old age promises a socially isolated situation with limited possibilities & activities to some persons, to others it promises social inclusion with many possibilities for activities of their choice. Latter individuals are called the young old. They are healthy persons past retirement age without children under age. Phrased differently, they are capable of everyday activities, but not obliged to involve in paid & unpaid work. Some authors regard this situation as the 'crown of life'. Though being young old is a common experience in Western societies, not everybody makes this experience identically. The young old's actual activities & the time spent being young old, for example, vary with gender, county and socio-economic status (SES). The present study investigates country-differences in the influence of the SES on a person's chances for being young old in later life. Analysing survey-data from ten European countries, the influence of the SES was found to vary between countries, being comparatively strong in Belgium and Italy, & between SES-aspects, being comparatively strong for the educational level. This suggests that being young old indeed is a question of social inequalities, even though the question has to be posed differently in different countries.

2008S00621

Konstantinovskiy, David (Instit Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences, 24/35, b. 5, Krzhizhanovskogo st., Moscow, 117218 [tel: 7 495 1286901; fax: 7 495 7190740; e-mail: scan21@mail.ru]), **Monitoring of Educational Needs–The Ground for Standards Development,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ If educational standards are developed without consideration of the needs of those for whom they are created, such standards would be nonviable. Among these influential groups or key stakeholders are pupils, their parents, variety of social & professional groups, state entities etc. It is necessary to comprehend how these various needs match or could be matched with each other. Only considering all these multiply facts there is a possibility to elaborate the educational standards able to achieve a status of "social compact". When someone says "Society feels a need for…" or "Wanted by society …", it is presenting society as a solid structure without consideration different social groups or social institutions. As a result agreement over the needs might become an agreement over the needs of the most socially active groups claiming to express opinions relevant for the whole society. There is a monitoring of educational needs following along with development of new Russian educational standards. It is a large scale diagnostic procedure aimed to get a feedback from all actors and agents of general educational process. Main goal of this work is primarily in analysis of educational needs of all the actors of educational process, & secondly in in-depth study of state and possibilities to coordinate all stakeholders demands in education. It is particularly sociological research which results should become a base for educator's decision-making regarding the methodology of education & its curricular.

2008S00622

Koroleva, Ilze, Aleksandrovs, Aleksandrs & Rungule, Ritma (Instit Philosophy & Sociology, U Latvia, Riga, LV-1940 [tel: +371 67 227920; fax: +371 67 210806; e-mail: IlzeULk@lza.lv]), **Analysis of Drug Use Patterns among Latvian Youth within the Framework of Risk and Protective Factors,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper presents an analysis of the use of (and initial experimentation with) addictive substances among youth, which is based on the data collected in 2006/2007 during the first wave of the survey project ECAD (European Cities against Drugs), in the framework of program "Youth in Europe: Youth & well-being." In particular, we identify the role of several risk & protective factors in the incidence & continued use prevalence among 15-16- year-old high school students. Among the most important recent developments in the theory & practice of addiction prevention is the recent focus on risk & protective factors as the cornerstones of every prevention program. These factors act as both targets to be shaped by the program & as indicators to be used for evaluation. The framework is useful for describing the diversity of factors that act & interact to determine the incidence of the use of alcohol, tobacco & illicit drugs, as well as allows researchers to analyse adolescent behaviours in the context of various influences. To isolate the direct effects of each factor and to determine the relative importance of various factors, we conducted multiple logistic regression, with substance use as the dependent variable & the list of more than 70 individual-level, peer-level, school-level, neighbourhood-level, environmental and family-level factors as independent variables. The results of survey data analysis highlight the most important protective factors, which should be strengthened & facilitated in the development of addiction prevention programs, as well as point out the risk factors that should be inhibited in order to shield our new generation from adopting behaviours that are detrimental to its development & health. The knowledge obtained is a useful source of information for anyone involved in the protection of youth from the harmful effects of psychoactive substances.

2008S00623

Koroleva, Ilze, Karklina, Ieva, Aleksandrovs, Aleksandrs & Rungule, Ritma (Instit Philosophy & Sociology, U Latvia, Riga, LV-1940 [tel: +371 67 227920; fax: +371 67210806; e-mail: ieva.karklina@sociology.lv]), **Drug Use as a Part of Youth Entertainment and Recreation Culture in Latvia,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In accordance with the information aggregated by The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs & Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), number of surveys in many European countries including Latvia show, that the level of drug use among young people in entertainment places and events is significantly higher than among young people in general. The surveys conducted in Latvia in 2000 & 2008 support this conclusion. Through time there were changes mainly in the models of alcohol & illicit drug use–young people try these substances in very young age, the drugs distribution market is very saturated and offers wide variety of substances, including so called "underground" drugs. At the moment the poly-use model is dominating, i.e., using several substances simultaneously (alcohol and illegal drugs). Our analysis of the spread of drug use and affecting factors is based on surveys with sample sizes of n=400 in year 2000 & n=600 in 2008. The utilized survey methods were semi-structured interviews with young people who spent their time in entertainment places, & interviews with field experts and owners of entertainment establishments. The results show that young people admit the fact that drugs have become an integral part of modern youth culture (to be more precise–entertainment & club subculture), the majority of respondents agree with the position independently of their sex & national affiliation. Drugs for use are being chosen in accordance with entertainment purpose and specificity of the effect. In order to minimize risks young people avoid injecting drugs & prefer not to use substances with distinct & strong smell (for instance, marijuana); at the same time drugs in form of pills or plasters are in favor. We can speak as well about the prevalence of substances with stimulant effect which give certain effect expected by users: gaining never-failing energy, feelings of being in another reality, power to dance through the night & so on. Less popular are opiate group substances, which on contrary have sedative effect. Furthermore, survey results raise concerns in regard with purposefully organized propaganda of drugs with impact on distinction between 'light' and 'heavy' drugs. Introduction of the category of 'light' drugs encourages young people to involve in initial drug use experience. The spread of drugs was facilitated as well by certain youth cultures, for instance, techno music, rave dance parties.

2008S00624
Korpa, Viola (Dept Sociology, U Latvia, Riga, Latvia, Lomonosova street 1, LV-1019 [tel: +371 29382872; e-mail: Viola. Korpa@llu.lv]), **Changes in Work Organization and Work-Family Reconciliation in Latvia: Negative Aspects and Unanswered Questions from Different Viewpoints of Stakeholders,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The main attention of this paper is paid to social processes related to world of work in one of the Baltic States, in Latvia. Reconciliation of work & family from organizational & workers' perspective in Latvia is a new topic, both theoretically and practically. The paper gives short overview of latest studies in Latvia related to different aspects of work & family reconciliation. The particular empirical material is based on interviews with employers, managers, accountants of different organizations & also with representatives of trade unions. The main attention is given to describing different solutions, how the problem of work-family reconciliation has been dealt with on organizational level in Latvia. The particular research gives insight into challenges, barriers, difficulties & possibilities of different organizations in Latvia implementing new forms of work organization for better work-family reconciliation. Different stakeholders discern different positive & negative aspects in context of changes in work organization & work-family reconciliation. The results of the research point out that at the moment organizations lack information, knowledge & studies on the real benefits for all stakeholders, when changes in work organization are implemented in order to create work-family culture in workplace.

2008S00625
Koschinsky, Julia (GeoDa Center, Arizona State U [tel: 480-965-6672; e-mail: jkoschin@uiuc.edu]), **Low-Income Housing Spillovers in Higher-Income Neighborhoods,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ One of the strategies to make neighborhoods more inclusive is to develop affordable rental housing in non-affordable neighborhoods. In the United States, this strategy to increase inclusiveness is often opposed by nearby residents of owner-occupied homes out of fear that it could result in declining property values in their neighborhoods. Is there any empirical evidence for this claim? Isolating the neighborhood effects of affordable rental housing from unrelated neighborhood effects is methodologically challenging. However, research over the last decade has more effectively addressed inherent methodological problems of selection bias, spatial heterogeneity, & spatial autocorrelation through difference-in-difference/ adjusted interrupted time series models. Drawing on this methodology, this paper is based on ten-year data (1987-97) of over 39,000 single-family home sales, & over a thousand tenant- & project-based subsidized rental units for the city of Seattle, WA, supplemented by aerial images. The results indicate that negative spillover effects of low-income rental housing in higher-income neighborhoods can be avoided if the rental units are developed in multi-family zones or if clusters of low-income housing do not exceed a threshold number in single-family zones. Threshold numbers vary by neighborhood, e.g., depending on pre-existing levels of renter-occupation.

2008S00626
Kostenko, Natalia (Dept Culture & Mass Communication, Shovkovichna, 12, Kiev, Ukraine, 01021 [tel: +38 044 253 44 50; fax: +38 044 255 76 96; e-mail: Natalia.Kostenko@gmail.com]), **Television as Total Practices and Liberalization of Distinctions: The Ukrainian Case,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The simultaneous effect of two opposite tendencies is peculiar to the Ukrainian television as well as to most national media. Firstly, communication assumes more universal character due to expansion of the access to the media & because of the stereotyped content (only 6% of the Ukrainians are not TV viewers, & the global culture introduces its standards more & more intensive). At the same time cultural, social & political distinctions of communications free themselves as the result of the media market's influence. Both tendencies exhibit internal contradictions and counteractions. The obvious heterogeneity of viewer's preferences opposes the total entertainment effect of the media reality & low level of trust in political media oppose total control over political attitudes of the audiences. It would seem that the articulation of distinctions corresponds to the real life styles of population, but in fact it turns out to be a fixation of the traditionally established division into cultural competent and undemanding audiences, a strengthening of "mechanical" pluralism sanctioned by media

business. The Internet still remains a weak alternative to the television, for three fourths of the Ukrainian viewers under thirty years are practically isolated from the independent information system & are opened to influence of more unified & stereotype information on the TV channels. The situation with the Ukrainian media is being considered on the basis of the results of sociological researches conducted by the Institute of sociology of National Academy of sciences of Ukraine in 2000-2007.

2008S00627
Kotarba, Joseph A. (Dept Sociology, U Houston, Texas 77204-3012 [tel: 713-743-3954; fax: 713-743-3943; e-mail: jkotarba@uh.edu]), **"I'm Just a Rock 'n' Roll Fan:' Popular Music as a Meaning Resource for Aging,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The purpose of this paper is to discuss the relevance of popular music, especially in terms of its rock 'n' roll iterations, for self-identity through middle age & beyond. Existential social thought tells us that the process of self-becoming is constant throughout life. Symbolic interactionist thought tells us that, as life circumstances, assessment of the past, & strategic relationships with others change, so does the experience of self. The "baby boomer" generation was the first western generation to grow up entirely in the world of rock 'n' roll music & culture, and many baby boomers experienced rock 'n' roll as a master script for life. Therefore, this cultural resource, enhanced by the power of the mass media, remains central to the self-identity of many baby boomers as they approach old age. With support from the Werlin Family Foundation, the author investigated the variety of ways aging baby boomers across western societies keep rock 'n' roll in their lives. Examples include satellite radio, grandparenting-through-Hannah Montana, appreciation for pop music at religious services, elegant rock music concert attendance, downloaded music-as-informal gift giving, & the use of music to monitor & pass through time.

2008S00628
Koyuncu, Büke (Department of Sociology / Mimar Sinan University of Fine Arts, Istanbul, Turkey [tel: 90 212 236 69 26 / 120; fax: 90 212 261 11 21; e-mail: bukekoyuncu@gmail.com]), **Integration of Islamism in Modernization through Capitalism; "Modernist Islamist Elites" in Turkey,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Generally Islamism is treated as either a premodern ideology posited against modernization, or a postmodern reaction to the failure of the modernization project. However, Turkey has been recently witnessing the formation of a new Islamist group, in collaboration with peripheral capital and/or political power, and, whose stance does not perfectly coincide with either case. Equipped with much more economic & social capital (than the one granted to it by the Kemalist project of modernization) & identifying itself within a re-articulated version of Ottoman culture, this group seems to lead a modernization project, articulated to capitalism & suggesting a new "Turkish identity" alternative to the Kemalist one. Therefore, in Turkey, it is now possible to differentiate a new kind of Islamism & define it as a strategic instrument that opens up space in the domain of power for the "losers" of the Kemalist project.

2008S00629
Kravchenko, Sergey (Sociology Dept, Moscow State Instit International Relations, Moscow, Russia 119454 [tel: 7 495 4349426; fax: 7 495 4349426; e-mail: sociol@mgimo.ru]), **Game-ization as a New Sociological Paradigm,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ One of significant collective responses to non-linear social and cultural dynamics & the appearance of self-reflexive socium has become the process of game-ization. Under it I subsume the following: (1) the 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 and social roles in a constantly changing society; (2) there appear a new type of irrational rationality, typical for modern conditions of indefiniteness & the expansion of the institutional and individual risks; (3) the factor of contracting & reproduction of reflexive reality of imbalance type; (4) a new sociological paradigm with a set of theoretical & methodological instruments suitable to analyze non-liner & the reflexive socium in which a chance becomes a norm. As a theoretical & methodological approach it can analyze game-izated discourses, explain the paradoxes of the postmodern society. When the social reality becomes more & more diffused the game-izated discourses appear to be specific and relatively stable & what the scholars may relay upon while studding the reflexive reality. It studies the complex unforeseen social system in the form of the game-izated soci-

ety, its social practices, different actors possessing risky habitus who are practically not dependent on each other, freely choose the goals and the means to achieve them. It may be applied for the investigation of chaotic social field where the game-izated practices & discourses are produced.

2008S00630
Kravchenko, Sergey (Sociology Dept, Moscow State Instit International Relations, Moscow, Russia 119454 [tel: 7 495 4349426; fax: 7 495 4349426; e-mail: sociol@mgimo.ru]), **New Alienation: A Form of Game-ization,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ We are entering a society in which the quality of social existence is more & more determined by spontaneous chances & emergences. One of the significant collective responses to the appearance of the reflexive socium has become the process of game-ization. Under it 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; a new type of irrational rationality, typical for modern conditions of indefiniteness. The game-ization is a new form of alienation. Some people believe that risky chances really help them to settle their problems, give them relaxation. the game-ization has required actors with the adequate game habitus, so that they can perform the roles of 'virtuosos of plurality' (P. Berger) who are able to use the chaos to their advantage; that is, to act swiftly and unpredictably for opponents. The game-ization implies one's ability to bend the rules of social practices to one's advantage, to bluff, manipulate the minds of others, apply demagogy & simulacra. Essentially the game-izated conscious presupposes the acceptance of cultural pluralism including the change of game codes & sings as a natural state of things. This kind of conscious treats loss or crisis not as P. Sztompka's 'social trauma', but as the beginning of a new cycle of spontaneous activity.

2008S00631
Kreissig, Volkmar (WIESO Europa–Association for European Economic and Social Research, Germany [e-mail: ieb.chemnitz@chemonline.de]), **Conditions, Chances, Realities and Perspectives of Participation in Comparison of Different Transformation Countries (New Countries of Federal Republic Germany, Bulgaria, Russia, Belarus, Syria),** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Scientific basis & research questions: The here underlined statements are based on results of different research & publication projects for instance supported by the German research society, the German Hans-Boeckler-Funds as well as the Panasonic & the Volkswagen funds. The comparisons are based on these research studies as well as the year long practical experience of the author, collected during his work as consultant & professor in these countries. Observations, in different enterprises, interviews in the enterprises & with trade unionists as well as workers & citizens completed the empirical basis of the statements which will made further. The presentation will give answer on the following research questions: 1. What is participation? 2. Which significance has participation and which possibilities are growing up by its institutionalisation and development in the process of Transformation in the countries regarded? 3. Which traditions & historical bases of participation exist in these countries & which possibilities give them transformation to develop? 3. How is developed participation concrete in the process of Transformation especially on enterprise level? 4. Are there a movements & discussions to institutionalise and to develop the participation in different areas in the Transformation process? 5. How are the perspectives of participation during the Transformation process & after its finishing? Regarding these questions the author compares the situation in the different countries. 2. To the term "Participation" Under the term "participation"–the author summarises, that people, which normally realise processes, also can take part at decision making, how will be designed the content of these processes. Further the author will look especially on production processes & how can & will workers influence the content of these processes. In general includes the term participation also the possibilities of citizens to influence or to take active part at political decision making, at the whole social life & at other regions of social life as well culture etc. Questions of participation can be for instance: How can user be involved in the process of production of the goods that they use? How can users get for instance knowledge on ecological damages during production of foods & influence the protection of further damages? Which possibilities have workers to influence the design of processes in which they have to work later & to bring their experiences into these processes that they have collected during their professional life? During our studies in the countries which we compare, we found that participation is influenced in different fields by the traditions & history, by political conditions and freedoms of life, by attitudes of citizens & also by their religious attitudes. [Abstract shortened by CSA Sociological Abstracts.]

2008S00632
Krogstad, Anne & Storvik, Aagoth E. (Dept Sociology, U Oslo, P.O. Box 1096, Blindern, NO. 0317, Norway [tel: +47 22 84 43 94; e-mail: anne.krogstad@sosgeo.uio.no]), **Picturing Politics. Political Leadership, Aesthetics and Gender in France and Norway,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Traditionally charismatic authority is associated with conquest and seduction, whether military, sexual or oratorical. French politicians from Napoleon to de Gaulle to Sarkozy, can clearly be associated with such images. Glamour, drama, & heroism are combined in a leadership style that reflects both Versailles and the Revolution. While French politics historically has been influenced by charismatic & seducing forms of authority, Norwegian politics, on the other hand, can be seen as uncharismatic and unexciting, a field marked by reason & morality. The Norwegian puritan tradition, with its focus on inner character, combined with a strong orientation towards equality & sameness, has laid the ground for this leadership ideal. Charisma, or low key charm, which might better catch the Norwegian political ethos, is played out in a low key & symmetric, almost comrade-like way. When the Prime Minster, Jens Stoltenberg, was elected leader of his party in 2002, he was characterized as "a charmer with power avoidance". What then with women's & men's political images in these two widely different contexts, one a political cocktail consisting of conquest, passion & drama, & the other assumingly uncharismatic, unromantic & ordinary? Our analysis, which is based on pictures & written characterizations of politicians' personal appearance in newspapers, indicates that it is easier for women to appear charismatic within cultural frames in which "ordinariness" rather than "conquest" is a key image. The charisma of the seductive hero appears to be especially difficult to live up to for female politicians. French female politicians have had to experiment with other features of the national and cultural repertoires. The ordinary human charisma that characterizes Norwegian politicians is easier to live up to for women. A modest lifestyle can in combination with psychological breakdowns, weight problems & other human imperfections add to their humanness, if not exaggerated. This form of charisma seems to be just as suitable to female as to male politicians. However, the concrete way it is expressed may be somewhat different. Interestingly, it is the Norwegian female politicians who, from around 2000 & subsequently, are the main exponents of sensuality and glamour in Norwegian politics. This playful experimentation, of which the women themselves seem to be in control, will be compared to the more traditional images French female politicians convey.

2008S00633
Krumm, Silvia, Becker, Thomas & Kilian, Reinhold (Mental Health Services Research Unit, Dept Psychiatry, Ulm U, 89312 Guenzburg, Germany [tel: (+49) 8221/96-2860; fax: (+49) 8221/96-28160; e-mail: silvia.krumm@bkh-guenzburg.de]), **Family Planning in Young Females with Severe Mental Disorders,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Background: While it is generally accepted that women with mental disorders have the right to take autonomous decisions about their reproductive lives, family planning among this group is a widely understudied phenomenon. In particular, there is only scarce data about their subjective views & needs. Aims: To clarify factors which may impact family planning among women with mental disorders and to introduce the narrative biographical method as a comprising approach for the understanding of this subject. Methods: Structural and individual factors that impact family planning are considered and some principles of the narrative biographical approach will be introduced. Results: The following factors may impact women's decisions: Increase in self-responsibility for reproductive behaviour, social representations of motherhood & mental illness, knowledge about adverse effects of pregnancy, childbearing, and motherhood on the course of illness as well as risks for children. The narrative biographical method allows the identification of individual strategies to overcome some of these problems.

2008S00634
Kruse, Sylvia (Leuphana U Lüneburg, Umweltplanung, Postfach 2240, 21315 [e-mail: sylvia.kruse@uni.leuphana.de]), **Managing Natural Hazards: Policy Change between Protection, Adaptation and Restoration. Floodplain Management in the Middle Elbe River,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The notion of a policy change from technical protection to precautionary adaptation & risk management as well as ecological restoration resounds throughout the land when dealing with naturals hazards. Is this policy change a vision, a claim or is it already implemented in form of a sustainable transformation process? The paper poses these questions in the field of flood plain management in case of the Middle Elbe River. After the extreme flooding in summer 2002 the previous flood plain policy & management came under scrutiny. New ideas & instruments for a sustainable flood plain management have been introduced by different involved actors. The case study stands for a transformation process which can be found in similar ways in other European riverine regions. Central interests of the empirical study, which is part of a PHD-project, lie on the decisive factors of initiation & regulation of the environmental change & on the potential latitude of action for the involved actors. Both intended as well as not-intended regulatory factors are analysed for the Middle Elbe River. Against the background of the empirical study the strategic concepts of protection, adaptation & restoration need to be spatially and temporally differentiated as the policies transform in a heterogeneous & disperse way. The consequences of this differentiation are discussed for the management of natural hazards which poses specific requirements for the regulation of societal relation to nature. Subsequently these findings are put in the context of current concepts of social-ecological transformation.

2008S00635
Kryzhanouski, Yauheni (GSPE-Prisme, U Robert Schuman, 5, allée du Général Rouvillois, Strasbourg, France, 67083 [tel: +33 6 03055300; e-mail: yauheni.kryzhanouski@yahoo.fr]), **Protest Rock Music in Belarus as Alternative Form of Political Participation in Authoritarian Regime: Logics of Politicization and Modes of Political Protest,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Conservation of the authoritarian regime in Belarus contributed to preservation of the rock movement's protest potential. The rock scene is considered an alternative form of political participation whereas the access to traditional politics is locked up. The protest rock movement in Belarus is not uniform: two major factions compete in a symbolic struggle for imposing their definition of the "real", legitimate Belarusian rock music & of its political and social role in the cultural field. These currents are different in their modes of protest, political affiliations & systems of music production. The paper discusses key results of an empirical research conducted through semi-directive interviews with major actors, analysis of lyrics & media; it examines the modes of contestation & the logics of politicization of the Belarusian rock movement combining Bourdieu's theory of the cultural fields as social fields & hermeneutical semiotics.

2008S00636
Kuhar, Metka (Faculty of Social Sciences, U Ljubljana, Kardeljeva pl. 5, 1000 Slovenia [tel: 0038640331978; e-mail: metka. kuhar@fdv.uni-lj.si]), **Inter-Generational Authority Patterns in Adolescent-Parent Relationships,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Firstly, the presentation provides a critical overview of the main approaches to parents-children authority relationships i.e. the parenting style approach (Baumrind), the domain paradigm (Turiel, Smetana), family communication patterns (Ritchie & others). Furthermore, the data from the study on adolescent-parents communication & authority relationships conducted in Slovenia in 2007/8 are presented. The sample consisted of 194 11 to 18-year-old adolescents & both of their parents. I used the following methodological approaches: the vignette study, the adapted version of Ritchie's (1991) Family Communication Patterns Instrument (FCEI), the adapted version of Barber's (1996) psychological control scale, the general & the semantic differential measure of the quality of relationships, measure of parental educational consensus & demographic variables. The presented results will try to answer the questions: in what communicative manner is parental authority enacted in Slovenian families with adolescents: on the level of open, egalitarian exchange of opinions & negotiation; or as more or less direct enforcement of parental power & as an appeal to child to conform; or even in the manner of psychological control/ 'maltreating'? Is parental authority on a level of educational measures connected with the specific domains of adolescents' behavior/action or is there a general parent's/family's authority style? What predicts differences in parents- children authority relationships? Therefore, on the one hand, I will present the five vignettes results: parental educational measures, adolescents' reactions to those measures and educational visions of both sides at different conflict situations. On the other hand I will present the quantitative results from conversation & conformity orientation scales & from the psychological control scale. Correlations of these results between

themselves; correlations with independent & social variables and search for congruency & consistency of respondents' answers will provide deeper insights into family authority patterns & enrich the existing theoretical-empirical paradigms dealing with these questions.

2008S00637
Kuhar, Metka & Reiter, Herwig (Faculty of Social Sciences, U Ljubljana, Kardeljeva pl. 5, 1000 Slovenia [tel: 0038640331978; e-mail: metka.kuhar@fdv.uni-lj.si]), **Exploring Cultures of Postponement–The Transformation of Young Motherhood and the Re-Generation of Gender in Post-Communism,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ For better or worse, the revision of gender arrangements is among the developmental tasks of European societies with a communist past. Due to the general obligation to work as well as pro-natal ideologies the life of women under communism was characterised by an apparently unavoidable double burden of work & family responsibilities. This pattern proved to be rather persistent throughout the transformation: the now available freedom of women to opt out of work was undermined by new uncertainties triggered by the socio-economic transformation, the revival of neo-conservative policy ideologies, & the altogether ambiguous status of women in post-communist societies. Declining fertility & a general trend towards postponing motherhood is one of the responses to this situation of uncertainty. While this trend is common also in Western societies, it needs to be evaluated more carefully within the post-communist context. The sudden 'freedom' & necessity to actually negotiate gender-work relations within partnerships and with 'society' affected the first post-communist generation of young women to an extent that is incomparable to western contexts. For this reason, it seems that post-communist settings provide the ideal contexts for studying the accelerated emergence of distinct postponement cultures among young women. Against the background of the different post-communist trajectories of transformation of Slovenia & Lithuania the paper will take a first step in the direction of exploring these postponement cultures among young women. After providing a more general account of the issue at stake, the paper reviews the interplay of attitude profiles concerning child-bearing, motherhood & family in the 1990s and selected indicators of realised reproductive & partnership behaviour 10 to 15 years afterwards in these two countries. Based on this analysis the discussion will focus on the following questions: Is it possible to identify evidence pointing to distinct and diverse cultures of postponement in post-communism, & if yes, does this societal phenomenon require new research as well as policy perspectives? Can we talk about a re-generation of gender in the sense of an age- & experience-driven collective re-interpretation of gender attitudes & behaviour patterns? Or, is what we can observe in the post-communist half of Europe only a perhaps more radical development towards individualisation and self-realisation that is otherwise similar to the west?

2008S00638
Kuhlmann, Ellen (U Bath, BA2 7AY, UK [tel: ++44 (0)1225 383219; e-mail: e.c.kuhlmann@bath.ac.uk]), **Institutional Control and Professional Development: Towards New Connections in the Governance of Healthcare,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Across countries, new health policies attempt on tighter control of providers & safety of patients. This paper explores the intersections between changing health policies & changes emanating from within the professions. I argue that the various new forms of institutional control must be accessed in a broader context of nation specific configurations of the profession-state relationships. The approach applied here moves beyond the controversies of markets & managerialism & focuses on the role of the professions as 'mediators' between the state & its citizens. The German health system serves as a case study to study both the weaknesses & benefits of professional self-regulation and how they interface with institutional contexts. My empirical material comprises document analysis, a questionnaire study of physicians & qualitative data on physicians, physiotherapists and health support workers. The research reveals the tension between changing regulatory frameworks & actor-based change in the professions. It bring into focus an innovative potential of professionalism & the self-governing capacities of professions, and a need for rethinking both the role of professions & the state in the changing governance of healthcare.

2008S00639
Kuhlmann, Ellen & Annandale, Ellen (U Bath, UK, BA2 7AY, UK [tel: ++44 (0)1225 383219; e-mail: e.c.kuhlmann@bath. ac.uk]), **Changing Policies, Changing Professions: Comparing the Space for Feminist Action in Healthcare in Britain and**

Germany, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This conceptual paper maps out the spaces for feminist action within the context of new health policies, equal opportunity policies and changes emanating from within the health professions. A comparative assessment of new gender mainstreaming approaches serves to explore the enabling conditions for, & the barriers against, such feminist action using developments in Britain & Germany as case studies. We take into account macro-institutional governance (changes in regulatory bodies), a number of new meso-level governance practices operating through managerial procedures and performance measurements, & changing modes of professionalism. The analysis draws on key documents, expert information and published secondary sources. Our analysis reveals that changes in the regulatory structure of healthcare do provide opportunities for integrating feminist approaches. However the space for action is fundamentally shaped by national configurations of the 'healthcare state' & the intersections between institutional, organisational and professional governance practices. More complex strategies are needed to 'unpack' the uneven effects of macro-institutional changes & meso-level governance through performance.

2008S00640

Kulatilake, Ranjith P. (Faculty of Environmental Studies, York U, Canada [tel: (001) 416 650 4106; e-mail: ranjithk@yorku.ca]), **Identity Politics and Production of Space in Neoliberal Sri Lanka,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ How can the recent upsurge of ethno-nationalisms & the civil war in Sri Lanka be understood as a reaction to & as an accomplice of globalization, stirred up by the neoliberal economic policies introduced in late 1970s? How do neoliberal, neocolonial interventions reframe nationalist ideologies in the production of space? This paper argues that nationalism is a social, cultural and historical phenomenon as well as a powerful means of producing and utilizing space. The projection of Sri Lanka as 'the motherland' created by the dominant Sinhalese Buddhist ideology continues to alienate the non-Sinhalese, non-Buddhists. On the other hand, the concept of the 'traditional Tamil homeland' of the Tamil Hindus in the North & the East of the country denotes separation from the majority ethnic group while marginalizing the minority Sinhalese and Muslims living in these regions. In what ways does neoliberalism fuel these ideologies? This paper explores the interface between neoliberalism & identity politics that exploits space as a commodity for consumption.

2008S00641

Kupfer, Antonia (Instit Sociology, Johannes Kepler U Linz/Austria, Linz, Austria, 4040 [tel: +43 732 2468 8245; fax: +43 732 2468 8243; e-mail: antonia.kupfer@jku.at]), **The Socio-Political Significance of Vocational Education Reforms in Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Due to ongoing fundamental changes in the employment system the German model of vocational training, the so called dual system, is jeopardized. The aim of this paper is to discuss current reform recommendations & reflect their socio-political significance. We face a development of the employment system which is characterized by at least three important features: 1. the focus shifts from secondary to tertiary sector, 2. increase of knowledge based categories of employment, 3. change of companies' labour organization (from profession-related to a process-oriented organization in international settings). The German dual system of vocational training is therefore situated in a crisis: education and recruitment of labour force take place apart from the dual system. As a consequence higher educated labour force is being recruited & less craftmen/-women are required. In sum: the dual system has lost its former dominant position in vocational training in Germany. Advocates of reforms suggest an integration of vocational in general education & therefore the transmissibility towards higher education. Together with the modularization of vocational education employment opportunities are supposed to increase. As a consequence the distribution of opportunities and power will change: the working classes would gain chances while the middle classes loses privileges. Public schools, universities, companies & board of trades would have to make a new deal of curricula, governance & finance of vocational education.

2008S00642

Kurasawa, Fuyuki (Dept Sociology, York U, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M3J 1P3 [tel: +1 416-736-5015; e-mail: kurasawa@yorku.ca]), **The Visual Representation of Distant Suffer-**

ing and the Humanitarian Imaginary, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ On the basis of images drawn from the World Press Photo competition, this paper will examine the ethical & socio-political aporias involved types of visual representations of subjects in the global South who find themselves situations of extreme suffering and vulnerability–what could be called a humanitarian scopic regime. On the one hand, the paper will analyze the ways that this scopic regime attempts to humanize vulnerable persons & groups by making them appear familiar or similar to Western audiences, often by visually reducing them to bare life (the lowest common human denominator). On the other hand, I will consider how a humanitarian scopic regime simultaneously produces such persons & groups as other, by drawing on a series of visual tropes: the innocent victim deserving of pity; the passive subject needing to be helped; or the product of an intrinsically pathological culture. The paper then proposes strategies to dereify images of mass suffering via phenomenological respecification (to return to the particularity of an experience & its actors) & structuralist expansion (to understand the systemic sources of a specific situation). In order to rethink visuality as a modality of a critical cosmopolitanism, this part of the paper will draw upon images from Snap Judgments: New Positions in Contemporary African Photography (a recent exhibit at the International Center for Photography in New York).

2008S00643

Kuriakose, Benny (Indian Instit Technology Madras, Chennai 600036, India [tel: 91 9444388779; e-mail: bennykuriakose@gmail.com]), **Social Mobility & Social Exclusion: Study of a Housing 'Colony' in Kerala,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ A provider approach housing scheme for 100,000 houses was implemented in the Southern State of Kerala in India during the early 1970's. It was formulated to provide 100 permanent dwellings for landless workers in each of the 960 Panchayats (local bodies excluding urban areas) who were not benefitted from the land reforms act. This paper examines one of the housing projects as a case study after more than 30 years of its completion. The original beneficiaries of the scheme included the landless workers & they belonged to the economically weaker sections with different religions & caste, which is an important factor for discrimination in India. In addition, all of them worked in the informal sector. The study as a whole looked into the social & cultural dimensions in the context of changes they made to the house & its surroundings over a generation. The physical modifications including extensions which the beneficiaries have made are of a temporary nature using materials such as GI sheet, thatch etc. It was interesting to note that one of the reasons for this trend was that the investments they make are not reflected in the market value of the house. This is in spite of the good infrastructure facilities (water, power, transport etc.) available in the 'Colony'. While many beneficiaries have moved up in the economic ladder, the social stigma attached with the inhabitants of the colony prevented any social mobility. Consequently it was found that the beneficiaries move out of the 'Colony' to overcome the social exclusion in spite of the fact that the project has been rated as a 'success'. On the other hand, reverse migration of those into the 'Colony' reflect their poor economic conditions. The paper will elaborate the various issues in connection with the social mobility & the exclusion faced by the beneficiaries.

2008S00644

Kuzminykh, Irina Igorevna (Dept Sociology, Russian State Social U, Moscow, Russia, 107150, 40, Losinoostrovskaya St. [tel: +7 926 338 64 64; fax: +7 495 1698215; e-mail: ikuzminykh@gmail.com]), **Welfare Adaptation of Migrants in Russia,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Intensive international migration is indispensable feature of a life of modern Russia, especially in the capital of Moscow. The subject of the research is the process of welfare adaptation of the compelled migrants, strengthening social stability. The purpose of research consists in definition of the concrete maintenance of adaptation of migrants in accepting society, revealing of a role of various factors influencing a choice of strategy & efficiency of processes of adaptation. Alongside with positive influence on demographic conditions, consequences of migratory processes are negatively reflected on political, social, economic, cultural-psychological, etc. spheres of life of the society, become sources of social intensity & destabilization of economic and political conditions. Significant on scales & practically uncontrolled migratory processes occurred within last fifteen years in the Russian Federation, have caused inconsistent & ambiguous consequences which require the serious scientific analysis. The urgency

studying of problems of integration & adaptation of the compelled migrants is caused by modern conditions of the society in which deficiency of psychological comfort & feeling of psychological security not only among migrants is observed, but also in the environment of indigenous population. The society has appeared practically unprepared to the effective decision of the problems caused by occurrence of a huge stream of migrants, including the refugees, the compelled immigrants & illegal migrants.

2008S00645

Kyrtsis, Alexandros A. (Dept Political Science & Public Administration, U Athens, 19 Omirou St., Greece, GR-10672 [tel: +30 2103643737; fax: +30 2103688920; e-mail: akyrtsis@pspa. uoa.gr]), **The Risk of Compliance: Compliance Officers and the Transfer of Regulatory Tensions into Financial Organizations,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The implementation of new regulatory frameworks like the Sarbanes-Oxley Act or the Basel II Accord on Banking Supervision, as well as the extended role of Financial Services Authorities and Securities & Exchange Commissions, combined with the role of Rating Agencies & soft legal pressures exerted on financial organizations, has created a range of systems of evaluation and assessment, the results of which are published on regular basis. Financial organizations which do not solely depend on processes of mitigation of the core financial risks (like credit, market and operational risks) but equally strongly on the mitigation of reputational risk, are obliged to demonstrate that they can perform according to the criteria set by these new regulatory frameworks. This pressure has led to the creation of the new organisational role of the Chief Compliance Officer, who has to impose procedural formalism as the basis of compliance to regulatory frameworks. However procedural formalism is not always compatible with procedural efficiency, especially whenever the latter depends on a minimum of alertness, creativity, horizontal communication and in-group identity. However, risk toleration in everyday action can under circumstances be less risky, especially in cases of discourse-robust systems, which do not operate under stress caused by time criticality. In discourse-sensitive systems actants tend to choose between conventional scenarios corresponding to assessment systems, instead of trying to understand the problem & act accordingly. This produces thin descriptions of the internal social dynamics of financial organisations which make compliance officers and regulators to believe that risk is eliminated because of the convergence of the discursive embeddedness of pertinent microdecisions, i.e. because of successful decisions on how to talk, & not on how to operate. This implies a transfer of the regulatory tensions into the social fields of action, & a subsequent tendency towards underestimating the importance of informal procedures, of tacit knowledge, of innovation of local knowledge & of codes of communication which are not compatible with the assessment criteria set by regulatory frameworks. These issues will be discussed on the background of recent trends in sociological theory & then tested with empirical images drawn from extensive narrative interviews with compliance officers and risk managers, as well as with other division managers of large banks, who have to cope with regulatory pressures in their everyday operations. One of the main issues included in these interviews is the way managers perceive the change caused by the transfer of regulatory tensions into micro fields of action, as well as the way compliance officers cope with subsequent organizational dynamics and tensions related to the emotional factor in financial operations.

2008S00646

Laermans, Rudi (Centre for Sociological Research, Leuven, Belgium, 3000 [tel: 0032477339951; fax: 003216323365; e-mail: rudi. laermans@soc.kuleuven.be]), **Reframing the Sociology of the Arts: Towards a Socio-Ontology of the Virtual,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The making of art can be regarded as a specific kind of labour that involves the creation, framing and/or exploration of artistic forms, in the broad sense. This kind of work also characterizes the different sorts of so-called immaterial labour within the various sectors of the creative economy, such as design, software writing or advertising. However, the art-world remains the social domain par excellence in which both the creation & enactment of 'possible words' are constitutive for the self-understanding of most of its members. Yet, how to understand this self-understanding from a theoretical point of view? Within the sociology of the arts, both Pierre Bourdieu & Niklas Luhmann have rather cursorily dealt with the observation that 'doing art' is synonymous with the creation, framing and/or exploration of possibilities. Thus, Bourdieu speaks of a 'universe of possibilities' when discussing the genesis of art works, whereas Luhmann relates that process to a more general logic of actualiz-

ing or selecting forms within a medium consisting of loosely coupled elements. In my paper, I will critically discuss both approaches & argue for the need of a more general socio-ontology of the virtual. Loosely drawing upon ideas from Giorgio Agamben, particularly his notion of potentiality, and Gilles Deleuze's considerations on the virtual, I will outline an approach to both 'doing art' & sociality that focuses on the production as well as the structuration of virtual worlds, or realities that primarily consist of possibilities which cannot all be realized at once & therefore necessitate a per definition contingent selectivity.

2008S00647

Lafargue de Grangeneuve, Loïc & Shapiro, Roberta (Instit Sciences sociales du politique, Ecole nationale supérieur de Cachan, Cachan, France [tel: +33(0)147405971; e-mail: loiclafargue@yahoo.fr]), **Embedding Art in Metropolitan Space: Hip-Hop in the Greater Paris Area,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Contrary to most of western art, whose authors go to great pains to shed all signs of their social & territorial context of production, practisioners of hip-hop assert these proudly. Since French rappers & breakdancers usually come from working-class immigrant banlieues, this is an attempt to overturn the stigma attached to these neighbourhoods & their persons. Nevertheless, given the hierarchy that exists in the arts, the location of hip-hop's production puts limitations to its recognition as art. In our paper, we will test the dual/global city paradigm by studying the case of hip-hop in the Greater Paris area (Saskia Sassen, The Global City, Princeton University Press, 1991). According to this paradigm, new cultural movements appear in areas inhabited mainly by working class immigrant groups; urban dualization or segregation is a consequence of internationalization & the expansion of external exchanges. Hip-hop illustrates the validity of this model. In the Paris area, the same social groups engage both processes: the actors of hip-hop are inhabitants of peripheral districts and are involved in the internationalization of their culture. Paris, as a prime cultural capital, plays an important part in structuring hip-hop nationwide & internationally. We will also bridge this paradigm with the "metropolitan archipelago" model.

2008S00648

Lagos Campos, Ema Rosa (Ministry of Education, Alameda 1146 Sector B Piso 8, Santiago de Chile [tel: 56-2-3904575; fax: 56-2-3904694; e-mail: ema.lagos@mineduc.cl]), **Chilean 15 Year Old Students' Results. PISA 2006,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Chilean Students who participated in PISA 2006 were mostly in grade 10th. It means they started their 1st grade of primary education in 1997, exactly the first year when a new curriculum started to be implemented in the country. So, this is a particular interesting generation of young students in our country. Those students show the highest performance in Science & Reading in Latin America, with comparative fewer students in the lower levels & more students in the higher levels, but quite far from OECD average performance & very far from the countries that are on top of the ranking for each area. Among 36 countries with valid data in 2000 and 2006, Chilean students showed the highest improvement in Reading score: 33 points, 2 points higher than Korea, which got the highest score among all the participant countries. Percentage of Chilean students in level 1 & below 1 decreased, meanwhile percentage of students in level 4 & 5 increased. However, Chile shows one of the most notorious gender gap in the set of countries. In Reading–the area where women perform better in all the countries–the advantage for Chilean women is the lowest. In Math men perform better than women in half of the participant countries but the gap in Chile is the highest. In Science, where the most frequent situation is there is not difference & there are only 8 countries where men perform better, one of these is Chile. Finally, another important issue to study & clarify is that in Chile there is high proportion of variability in the students' results that is explained by socioeconomic level. The work will present analysis and results regarding those issues, where individual & school factors are included.

2008S00649

Lalaki, Despina (The New School for Social Research, 79 Fifth Avenue, 9th fl, New York, NY 10003 [tel: 212-229-5737 x3125; fax: 212-229-5595; e-mail: lalad335@newschool.edu]), **Institutions, Knowledge and the Politics of Cultural Production. The Case of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The interplay between power, academic knowledge & cultural production or what Franz Boas called "the prostitution of science" is the central

topic of this paper. The collaboration between social scientists & the U.S. intelligence services during the WWII is rather well-known. The ways that the political economy of the Cold War has shaped the content of various disciplines has also been discussed. However, little attention has been paid to the case of Greece & its role in the articulation of the Cold War agenda. Likewise, the ways that American educational & cultural institutions have been implicated in this process has been entirely unacknowledged. In this paper, I focus on the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, one of the most prestigious institutions of classical studies & archaeology & I explore any impact that the American archaeologists' work for the government has had on the articulation of the Truman Doctrine or the extent to which their actions & political orientation were concomitant with the policies of their respective government. Ultimately, I am interested in the effect any ideological proximities of this kind have had for the archaeological work that the ASCSA produced in the post-war period.

2008S00650
Laliena Sanz, Ana Carmen (Departamento de Psicología y Sociología, Escuela Universitaria de Estudios Sociales, Universidad de Zaragoza, Zaragoza (España), C/ Violante de Hungría, 23 [e-mail: analaliena@gmail.com]), **El Papel de los Movimientos Sociales en el Fomento de la responsabilidad social empresarial: el caso de la Campaña Ropa Limpia en España** (The Role of Social Movements in Promoting Business Social Responsibility: The Case of the *Ropa Limpia* Campaign in Spain), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)
¶ The changes produced in recent decades by economic globalization, social &/or environmental demands, or the decline of the public sector have determined the origin, trajectory, definition & current objectives of some social movements that, on one hand, analyze the management, behavior, & objectives of businesses &, on the other, work to promote, supervise, & guarantee the businesses' socially responsible development. Decisive actions of social movements of proactive character (Castells, M., 1997) manifest that the application & development of what is called business social responsibility can enable a new social contract that considers human development, environmental values, sustainability, & transparency as the transversal axis of productive processes & the distribution of material goods. Ropa Limpia (www.cleanclothes.org) promotes responsible consumption among consumers, encourages socially responsible policies among manufacturers & distributors of clothing, & raises legal initiatives for the basic rights of the people who make clothing around the world (Cantos, E.; Guillemat, E; Peiron, M., 2002). The international repercussion of this campaign is analyzed as one of the strategies resulting in the creation of processes of dialogue between the profit & nonprofit sectors & in the force of decisive social movements to guarantee policies of corporate social responsibility.

2008S00651
Lamanna, Mary Ann (Dept Sociology & Anthropology, U Nebraska at Omaha, 6001 Dodge St., 68182-0291 [tel: 402-554-3374; fax: 402-554-3786; e-mail: mlamanna@unomaha.edu]), **Novels of Terrorism: Reading between the Lines,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Literary scholars have long examined the relationship between novels, history, & politics. Cultural sociologists have become interested as well. A surprising number of writers of fiction have included terrorism as a theme. What political message emerges from this writing? I analyze three novels of terrorism: Nicholas Shakespeare's *The Dancer Upstairs* (London: Harvill, 1995), Francesca Marciano's *Casa Rossa* (New York: Pantheon, 2002), & Ann Patchett's *Bel Canto* (New York: Perennial, 2001). These novels are set in the Peru of Sendero Luminoso; the Italy of the Red Brigades, & the Peru of Tupac Amaru (which seized the Japanese embassy in Lima & held hostages for some months). Certain literary techniques such as narrator standpoint convey a quite reasonable condemnation of terrorism–and government counterterrorism as well. But they also serve to downplay the social, economic, & political circumstances that gave rise to these revolutionary movements that employed terrorism as a tactic. Common to these novels is a minimization of the social justice issues pervasive in the real-life contexts of the novels. The paper concludes with reflections on the role of literature in the definition of social problems as illustrated by the novels and informed by sociological, political, historical, & literary scholarship.

2008S00652
Lamla, Joern (Dept Sociology, U Giessen [e-mail: joern. lamla@sowi.uni-giessen.de]), **Doing Authenticity. Cultural Capitalism and Pragmatism,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ While authenticity is often deconstructed as a modern myth by post-structuralists or radical constructivists, for pragmatists it refers to a basic process & an ongoing problem of social interaction. To clarify these conceptual differences is not only important for social theory in general. It is necessary in order to make sense of contemporary capitalism & its critique, too: Nowadays norms of authenticity are promoted as motifs for the participation in economic life by the new spirit of capitalism itself. They provide cultural resources for the justification of flexible accumulation & its corresponding status distribution. But as "validity claims" they are also involved in negotiation processes, which are structured by a complex of segmented and intersecting "social worlds" (Anselm Strauss). Has capitalism left any room for serious criticism in these processes? The aim of my paper is to analyse such negotiation orders focussing primarily on issues of consumption. Those issues involve the doing an saying of authenticity in different ways.

2008S00653
Lampek, Kinga (Dept Health Promotion & Health Sociology, Faculty of Health Sciences, U Pécs, Pécs, Hungary 7623 Rét u. 4. [tel: 0036 30 298 8805; e-mail: kinga.lampek@etk.pte.hu]), **Expert of Recreation and Health Promotion BSc,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Leisure education is a brand new field in Hungarian academic education. The Expert of Recreation & Health Promotion BSc programme was founded in 2005 in Hungary. The Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Pés was one of those universities that started to teach students recognizing that these experts would help people to pursue a healthier lifestyle and/or spend their leisure time in a more useful & rewarding way. The programme takes six semesters to complete 180 ECTS & offers two basic specializations: recreation management & health promotion. The objective of the programme is to educate professionals by offering theoretical knowledge & practical skills with a view to promoting and transferring modern theories on & techniques of health promotion & recreation management. Graduates will be able to find employment in educational, health & social institutions, civil organizations, workplaces & health/wellness centres. Students will have the competence to design & implement health promotion, recreation & healthy life-style projects, to apply for & use grants to design & create the conditions of health promotion and recreation management in various fields, such as health & social care, education & tourism. The programme also focuses on developing students' communication skills & relevant knowledge of ethics, law, business & ICT. Our plans include that the best students can continue their studies in different areas & can obtain a Master's in Public Health, Health Education or they can do a PhD in Health Sciences.

2008S00654
Landazuri, Gisela & Lopez, Liliana (Política y Cultura, U Autonoma Metropolitana, Priv. Tecolapa 12, Mexico 16020 [tel: 52 55 56766750; fax: 52 55 55949100; e-mail: giselalb@correo. xoc.uam.mx]), **In Struggle for the Identity and Territory,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The memory of a rural community & its territorial identity are at the cross roads with the changes caused by the inclusion of new actors to their social space. San Gregorio Atlapulco a rural-urban space with "chinampas" & vessels, an agricultural production system with pre-Hispanic roots, is now inserted in the space of Mexico City, one of the largest metropolis in the world, & has gradually moved from its agricultural vocation towards a place where tertiary activities are gaining ground. The ancient villagers feel threatened by the migrants that arrive looking for employment and have ended up staying. Older & new generations of migrants or migrant descendants are struggling with the natives for space and identity. The avecindados, those who come from other locations, are generally not rooted, they are still attached to their place of origin. The coexistence between migrants & residents has generated strong social tensions, where segregation, intolerance, inequality derive from feelings such as lack of belonging, distrust in the other & the loss of control over the territory. Based on the above observations, we will address social relations from the cultural point of view, based on the social imaginary.

2008S00655
Landert, Daniela (English Dept, U Zürich, Plattenstrasse 47, CH-8032 [e-mail: daniela.landert@es.uzh.ch]), **Interacting with Strangers in Online Chats: How NetLingo is Used to Construct Identities and Perform Bodies,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ One of the main purposes of text-based online chats is the communication with strangers. Accordingly, identity construction is a central function of chat communication. It is therefore no surprise that several chat-specific features of NetLingo serve to establish the identity of chat participants. Nicknames, which appear prominently at the beginning of each utterance, can communicate identity information such as the participant's sex, nationality, & occupation. Moreover, information concerning age, sex, & location is exchanged so frequently that standardised a/s/l-codes have developed as one of the formal features of NetLingo. Since text-based online chats restrict their users to the exchange of textual information, NetLingo takes over certain functions of identity construction which in face-to-face interaction are carried out through physical appearance and gestures. I will argue that the absence of the physical body in online chats does not mean that the identity of chat participants is 'liberated' from the body, as was sometimes claimed in the early days of the Internet. In contrast, I will show how specific features of NetLingo are used to construct identity in relation to the body. My analysis is based on an evaluation of seven chat sessions (8,145 lines in total), copied from public online chat rooms. First, a quantitative evaluation focuses on several dimensions of identity information, such as sex, appearance, interests, & occupation, indicated through nicknames, standardised a/s/l-information, or explicitly in conversation. As the results will show, indications of body-related aspects of identity outnumber indications of non-body-related identity information by far. In a second step, I will argue that the body is not only implied in references to identity, but that it is also textually performed through typed actions, another formal feature of NetLingo. In these actions, participants write about themselves in the third person & describe what their virtual selves are doing, mostly in terms of embodied performances. In this way participants create virtual bodies that are in correspondence with their virtual identities. An analysis of several passages of chat data will show that the negotiation of the status of these virtual bodies serves to authenticate identity & establish power relations between chat participants.

2008S00656

Langa Rosado, Delia (Admón empresas, C.y Sociología, U Jaén, Paraje Las Lagunillas, Spain, 18071 [tel: 953212993; e-mail: dlanga@ujaen.es]), **Caregivers for Old People in Andalucia by their Social Positions,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ In this work we aim to offer an analysis of those who care for old and dependent people in Andalucía. We use a data base produced by the Andalusian Statistic Institute in collaboration with Andalusian Universities from a survey about familial networks. This survey took place in 2005 with a sample of 10.000 people. In a first analysis of the data (Langa Rosado et al., 2007) we emphasized the great importance of the family (in relation to the extremely low presence of public sector & volunteering), & specially women in the provision of care for old people. Now, in a more detailed exploitation of the data, we would like to know more about the heterogeneity of these caregivers, making an analysis of them from a social class point of view. Besides, we make use of another information not just referred to the whole family of the caregiver but to the caregiver himself. This kind of data is about his/her cultural level, labour activity & obviously, gender (La Parra, 2001). García Calvente et al. (2004) say in this respect that class inequality & gender inequality are clearly linked. So in this paper we aim to approach to the sociological profile of caregivers from different angles. We would like to know why they care, how much time they dedicate to this, when they care, how this activity affects their lives & what is the familial structure of duties & rights from where they become caregivers. Besides we want to read all this activity from the social position where we situate the familial & individual strategies (Bourdieu, 1988) where the decisions of caring old & dependent relatives are adopted.

2008S00657

Lange, Hellmuth (U Bremen, Germany [e-mail: lange@artec.uni-bremen.de]), **Globalization of Bad Habits Only? New Middle Classes between McDonaldization and Environmental Concern,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ What has been seen so far as a problem of early industrialised (Western) societies is about to turn into a concern of Westerners about the new middle classes in newly industrialising countries, notably in rapidly modernizing & economically successful countries like China, Indonesia or India. The new middle classes are imputed to be nothing less than "consumerist predators" and to be characterized by "complete insensitivity to any social concern" (Varma). Following this assumption, making consumption more sustainable seems to be a non-issue par excellence. The concern is that they will, at the utmost, do like the middle classes in the West did, or even worse. As a matter of fact, there is much evidence to confirm such an apprehension. Considering that the estimate for 2002 was at 1.7 billion people forming the middle classes worldwide (Gardner et al.) & that the Indian middle class alone are estimated at about 250 million people this can actually raise serious concerns from a sustainability perspective. Nevertheless it does not go without saying that until now only scarce attention has been paid to the question why globalisation should only take place as a spreading of former (and still very significant) Western faults & errors, thus ignoring & omitting what has been learnt so far & what, today, has become part of the world wide debate on how to develop more sustainable lifestyles. 'Emerging lifestyles between McDonaldization & sustainability perspectives' is the topic of an empirical project conducted in Bangalore/India. Its focus is on highly qualified professionals working in transnationally engaged companies, thus being incorporated in a highly globalized 'postmodern' working environment while, at the same time, more 'fordist' & even traditional cultural links remain relevant. Empirical results of the project will be displayed. The theoretical background is the debate on whether globalisation is leading to a homogenisation of cultures, to different "modernities" (Eisenstadt) or to "varieties of modernity" (Schmidt). In analytical & practical respect the focus is on identifying specific gateways to making lifestyles more sustainable, different from how the issue has developed in the West.

2008S00658

Laudano, Claudia N. (Facultad de Humanidades, U Nacional de La Plata, 48 entre 6 y 7 La Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina 1900 [tel: 54 221 422 2500; e-mail: claudia@netverk.com.ar]), **Argentina: Reflexiones acerca de las Políticas Pú blicas para reducir la brecha digital** (Argentina: Reflections on Public Policies to Reduce the Digital Gap), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ This paper analyzes public policies of the State of Argentina designed to reduce or eliminate the digital gap in the last decade, implemented through working-class libraries & community telecenters. Information obtained from secondary sources (programs, plans, & the PSI web site of Argentina, among others) was contrasted with information generated from primary sources compiled ad hoc, with a sample of working-class libraries & community technological centers in La Plata, capital of the province of Buenos Aires. Information was gathered about technical equipment, volunteer services, the profiles of the predominant users/beneficiaries, conditions of availability of the "tics," & the modes of participation &/or appropriation by groups or communities between 2006 & 2007. In conclusion, a series of reflections is offered about progress in the reduction &/or elimination of the digital gap through the instituted public policies, limits in community appropriation of the "tics," resources offered, such as instances of organization generated by these policies at the local level, what the information resources were worth, & their social significance in personal, family, & neighborhood development.

2008S00659

Laurin, Isabelle & René, Jean-François (Direction de santé publique/Agence de la santé publique et des services sociaux, 1301 Sherbrooke E. Montréal, Québec H2L 1M3 [tel: 514-528-2400 poste 3971; e-mail: ilaurin@santepub-mtl.qc.ca]), **Transmettre la parole de personnes pauvres : un défi pour le chercheur** (Transmitting the Word of Poor Persons: A Challenge for the Researcher), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)

¶ In the current utilitarian context, many actors are involved in participative research. When it "is with" poor persons who lack position, recognition, & citizenship, the researcher often become the first agent of the collective step. He is also sometimes placed in the role of mediator. How does one translate & transmit this "work" of subjectivization in terms of measurement or results, since they disturb certain powers & partners, come up against indifference, or refusal to understand, sometimes even to denial of the experience?

2008S00660

Laverdure, Julien ([e-mail: laverdure.julien@free.fr]), **Commodification and Recognition Construction of Indigenous Handicraft, Boruca, Costa Rica,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In this paper, I will first expose the process of commodification of the handicraft of the indigenous community of Boruca, Costa Rica. Based on fieldwork inquiry, I have noticed that the actual commercial successful forms of balsa wood carved masks & woven bags have been designed

recently with the participation of western intermediaries. New models of masks & bags have been designed, following external consideration on indigenous identity, like, for instance, their closeness to savage nature. For the process of commodification, these agents needs intercultural knowledges, webs and practices, to fit local production & external demand and create new standards. I will then show how these agents have constructed the discourse on authenticity & marketed the products, "backgrounding" their participation to the product designing & developing an ideal vision of pure untouched indigenous culture. It appears eventually that the process is also about constructing "artist" status for some of the local creators, making appears a distinction between, in one hand, "the craftsmen" & "the artist" in the other hand by presenting a selection of products in international exhibitions & getting prices for the leading mask-maker. Finally, in an interelational perspective, indigenous handcraft appears to be a sign for many social actors, signifying either a proof of the experience of cultural otherness for the tourist, a mark of cultural diversity for a region achieving cultural integration or a way for multilateral development institution to present itself as respectuous of traditional cultures.

2008S00661

Lavoie, Jean-Pierre, Rose, Damaris, Twigge, Amy & Brown, Brita (CREGÉS, CSSS Cavendish; School of Social Work, McGill U, 5800 Cavendish Blvd, Côte St-Luc, Canada, H4W 2T5 [tel: 514-488-3673 ext. 1471; fax: 514-485-1612; e-mail: jean-pierre.lavoie@mcgill.ca]), **Gentrification and the Social Exclusion of the Elderly,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Gentrification is simultaneously a physical, economic, social and cultural phenomenon that involves the 'invasion' of previously working-class neighbourhoods by middle or upper-income groups, and the subsequent displacement of many of the original residents. While much scholarly attention has focused on the causes of gentrification, its effects on residents who may be displaced remain relatively unexplored. Seniors may bear a disproportionate amount of the direct displacement burden. Urban sociological and geographical research, exploring the significance of the neighbourhood for different groups, reveals that the local neighbourhood may hold greater importance in the lives of elderly residents. With the advancement of old age, personal geographies tend to become more restrained. In this presentation, we argue that social exclusion is a heuristic concept in the study of the impact of gentrification on seniors. Gentrification could trigger phenomena such as increased poverty, loss of influence on neighbourhood planning, loss of social interaction & support, isolation & stigmatization; factors leading seniors to be socially excluded. Such processes may result in decreasing size of elderly population in gentrified neighbourhoods & reducing opportunities for seniors to volunteer. Studies on seniors who volunteer should pay more attention to environmental issues such as evolving neighbourhoods.

2008S00662

Law, Alan J. (Sociology, Trent U, Peterborough Ontario, Canada K9J 7B8 [tel: 705 748 1011; fax: 705 748 1213; e-mail: alaw@trentu.ca]), **"It's About the Style": Long-Board Surfing Sub-Culture and Civic Identity,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper presents findings from interviews, documents and photographs collected at a 'world class' Australian beachside resort community during 2006 to explore the connection between outdoor sport subcultures & civic identities. The tourism literature is replete with examples of how locales are re-made as particular kinds of 'places' to suit emerging economies based on consumption of leisure icons, often obscuring or reconfiguring civic identities & realities rooted in other sources. Much of this literature pursues a 'commodification' thesis, which situates new civic identity as primarily emergent from economic interests. In contrast, this paper explores the journey of 'place-making' through moral & subcultural features in an effort to link sporting sub-cultural 'embodiment' to authority of 'place'.

2008S00663

Law, Alan J. (Trent U, Peterborough Ontario, Canada K9J 7B8 [tel: 705 748 1011; fax: 705 748 1213; e-mail: alaw@trentu.ca]), **Undesirables, Unemployables and Social Malingerers: Containing a Sober 'Leisure Society',** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper is an Australian case study of how judgements about alcohol consumption were used in unemployment relief administration during the late nineteenth through mid-twentieth centuries to separate deserving 'workers' from the undeserving 'indolent'. Borrowing primarily from the work of Dean, Rojek & Valverde, the research argues that welfare systems have played an important role in preventing the development of 'leisure society' forms considered problematic for both capitalism & liberalism. When defining the sort of person considered an appropriate 'labour force participant,' judgements are made about the exercise of the 'will' to a sobriety sufficient enough for responsible engagement in a civil society where 'time-off' for the working class happens within, not outside of a life structure organised by paid work. Archival materials drawn from relief administration annual reports and memoranda, parliamentary debates & committee minutes in addition to secondary research on administrator/ supplicant relationships are used to show the importance of the figure of the unrepentant drinker in defining what counts as a good/bad worker. The paper canvasses two main historical periods of state organised unemployment relief administration beginning in the 1890's and finishing in the 1960's, styled here as 'Bourgeois Benevolence' (pre-WWII) & 'Industrial Citizenship' (post-WWII) respectively.

2008S00664

Lawler, Edward J., Thye, Shane R. & Yoon, Jeongkoo (School of Industrial and Labor Relations & Dept Sociology, Cornell U, Ithaca, New York 14853 USA [tel: 607-227-6259; fax: 607-255-2261; e-mail: ejl3@cornell.edu]), **The Production and Reproduction of Status Inequalities: An Affect Theory Approach,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ We theorize how a convergence of status & social exchange processes can produce or reproduce social inequalities, i.e., a micro social order. The main argument is as follows: Because status characteristics (e.g., gender, race, ethnicity) are based on generalized cultural beliefs about worth & competence, they tend to be activated in local task situations such as those involving social exchange; once activated, status structures generate inequalities of reward that, with repetition, reaffirm and legitimize the status structure. Yet, repeated exchanges among the same actors also tend to generate cohesive relations due to the experiences of success at a joint (exchange) task & the emotions that result. Such effects occur especially if the exchange task gives lower & higher status actors a sense of shared responsibility for task results. The upshot is that social exchange processes generate cohesive relations & person-to-unit ties, while status processes generate & legitimize inequalities. Our aim is to understand the conditions under which social exchange is a plausible mechanism through which status inequalities are reproduced & micro orders generated in local task situations.

2008S00665

Leakhena, Nou (California State U, Long Beach, Dept Sociology, 1250 Bellflower Blvd., USA 90840-0906 [tel: 562-985-7439; fax: 562-985-2090; e-mail: lnou@csulb.edu]), **Stressors and Social Supports in a Traumatized Nation: Human Rights and Societal Health in Post-Genocide Cambodia,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Emerging from the shadows 32 years after the Khmer Rouge genocide is a traumatized Cambodian nation without a strong national identity. Virtually every Cambodian citizen is at risk for poor psychosocial adjustment produced by the toxicity of contemporary Cambodian society & resulting from the human rights atrocities perpetuated by the Khmer Rouge during the genocide. Among older Cambodians, this toxicity is rooted in individuals having personally survived the genocide at great personal & psychological cost. Although the genocide ended in 1979, its impact is still keenly felt by Cambodians around the world. In fact, the mental & physical ill health that began with the genocide has festered & spread during the intervening three decades, & it now directly affects younger Cambodians, as well. This first post-genocide generation suffers from residual negative impacts of the human rights atrocities perpetuated by the Khmer Rouge against the previous two generations. The lasting negative impact of the Khmer Rouge's human rights violations & war crimes influence contemporary Cambodians on a sociopolitical level as well as on a physical and psycho-emotional level. These somatic & psycho-emotional consequences of stressors are often exacerbated by Cambodia's fragile nation-state, where the powerful & the powerless wage an unrelenting war over fundamental social issues such as democracy, justice, & human rights. With human rights violations and genocide at the heart of nearly every aspect of contemporary Cambodian life both public & private, this paper explores the effects of various agents in the Cambodian psycho-emotional, social, & cultural milieu & how those agents contribute to the stress-health relationship of Cambodia's citizens. Drawing on the quantitative & qualitative results of two separate sociological studies of Cambodian populations, this paper investigates the relationship between stressors (such as negative life

events and daily hassles), sources of support, & mental & physical well-being among Cambodians.

2008S00666

Leal Ivo, Anete & Laniado, Ruhy Nadia (Federal U Bahia, Brazil, R. Caetano Moura, 99, (Federação) [tel: 55 71 3283-5852; fax: 55 71 3283-5657; e-mail: anetivo@hotmail.com]), **The Reconversion of the Social Issue: Poverty, Society and State,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper analyses the paradoxes of the social issue in relation to the reconversion process within the globalization context, highlighting its effects on the Latin-American societies, more specifically on Brazil. It discusses how in the last decades these societies experienced the opposition between two political projects historically distinctive & coexistent: (i) the neo-liberal model, originated from the conservative approach of (in)governability of the 70s expressed by the fiscal adjustment & the State reform policies; & (ii) the re-democratization project of the country, brought about by the struggle of diversified social actors against inequalities & for citizenship & recognition during the 80s. We would like to argue about the possibilities of social integration related to the policy issue within a framework of uncertainties and dis(socialization) of economics that originated from the adjustments of the neoliberal policies. Considering the crisis of the welfare state, how to establish new mediations between State and Society for conducting the social issue? Which are the limits and range of the new social paradigms (social participation, local governance, social capital, etc.) for guiding social policies? Which changes influenced the nature of collective action & of citizenship?

2008S00667

Lee, Adrian (Centre for Lifelong Learning, U York, UK [tel: 01904434620; e-mail: aml106@york.ac.uk]), **What Research into England's Older Gay Male Identities, Welfare Needs and Service-use Experiences Can Suggest for the Planning of Inclusive and Effective Older People's Services,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Great changes have occurred in the way in which gay people are viewed and treated in Britain since the Labour Government's election in 1997. Following 50 years of equality campaigns, the founders of gay liberation & their peers are now in their later lives. This paper uses qualitative interview data & the findings of a study into gay men's ageing & sexual identities, circumstances, needs and service-use experiences, to suggest what the climate for older gay men is like & why, & importantly how health & social care services can effectively meet their present or future needs. This acknowledges similarities & shared experiences with the 'mainstream' population, as well as the specific circumstances for homosexuals ageing in an increasingly tolerant & accepting society, but one in which ageism, homophobia, & heterosexism are still concerning. The paper draws particular attention to the interviewees' experiences with the National Health Service & the need for knowledge & inclusive approaches among medical practitioners. Also, for social care that is also gay-friendly, offers choice to all regardless of income, & that enables those less willing to 'come out' & assert their rights, to gain equal treatment that acknowledges their sexual identity, partners, and social networks.

2008S00668

Lee, Seejae (Catholic U Korea, Bucheon, Kyunggi-do, South Korea, 420-743 [tel: 82-22164-4264; fax: 82-2-2164-4264; e-mail: seejaelee@catholic.ac.kr]), **Impacts and Vulnerability: Variant Impacts Affected by Hebei Spirit Oil Spill Accident in Korea,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ On December 7, 2007, in the Western coastal sea of Korean peninsular the Hebei Spirit Oil Tanker crashed with the Samsung tugboat equipped with marine crane, & spilled 15,000 tons of crude oil. The oil spill caused extensive ecological & socio-economic damages in the area. Ecological & social impacts have not yet to be fully determined, because the accident of this kind will affect the area for long time. This research, carried out by a team of the environmental sociologists & psychologists, in their preliminary survey, explores the variant impacts of the oil spill on people's living in the affected area. This research will continue for three years to follow the extended effects on ecological & people's lives. The research tools of the social impact assessment (SIA) have been partially used in this research, although the SIA is primarily designed to measure foreseeable impacts caused by development projects or policies. By using SIA tools, we could measure impacts of the oil spill on population, job opportunities, community relations. We also used some psychological research methods to expose how such a sudden accident gives impacts on people mental life. The impacts on people, as a preliminary survey has so far shown, are vari-

able, depending on occupation, age, income on personal level. In this research I would like to develop and use a scale of vulnerability indicator. The scale of damage does not only depend on the magnitude of impacts, but also on the ability or inability to resist impacts, in other word, vulnerability. The variables for the vulnerability indicator include personal physical ability, family relations, social capital, community structure, & institutional arrangements. Our preliminary interview revealed that those with younger age, good family relations & social capital are less affected by the oil spill damages, because they can easily mobilize resources for survival at the time of crisis. This research will contribute not only to the oil spill accident research, but also to researches on any disaster situation.

2008S00669

Leite, Maria Cecilia Lorea (Faculdade de Educação/U Federal de Pelotas, Rua Alberto Rosa, 154 RS-Brasil 96101-770 [tel: 55 53 32845533; fax: 55 53 32845548; e-mail: mclleite@gmail.com]), **Legal Education, Pedagogy and Evaluation: Contributions to Rethink the Pedagogical Project of a Law School Based in a Brazilian Experience,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ It is considered the Legal Education in Brazil, the target of the studies, evaluation process & curricular reforms in that field. In this way, we identify a consensus in the specialized literature. Different writers, from different perspectives, writing about legal education, agreed in one point: it is necessity to rethink it. This work discusses part of the results of a research that had the objective of constructing knowledge about pedagogic decisions in Legal Education, in the perspective of contributing to the reflection about new means of knowing the reality of the Law and rethinking its paradigms. To do so, it is developed an investigation, through a case study in a Law School of a Federal University in southern Brazil. The main goal of this study is to contribute for rethinking about Legal Education, its pedagogy, and evaluation. Mostly, the argumentation developed is based on Basil Bernstein's theory. It discusses Legal Education related to the pedagogical evaluation purposed by the Assessment National System of Higher Education. Based on the pedagogical approach of this case study, it considers Legal Education, recontextualization, hierarchy of the Legal knowledge & its pedagogization through an analysis of power & control relations, & of the increasing quality and social relevance of Legal Education. By the end, it remarks the importance of those relations, in order to support the process of construction/evaluation of the pedagogical project of the undergraduate Law program.

2008S00670

Lemke, Thomas (Instit Social Research, 60325 Frankfurt/Main, Germany [tel: (69) 756183-45; fax: (69) 749907; e-mail: lemke@em.uni-frankfurt.de]), **Endangered and Dangerous Individuals. Genetic Testing as a "Sub-Cellular Panoptism",** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The scientific progress in genetics & molecular biology makes available an ever growing body of increasingly accurate knowledge on the structure & function of human genetic material and provides more sophisticated genetic testing methods. It is already evident that the application of genetic technologies will have far-reaching effects for the surveillance & (self-)control of individuals & populations. This paper assesses the implications of genetic testing in two different areas, comparing the medical and the forensic use of genetic information. My thesis is that the implications of genetic testing devices are two-fold. On the one hand the idea of an endangered individual (the individual genetically at risk of developing a future disease) is the central point of reference in the medical context; on the other hand the rather old concept of a dangerous individual (the "born" criminal) is currently being re-articulated. The idea of an autonomous, rational, health conscious & responsible individual is countered by the concept of an irrational & irresponsible subject. I will show that these seemingly contradictory images are rather complementary elements in contemporary regimes of prevention and neo-liberal governance.

2008S00671

Lendaro, Annalisa (Laboratoire d'Economie et Sociologie du Travail, Aix en Provence, France, 13626 [tel: 0033 6 84 80 67 79; fax 0033 4 42 26 79 37; e-mail: annalisa.lendaro@univmed.fr]), **To Be (Qualified) or Not to Be? The Case of the Immigrant Workforce in the Construction Sector in Provence-Alpes-Côte d' Azur,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ More & more, professional training is considered to be the key resource of public action in order to achieve the objective of integration of the people in difficulty on the labour market (Guitton 1998, Lallement 2006). The

strategy consists of making the development of human capital & of individual qualifications the principle tool to improve job security & to make workers more competitive on the job market (Gazier 2006). Vocational training is considered a crucial resource to decrease exposures to unemployment and to equip people with durable & recognizable resources. This contribution proposes to analyse the role of the vocational training policies into the process of socio-professional insertion of the immigrants into the regional (PACA) labour market. A professional qualification could represent an opportunity to integrate a productive sector, but it could also be seen as a "career mobility chance" (Zucchetti, 2000) which catalyses the working status evolution of the immigrant (from an 'informal' employment to a regular one; from a dependent position to an entrepreneurial activity etc.). However, if a strong link between vocational training & professional insertion policies is visible, it is difficult to find, within the public action, a clear connection between vocational training & the immigrant policies. Does it deal with a French specificity in the political formalisation of problems, that ignores ethnic categories (Guiraudon 2006, De Rudder, Poiret, Vourc'h 2000)? Or are the immigrants conceived as a non-qualified workforce which supplies to sector needs, where qualification doesn't play a fundamental role (Gélot & Minni, 2006)? The case of the construction sector seems to be revealing: what is the relevance of the immigrant workforce in PACA? What kind of socio-professional insertion does the sector offer to the immigrants? What possibilities of ascending mobility do immigrants have? What kind of 'integration through work' (Castel 1995, Paugam 2000) is accessible to the immigrants employed in this sector? We focus on the construction sector case through the analysis of the branch policies & of the instruments of actors (Lascoumes & Le Galès, 2005) at a local level, in order to define the specificity of the sector needs & of its vocational training offer. At what level the 'immigrant issue' plays its hand (workers? unions? employers?) & becomes an observable element of the local debate? Are immigrants the recipients of specific actions or are they concerned by general policies aimed at the resolution of the qualification needs of the sector? The contribution will propose some interpretations to be discussed.

2008S00672

Leoncikas, Tadas & Skobla, Daniel (Institute for Social Research, Saltoniskiu 58, Vilnius, Lithuania [e-mail: leoncikas@ktl.mii.lt]), **Practices and Resistance in Ethnic Data Collection: Policy Debates and Notions of (In)Equality in East Central European Context,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Based on authors' researches of Roma situation & on work in a project, commissioned by the UNDP Regional Centre in Bratislava (2007), on ethnic statistics as means to monitor living conditions and discrimination, the paper analyses main ways of how ethnic data collection debate develops in some new EU member states in East Central Europe (ECE). Post EU-accession (after the 2004) debates around ethnic data collection in ECE have been substantially influenced by the need to assess Roma integration policies & by European policy developments in the area of equal opportunities promotion. The main sources that generate reluctance to monitor ethnic inequalities (from censuses to surveys) more actively are: difficulties in conceptualizing Roma identity, universalistic social policies, & declared concerns about data protection. All this is interpreted in a paper as related to the ability to conceptualise & the will to recognize particular forms of difference & inequality in society.

2008S00673

Lerma Montero, Ignacio (Dpt. Sociology, University of Valencia, Valencia (SPAIN) 46022 [tel: 34 96 3828495; e-mail: Ignacio.Lerma@uv.es]), **The Halved Participation: Tools, Techniques and Processes of Social Participation in the "Environmental Issue",** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In the last years, as a result of the emergence of the "environmental issue," the organisms of public administration have been promoting multiple instances of dialogue addressed to obtain a certain amount of citizen involvement in the environmental problematic & the resolution of socio-ecologic conflicts. In this text, we'll analyse the restricted role of these instances of intervention as a way of social & political participation, as they are activated mainly to intervene over the consequences even though they have scarce or no capacity of influence in the causes that originate them. The analysis of the mechanisms of participation needs to reflect on the typology of the tools & techniques used in relation to the level of participation achieved (information, consult, co-decision, self-management) & in relation to its fields of intervention. It is also pertinent to think about the consensus obtained & its functionality in the buffering & control of

socio-environmental conflicts. Finally, some considerations derived from the process of institutionalisation of social participation & characterised by a clear structural isomorphism (public-private) are provided which, while it manages to obstruct the developmental consensus, it also legitimates the initial unequal relationship between the stakeholders & the social groups placing, moreover, the social value & private interest rates at the same level.

2008S00674

Leschziner, Vanina (Department of Sociology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada, M5S 2J4 [tel: 416-978-4535; fax 416-978-3963; e-mail: vanina.leschziner@utoronto.ca]), **Creating Self-Concepts and High-end Cuisine: Toward a Dialectical Model for the Analysis of Reflexivity and Institutional Patterns,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Drawing on data from ethnographic research with forty-five elite chefs in the field of high cuisine in New York City & San Francisco, I elaborate a conceptual framework for the analysis of the social logic of culinary creation. This approach attempts to reconcile institutionalist perspectives on organizational patterns with phenomenological approaches to the analysis of individuals' reflexive understandings. More specifically, the conceptual framework I propose specifies the interconnections between individuals & the institutional organizations in which they are embedded, & which they constitute. Attending to organizational patterns of culinary creation, & to chefs' reflexive understandings of themselves, their work & their social environments, I develop a conceptualization of "self-concepts" that encompasses chefs' appetencies & dispositions, & I show how such self-concepts are associated with individuals' organizational positions. Specifically, showing the association between individuals' self-concepts & structural patternings, I argue for a dialectical understanding of the relation between, on the one hand, appetencies & dispositions, & on the other, between these two & institutional organizations.

2008S00675

Lewin, Alisa C. (University of Haifa, Mount Carmel, Haifa 31905 Israel [tel: 972-4-8249652; 972-4-8240819; e-mail: alewin@soc.haifa.ac.il]), **New Beginnings: Cohabitation and Remarriage among the Widowed and Divorced in Israel,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This study focuses on social & economic incentives to remarry, cohabit, or remain alone after divorce or the death of a spouse. While economic resources may make a person more attractive, and thus may increase the odds of re-partnering, they may also provide economic independence which may reduce the desire to re-partner. The matched 1983-1995 census samples, collected & matched by Israel's Central Bureau of Statistics, serve as panel data for this investigation. The sample is composed of divorced & widowed Jewish men & women in 1983. Findings show that cohabitation and remarriage are more common among men than among women & that remarriage is more common than cohabitation among both men and women after divorce or death of a spouse. Preliminary findings suggest that education increases men's odds of remarriage, & home ownership reduces women's odds of remarriage & cohabitation. These findings suggest that while men may be using their human capital to attract mates, women may be using their economic capital to increase their economic independence. Children from previous marriage reduce the odds of women's re-partnering, maybe because they inhibit mothers' desire to form new unions, or maybe because they make mothers less desirable mates.

2008S00676

Lichtenstein, Bronwen (U Alabama, Tuscaloosa 35487-0320 [tel: (205) 348 7782; fax: (205) 348 7178; e-mail: blichten@bama.ua.edu]), **Stigma, Incarceration, and HIV/AIDS among African American Men,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Introduction: Incarceration & HIV/AIDS affect African American men in much greater numbers than in the U.S. population as a whole. This paper addresses the interrelated stigma of HIV/AIDS and incarceration among Black men. Methods: Documentary analysis consisting of relevant articles, research reports, & statistics, as well as conceptual frames of reference for information on synergies between stigma, criminal justice involvement, and HIV/AIDS. Results: This critical review identified five factors that should be addressed for possible interventions, (1) Pre-incarceration & post-incarceration histories that offer clues to the inter-relatedness of stigma, HIV risk and incarceration, (2) The gender-ratio imbalance in African American communities that fosters HIV risk through status-seeking,

(3) The absence of men through death, military service, & incarceration, that leads to unstable relationships & thus to HIV risk, (4) Incarceration as a de-stigmatized rite of passage for young low-income Black men, (5) The stigma of racism that intersects with social inequalities & disparities in arrests & incarceration for drug-related crimes. Conclusion: These five areas of risk need to be mitigated by interventions to enhance the life chances of at-risk African American men.

2008S00677

Lidskog, Rolf & Ojala, Maria (Department of Social Sciences, Örebro university, SE-70182 Örebro [tel: +4619 303272: fax +4619 303484; e-mail: rolf.lidskog@sam.oru.se]), **Which Nature? Public Understanding and Moral Reasoning with Regard to Regulating Biodiversity,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The call for public participation in environmental regulation has become legitimate. A number of proposals have been developed, trying to precede the tension between professional expertise and democratic governance. Although pleas for more open & inclusive approaches to decision-making have been voiced for some years now, the implications remain scantily researched & poorly understood. This paper aims to give a theoretical well-informed & empirical underpinned analysis of the public understanding & moral reasoning with regard to regulating nature, more precisely societal efforts to control insect population in natural ecosystem. The paper presents a Swedish case study, where biological insecticides have been used to fight mosquitoes in order to reduce nuisance for the local population. This case concerns conflicting values regarding environment protection. People's right to outdoor life is put in opposition to uncertain risks to biodiversity in the long run. On the surface the affected lay-population is one-sidedly positive when it comes to the intervention. However, an interview study with a random sample of citizens reveal a more complex picture, where the majority also identified moral dilemmas related to the intervention. At the same time, cognitive strategies to handle this ambivalence hindered more critical & doubtful views to be included in societal deliberations concerning the intervention. The result is analysed with regard to other findings from studies of deliberative practices, social-psychology and public understanding of science. By way of conclusion, it is discussed to what extent & in what way deliberative arrangement can be configured with respect for citizens' different & complex views on environment, regulation & democracy.

2008S00678

Lidskog, Rolf, Soneryd, Linda & Uggla, Ylva (Department of Social Sciences, Örebro University, SE-701 82 Örebro [tel: +4619 303272; +4619 303484; e-mail: rolf.lidskog@sam.oru.se]), **Making Environmental Risks Governable. A Comparative Study on Transboundary Risk Management,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper explores how environmental regulation is constructed in different areas. The point of departure is that regulation and rule-making consist of processes in which borders of society, science & nature are intermingled & renegotiated. Three questions are in focus: What give rules authority? When & how does knowledge become policy relevant or irrelevant? What happens when conflicting knowledge claims are involved? Four regulatory areas are analysed: oil protection in the Baltic Sea, mobile phones and radiation protection, climate change adaptation, and genetically modified crops. In these four areas, different actors' articulations, strategies & practices & how they act trying to render an issue governable are investigated. The area studies are mainly conducted within a Swedish context, but it is done without leaving other relevant organisations & actors for rule-making aside (the European Union, United Nation & other relevant instances). The analysis shows that through the use of different frames, actors make sense of rather complex phenomena, & that the frames shape what remedies they propose, which actors they consider as legitimate to influence the regulation & what kinds of expert knowledge they see as valid & relevant. Furthermore, the analysis shows that the nation-state still have an important role, but in order to try to render transboundary issues governable it has to re-organise itself in the changed & growing regulatory landscape of organisational actors & risk discourses.

2008S00679

Lin, Mei-Ling (National Open University, Taiwan, 60, Yung-Nien Street, Sam Ming District, Kaohsiung 807, Taiwan [tel: 886-7-3373128; fax: 886-7-3315830; e-mail: paulina@mail.kh.edu.tw]), **Cities, Competition and Governance: Urban Politics in a New Landscape–Planning Capital City in Local Communities,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In local communities in Taiwan, urban development is challenged by processes of globalization, & the shift towards a knowledge-based and technology-driven economy. Kaohsiung's sport bid transforms its international image, & it is an indicator of the need to see a Maritime Capital programme as the basis for a sustained cultural strategy. The author deals with the topics about urban dynamics in Taiwan: (1) a national urban profile with attention to the national urban pattern, the economic & social position & past performance of major cities & the features of the national administrative & financial framework. (2) A summary of national urban policy development until the 2000s. Taiwan is devoted to an urban policy to support a sustainable urban development approach with objectives to enhance economic prosperity & employment, to promote social integration & urban renovation, & to contribute to good urban government. (3) Description of the current situation of Kaohsiung. The author holds an empirical survey (N=1,250) "Towards Cosmopolis-Planning for Multicultural Cities, The Maritime Capital Kaohsiung: World's Sports & Their Impact Upon Urban Planning" with people from government & enterprise. (4) Summary & conclusions. The methods of the study include literature review & survey research.

2008S00680

Lin, Mei-Ling (National Open University, Taiwan, 60, Yung-Nien Street, Sam Ming District, Kaohsiung 807, Taiwan [tel: 886-7-3373128; fax 886-7-3315830; e-mail: paulina@mail.kh.edu.tw]), **Democratic Citizenship and Capital City of Maritime Country: Politics, Institutions and Outcomes,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Liberal international thought has heralded the rising forces of economic globalization. While there is an emphasis on diversity and multiculturalism, a cosmopolitan world culture has arisen. This author will explore the role of selected capital cities in local communities, & Taiwan as an arena for competition in the democratic practice. Kaohsiung plays critical roles in developing a public sphere, paving the way for democratization in Taiwan. The exploration of the capital city of the maritime country & the public sphere drawing upon its influence on contemporary political developments will add an important dimension to the understanding of democratization. Theme one is a search for better international relations theory to present international relations theories. Theme two discusses the proposal to open new thinking spaces in peace building through inter-civilizational dialogue. Theme three will touch on the public sphere in so far as the political use of space is concerned with competing classes & political parties. Tensions between representations of regime power versus representations of democratic power over public spaces will also be explored. This section presents findings from a new quantitative study (N=1,300) of household panel experiences, using the Survey Questionnaire "Democratization in Taiwan: Political Regimes, National Capital Region, Public Space" data.

2008S00681

Lin, Mei-Ling (National Open University, Taiwan, 60, Yung-Nien Street, Sam Ming District, Kaohsiung 807, Taiwan [tel: 886-7-3373128; fax 886-7-3315830; e-mail: paulina@mail.kh.edu.tw]), **The Digital Economy: Promise and Peril in the Age of Networked Intelligence–A Study of Young and How They View the New World Order,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ We no longer imagine living our daily lives without media and communication technologies. The lives of young people may be less locally-grounded as they become global citizens. The increasing prevalence of media & cultural industries have played a significant part in suggesting new forms of social identity bases around patterns of consumption & leisure. The author poses a set of questions concerning: the embedding of media within the social dimensions of young people's life-world; questions about the regulation of young people's leisure & the values; questions from public imagination concerning media, asking whether cyber-friendships are real, will e-commerce alter the division of labour? This research agenda necessitates an interdisciplinary approach into the investigation of young people's changing media environment, including cultural & sociological studies of youth, media uses, & the sociology of leisure/consumption. The author contributes to an understanding of the stratification processes in contemporary social life, & attempts to examine the social world as created by agents located by particular sets of social practices. The author presents findings from a new quantitative study (N=1,300) of young people's experiences, using Survey Questionnaire "Life World in Globalized World: Young People and Media, Identity & Conflict."

2008S00682

Lin, Mei-Ling (National Open University, Taiwan, 60, Yung-Nien Street, Sam Ming District, Kaohsiung 807, Taiwan [tel: 886-7-3373128; fax 886-7-3806905; e-mail: paulina@mail.kh.edu.tw]), **Redesigning Accountability Systems for Education: Linkage between Poverty Alleviation and Differentials in Educational Opportunity,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In this era of educational accountability, standards for accountability system design assist educational policy makers to develop reasonable expectations. Local communities, Taiwan, begin to question the diversity of educational system & to consider national standards as a means of improving education. Firstly, the author provides an overview of the economic, institutional, and regulatory features of labor markets in Taiwan. Secondly, the author focuses on income poverty, & illustrates how the type of labor market distortions can be integrated in an educational opportunity model to analyze the poverty effects of macroeconomic policies. The author identifies various directions for future research, including the potential trade-offs between unemployment reduction & poverty alleviation; the allocation of public investment in education & its implications for long-run growth. Thirdly, accountability systems reflect an attempt to back off from regulations about the process of education. Finally, the author promotes a set of accountability standards to assist policy makers in understanding the linkage between poverty alleviation and differentials in educational opportunity. The empirical section presents findings from a survey study "Transition from Initial Education to Working Life: Human Capital Growth for University Education Evaluation, Employability Imperative-Schooling for Work as a National Project" (N=1,300).

2008S00683

Lin, Mei-Ling (National Open University, Taiwan, Assistant Professor of National Open University in Taiwan [tel: 886-7-3373128; fax 886-7-3315830; e-mail: paulina@mail.kh.edu.tw]), **State-Formation after the Cultural Turn: How the Regional Liberalization Takes Place through the New Global Institutions,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Now East Asia economies will develop solid institutions conducive to competition & innovation, & will become a regional community bound by common interests & aspirations. The author is concerned with the emergence of global institutions of governance and finance, as well as transnational corporations, & examines this inequality through a consideration of the social science theories of neo-liberalism, multi-culture- nation-region & world systems. Firstly, can the momentum of regionalism be maintained if interrupted by hostile demonstrations? Secondly, the author seeks to identify the strategies for reshaping the Asia-Pacific economic order & reviews the principles behind regional economic institutions. Thirdly, the paper discusses the domestic challenges seeking to benefit from expanded trade & the external policies. Fourthly, the author examines the challenges facing cosmopolitan governance & argues whether this form of governance will be able to address the social effects of economic globalization. Fifthly, the author focuses on features of regional development, such as the capacity to catch up to developed country standards, the trade orientation of economies in the region, & the changes in trading patterns that follow from structural change. The empirical section presents findings from the Survey Questionnaire 'Regional Integration Efforts: How an Affective Global Public Can Develop' (N=1,400).

2008S00684

Linjakumpu, Aini M H (University of Lapland, PO Box 122, 96201 Rovaniemi, Finland [e-mail: Aini.Linjakumpu@ulapland.fi]), **Alternative Islamic Voices: Muslim Sexual Minorities in the Internet,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ A growing number of Muslims, living in the Muslim world or in diaspora, have explicitly or implicitly produced alternative discourses, interventions, & communication about the Islamic doctrine, traditions or culture. In this contribution the idea of alternative Islam is examined especially through Muslim sexual minorities (i.e., homosexuals, lesbians, bi- & transsexuals). Their ideas will be studied in the context of the Internet & the global public sphere. For Muslim sexual minorities the Internet is a powerful new channel of communication. In most Muslim countries, homosexuality is not considered lawful, & it is not tolerated in cultural terms either. Therefore, homosexuals & other sexual minorities have mostly remained a hidden phenomenon. The Internet provides a transnational forum for communities & individuals to express their feelings & emotions related to sexual orientation as well as sexual rights. In the contribution, the empirical focus is on the English-written home pages, discussion groups, weblogs, etc. Among others, questions of Muslim identity, the role of private life & authority in Islam will be examined. Also, what does it mean to be at the same time a Muslim & a member of sexual minority; in which way ideas of sexual minorities could be incorporated to religiosity.

2008S00685

Link, Felipe (Doctorado en Arquitectura y Estudios Urbanos/ Pontificia Universidad Catatólica de Chile, Santiago, Chile, 832000 [tel: 56-2-6865639; e-mail: falink@uc.cl]), **Tendencies and Testimonies of the Economic and Political Restructuring Effects on the Sociospatial Structure in Santiago de Chile.,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper shows a comparative analysis of the sociospatial structure in three townships of Santiago de Chile that are strongly associated with the political process & economic restructuring lived in Chile since the military dictatorship until today. It analyzes the statistics data of the last three population censuses 1982-1992-2002, by factorial analysis to try to unveil the new sociospatial segregation structure, links with changes in the labor market, the reorganization of the industry, new patterns of consumption & process of state modernization. It shows testimonies of individuals who have undergone restructuring, to account from a qualitative view, the impacts of the structural transformation. The paper focuses on the risk sociology, understanding segregation as a side effect in the urban development process, as such, often ignored by the state & public policy. Keywords: segregation, risks, side effect, political & economic restructuring

2008S00686

Linn, J. Gary & Quive, Maria de Natividade (Meharry Medical College, 1406 Beechwood Ave., Nashville, TN 37212 [tel: 615-415-6943; e-mail: jlinn87844@aol.com]), **A Community Intervention Supporting AIDS Widows in Rural Areas of Africa,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ INTRODUCTION: The vast majority of persons with HIV/AIDS live in Africa south of the Sahara. It was recently reported (CDC, 2006) that approximately 29 million individuals in this region are infected with women carrying an increasing share of the disease burden. Among the most vulnerable of African women who are impacted by HIV/AIDS are young widows. They often must struggle with stigma, widow inheritance customs, & property grabbing relatives. In most cases, they are the sole or primary support for multiple children and sometimes they, like their deceased spouses, have been infected with HIV. This paper presents a community-based program (FAO, 2004) that is delivered through agricultural extension personnel that potentially will help young widows cope with the impacts of HIV/AIDS. METHOD The conceptual framework followed here is the HIV/AIDS Pathway (FAO, 2004). We used a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods. Data were gathered through a survey of agricultural extension professionals & case histories of women living in rural African communities. RESULTS: A survey of agricultural extension personnel in Malawi provides mixed outcomes regarding their knowledge about HIV transmission/prevention and treatment, labor saving agricultural practices, & their willingness to take on the role of HIV/AIDS educator. Case histories of AIDS widows in rural communities of south & west Africa illustrate the high levels of psychosocial stress experienced & willingness to work with agencies offering assistance. DISCUSSION: In rural Africa, a large proportion of the agricultural labor force has been infected and/or economically impacted by HIV. Among the most vulnerable of rural groups are young widows of farmers who have died from AIDS. Agriculture must be adapted to their special labor requirements if they are to continue raising crops, & they must be linked with AIDS related services to help them cope with the personal & family consequences of HIV/AIDS. CONCLUSION: The logical group to implement agricultural practices adapted to HIV/AIDS (extension workers & change agents) may lack the knowledge, motivation, and staff to bring them to rural communities increasingly impacted by debilitating disease.

2008S00687

Lippert, Ingmar (Sociology, Augsburg University, Postfach 86135 Augsburg [e-mail: ingmar.lippert@tu-cottbus.de]), **Agents of/for Constructing (Un)Sustainable Futures: Hope For Change?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper focuses on agents who are supposedly a key element of bringing about "greening" of organisations, i.e. agents of ecological modernisation. Although ecological modernisation theory has significant shortcomings, I argue that it can be of use to conceptualise how agents view & shape realities, & thus, futures. I problematise the constructions

of futures by them based on ethnographic fieldwork in corporations. This allows us to attend to the contradictions of capitalism under which these agents operate & which constrain possible sustainable futures. Blühdorn suggests that organisations reproduce unsustainability. Nevertheless, there is hope in the context of work: Agents might bring about "greening" of organisations in terms of some form of reasoned utopianism. This focus on the agent is bringing into play the work of P. Bourdieu & semiotic versions of Science & Technology Studies (STS). Therewith it, it becomes possible to conceptualise our agents in their positions in social and material fields. Drawing on Bourdieu, agents have a habitus which is shaped by their position in fields. Simultaneously, habitus channels agents to reproduce the configuration of fields. This limits imagined sustainable futures. However, the habitus is not deterministic, but open for change. Hence, this theoretical frame allows for agents who could aim at changing configurations of social & material fields to bring about a sustainable future. STS puts into perspective how materialities & knowledges thereof contribute to the shaping of both futures & utopias. Thus, therewith, the STS/Bourdieu approach is worthy to scrutinise environmental practices situated in organisations.

2008S00688
Lippert, Ingmar (Chair of Sociology, Augsburg University, Post-fach 86135 Augsburg [e-mail: ingmar.lippert@tu-cottbus.de]), **Conceptualising Agents within 'Hybrid Fields' and Emancipation from Them,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ By way of conceptualising agents of ecological modernisation through a Bourdieusian take I explore possibilities to bring Bourdieu's 'habitus' & 'field' in a conversation with three other lines of thought: Critical Realist accounts of agents & agency as well as Actor Network Theory & Haraway's cyborg metaphor. With them I problematise Bourdieu's concepts & propose to think of field and habitus as hybrid. Thus, agents act as part of 'hybrid collectives'. This argument is illustrated by ethnographic data of an agent of ecological modernisation within an organisation. I show how his agency was both enabled & constrained by 'hybrid fields' consisting of hybrid entities who/which partially have partial agency. This goes together with recognising the ubiquitous existence of resistance. Both, agents & materials resist and agency is – again – constrained & enabled by ubiquitous resistance. Furthermore, Agents exist within multiple 'hybrid fields' & hence they have to organise action vis-à-vis these fields. This organisation of action requires agents to make constrained choices. These constrains exist through both humans and non-humans which, through agency or effect, are part of the factors which shape situations. Then, situations, in both their materiality and their sociality, are shaped by distributed agency as well as effects of entities which do not have agency. Nevertheless, agents have some agency. Therefore I propose a conceptualisation of possible emancipation from (specific) fields. Such emancipation seems necessary for stabilising changes of acting, i.e., changing dispositions.

2008S00689
Lissin, Lautaro L L (Instituto de Altos Estudios Sociales (IDAES)- Universidad Nacional de San Martin, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina, Paraná 145 5 piso [tel: 541143717064; fax: 541143717064; e-mail: llissin@unsam.edu.ar]), **Entrepreneur Collective Action: Homogeneity Given or Constructed?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ Several studies in the social sciences have directed their efforts to provide a consistent theoretical framework that allows the analysis of the collective action of entrepreneurship through their associations. One of the most widespread assumptions in this area is the one stated by the sociologists Offe & Wiesenthal, who argued that in capitalist societies the entrepreneurs do not need to organize themselves to achieve their interests. Based on the assumption of the existence of a "given homogeneity" they argue that capitalists possesses an a priori given & established set of interests, which constitution is prior to collective action. This would make unnecessary reaching an agreement with other capitalists to organize collectively. As regards the analysis of business sectors, this assertion has influenced significantly over a series of works that have made progress in this line. This paper intends to discuss in theoretical terms this assertion, & propose a "new perspective" of study for entrepreneurs collective action based on the idea that the interest uniformity of entrepreneurs is not given a priori, but is built & achieved through the development of political & economic processes concrete & historically situated. To this end we propose a case study focused on the analysis of corporate entrepreneurs during last the Argentine economic crisis 2001.

2008S00690
Liukko, Jyri (Department of Social Policy, University of Helsinki, University of Helsinki, Finland, 00014 [tel: +358 9 19124591; fax +358 9 19124564; e-mail: jyri.liukko@helsinki.fi]), **Insurance and Solidarity–Reconfiguring the Division of Private and Social Security,** *International Sociological Association,* (ENG)

¶ This paper examines the link between insurance & solidarity. The purpose is to problematise the dualism between the paradigms of liberal responsibility & social solidarity in the context of insurance. Usually the concept of responsibility is related to private insurance & the concept of solidarity to social insurance. Nonetheless, private & social insurance cannot be separated strictly from each other. On the contrary, they form a continuum, which can be examined by analysing the form & the scope of responsibility & solidarity in different kinds of insurance. All kinds of insurance are based on collective risk spreading & a varying degree of reciprocity & solidarity, which draws on the combination of liberal & social rationalities of government. The paper discusses first the historical & conceptual relationship between insurance & solidarity. Secondly the paper examines the possibilities to think responsibility & solidarity as concurrent & strongly interlinked concepts & diagrams of government through insurance. In the end the changing relationship between insurance & solidarity is discussed through some current debates related to insurance & social policy.

2008S00691
Lizé, Wenceslas (Paris 8–Centre de Sociologie Européenne, Paris, France, 75017 [tel: 0158200418; e-mail: wenceslas.lize@gmail.com]), **Les enjeux de l'activité culturelle** (The Stakes of Cultural Activity), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)

¶ Drawn from an ethnographic inquiry about jazz amateurs, some tools of analysis are proposed to describe the diversified modes of participation in aesthetic experiences. Several methods of inquiry were used in this work: participant observation, in situ conversations, & in-depth interviews. The object of this inquiry is to propose conceptual tools that permit rendering an account of the dynamic dimension of the practices studied. It focuses attention on three types of stakes, individual & collective, about which is constructed the hypothesis that they organize numerous aspects of the practice of aesthetic stakes, stakes of sociability, & stakes of identity. The interest of the notion of stake is to point out the constitutive tension of the cultural activity between expectations & effects, investments & profits, aspirations & gratifications, always uncertain. This enables one to grasp the dynamic of the relations of the amateur, not only to a repertoire of works, but also to the environment in which the activity is accomplished: of places, objects, & collectives. A priori, the three types of stakes discerned here are to the work (under specific forms) in all aesthetic experience realized in the heart of a collective.

2008S00692
LLobet, Valeria (UNSAM / CONICET, San Martín, Argentina, 1608 [tel: 54 11 4305 4726; e-mail: vULllobet@yahoo.com.ar]), **Social Policy for Inclusion of Children and Adolescents. The Meanings of Citizenship.,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ The current paper presents a theoretical discussion by analyzing data produced in the project: "Los discursos de las políticas sociales sobre la adolescencia y las instituciones. La ampliación de derechos de adolescentes." I intend to argue that, while in general terms the mainstream approaches about youth and social inclusion have put an important focus on the severity of the present reality, it do not fully portray its complexity. If social citizenship as it has been conceived is being dismantled among the youth, it is necessary ask what would be replacing or even transforming it. This paper seeks to understand the meaning of citizenship from the perspective of male & female teenagers living in impoverished metropolitan areas. In doing so, it intends to place the focus on the articulation between the meanings of social integration that institutions promote, on the one hand, and the processes of citizenship expansion that include the teenage population in socially vulnerable situations in urban contexts, on the other. I claim that it is possible to raise the issue that it is necessary to "re-embed" the discourses of the population in institutional contexts in order to clarify the tensions and synergies between the institutional practices & discourses and the discourses of adolescents. The institutions, as such, refer to implementation of social inclusion strategies deployed by the State in specific contexts. This process accompanies an idea of citizenship that complements the entitlement to rights together with the meanings acquired by the exercising or infringement of rights in daily life.

2008S00693

Lobo, Francis (Edith Cowan University, Perth, Australia, 100 Joondalup Drive, Joondalup. WA Australia 6027 [tel: 61 8 94574420; fax: 61 8 94574420; e-mail: F.Lobo@ecu.edu.au]), **Consuming Experiences: Challenges for Leisure and Tourism,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper draws on the work of Pine & Gilmore (1999). It applies their model of economic progression to leisure & tourism in general & specifically to a tour of Vietnam. The model espouses four economic distinctions of commodities, goods, services and experiences. The development of the coffee bean is used to illustrate the four economic distinctions. Later, distinctions are emphasised into diverse areas of a tour. The landscape of the experience realms is further elaborated as having four aspects: entertainment; educational; escapist & aesthetic. Descriptive evidence shows how leisure & tourism fit into the template of the four economic distinctions & within the experience realms. Where there is a blurring of boundaries in the realms as in a location of spectacular scenery the four aspects merge to provide the richest experiences. The paper concludes with Pine & Gilmore (1999) adding a fifth distinction–guided transformations. The implications for leisure & tourism promotion are to advance the marketing of experiences for individuals with a view to progress towards transforming lifestyles.

2008S00694

Lobo, Francis (Edith Cowan University, Perth, Australia, 100 Joondalup Drive, Joondalup. WA Australia 6027 [tel: 61894574420: fax: 61 8 94574420; e-mail: F.Lobo@ecu.edu.au]), **The Social Transformation of Australian Leisure: From Class-Related to Mass Leisure,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper briefly traces class-related leisure from early colonial times to the end of the Second World War. Prior to the end and after the war, distinct generations emerged that Salt (2006) referred to as frugal, boomer, generation X, & generation Y. Impacted by social conditions of the time, each generation was shaped by its behaviour into configurations that (Goffman, 1959) called social regions. The paper shows how each generation expresses itself in leisure. As a result of greater affluence and relative peace times, mass leisure, entertainment & privately consumed pleasures are evident. The shift of populations from the bush to coastal urban areas, makes Australia a suburban nation. The island continent has proved its ability to attract & manage international events such as the Olympic Games with excellence. Australia has moved from a conservative 20th-century world of the baby boomers to a fluid, transient & mobile 21st-century world of the X'ers & Y's (Salt, 2006).

2008S00695

Lockie, Stewart (Central Queensland University, Rockhampton QLD 4702, Australia [tel: +61-7-49306539; fax: +61-7-49306402; e-mail: s.lockie@cqu.edu.au]), **Community-Based Conservation of Agricultural Biodiversity within Neoliberal Regimes of Governance,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ International agreements highlight the centrality of agricultural biodiversity & the ecosystem services it provides to human well-being, but provide little guidance on how to integrate agro-biodiversity within workable national & local regimes of governance. In constructing a workable regime of governance for agricultural biodiversity, Australian governments have been particularly concerned to maintain & extend the neoliberal project of market rule. Biodiversity loss is defined as an outcome of market failure induced by inadequate property rights, perverse incentives, lack of information, & the inability of markets to capture the full ecological cost of agricultural production. Neoliberal logic thus suggests that biodiversity loss is best addressed through various types of market reform that encourage and enable individual producers to internalise the environmental and social costs of production. However, new tensions have been created between the totalising logic of market rule & the spatio-temporal variability & specificity of biodiversity management. Despite the positive emphasis of Australian agri-environmental policy on planning & capacity building, declining terms of trade for agricultural produce are likely to may make it very difficult for the majority of landholders to actively manage biological resources for which there are not direct & immediate productivity benefits.

2008S00696

Loew, Christine (J.W. Goethe-Universitaet, FB 03, SP Kultur und Entwicklung, Robert-Mayer-Str. 5, D-60325 Frankfurt a.M. [tel: +49 69 798 23 787; fax: +49 60 798 22 539; e-mail: cloew@soz.uni-frankfurt.de]), **Private Property, Knowledge and Gender: The Case of Intellectual Property Rights and Genetic Resources,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Biodiversity is becoming the second popular issue–besides climate change–in public discussions about environmental policy. Countries like Germany have recently adopted a national strategy for biological diversity that aims at protecting nature and stopping the loss of genetic resources. While the publication of the "Umweltministerium" (Ministry for the Environment) mentions poverty reduction & justice there is nowhere a hint of the TRIPS (Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property)-Agreement or questions on knowledge & property rights. In contrast to this official perspective of a First World Country on the environment, the debates about biodiversity in the scientific community and antiglobalization movements are heating up. According to views from the global, South TRIPS has more influence on biological diversity, genetic resources & ecosystems than the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Not only has the subject of access & benefit sharing been controversially discussed between states from the North & the South, indigenous peoples, multinational companies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the follow-up process of the CBD, but there has also been a fundamental controversy about the status & the range of rights after the ratification of TRIPS in 1995. Especially NGOs of indigenous & women's groups have stressed, that they consider the concept of property rights inadequate for their natural surroundings & knowledge about it. Starting from this I want to analyze what kind of notions these networks deploy about commons or other social institutions concerning the use of plants, soil, seeds, etc. What do indigenous peoples & women's NGOs think makes intellectual property rights inappropriate for genetic resources & their knowledge? How do they oppose the commodification of biological diversity? Furthermore I want to examine if their resistance to the privatization of nature can challenge the idea of property rights on a more general level. Are there traces in other discourses against the negative effects of globalization that question the notion of private property? Is the discussion about biopiracy strengthening our sensibility for appropriation & injustice in a global context, & does it make the inherent problems of property rights more visible?

2008S00697

Lopes, João Teixeira, Boia, Pedro, Ferro, Lígia & Guerra, Paula (Institute of Sociology; Faculty of Arts, University of Porto, Porto- Portugal [e-mail: jmteixeiralopes@gmail.com; pedroboia@sapo.pt]), **Identity Constructions of Gender of Female Clubbers in Porto (and Northern Portugal),** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This presentation shows the results of the currently ongoing research on the constructions of women's gender identities in club (sub)cultures of electronic dance music in Porto (and Northern Portugal). The study makes use of semi-structured interviews and the ethnographic method. A theoretical debate is developed around concepts like subcultures, post-subcultures & club cultures. Essential in the perspective adopted, however, is the concern of connecting club (sub)cultures with wider social structures, while analysing their specific inner structures. Since the category (clubber) 'women' is not universal & women's experiences are not homogeneous, it is fundamental to intersect gender with other classical variables such as social class & ethnicity, as well as with post-modern ones like taste & consumption. The intention is understanding how different pre-clubbing gender dispositions and identities (which differ by influence of class & ethnicity) may shape & influence women's internalization & performance of (sub)cultural gender constructions & roles, therefore leading to different clubbing experiences. The perspective developed here avoids universalizing the notion of the ('underground') club culture itself, by considering specific fractions of 'underground' club (sub)cultures, such as drum'n'bass, trance, & techno. Club (sub)cultural roles, the structures of subcultural capital, social control, autonomy, violence, sexuality, drugs & risk are specific topics under analysis.

2008S00698

López Villanueva, Cristina (Dept, Sociological Theory, University of Barcelona, Diagonal, 690. 08034 Barcelona, Spain [tel: 00 34 93 402 18 03; fax: 00 34 93 402 18 94; e-mail: clopez@ub.edu]), **The Impact of Migrations Household Structure and Composition. The Case of Metropolitan Region of Barcelona: Two Different Situations: Foreign Economic Migration and Residential Mobility.,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ The morphology & composition of households in the Metropolitan Region of Barcelona has been significantly transformed in the last years.

Two migratory processes in different directions have recently been present. On the one hand, there has been a significant influx of foreigners who have settled in important sectors of the territory & are rejuvenating its aging population structure. They have been able to stop & even reverse big city negative population growth. Moreover, they are diversifying household typologies. These new households (non-communitarian foreigners) have more members, less relatives & are more diverse. This is presently not related with their origin, but with the short period of time they live within the Spanish territory. On the other hand, residential mobility, the most important demographic phenomenon within metropolitan areas, is still present. Big compact cities continue to lose their young (couples with children) population & small, low density housing municipalities to with it. Therefore, no new family households are formed in big cities and these get older & increasingly smaller. At the same time, small municipalities with numerous housing estates specialise in only one type of household: couples with children. While foreign economic migrants diversify the types of household, residential mobility makes household morphology & composition more specific. Our work intends to present the impact of the two migratory processes previously described on the structure & composition of households in the Metropolitan Region of Barcelona.

2008S00699

López, Ana Teresa & Vicente, Miguel (University of Valladolid (Spain); Department of Sociology, Trinidad, 3. 40001 Segovia (SPAIN) [tel: +34 921112358; +34 921 112301; e-mail: anateresa@soc.uva.es]), **Some Keys for Improving the Efficiency of Environmental Communication,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper revisits the main characteristics of environmental communication strategies to amplify their social impact. Inside contemporary societies, communication is one of the core keywords. We also consider that increasing the social conscience about environmental threats becomes a crucial factor nowadays, & its importance is even bigger when we try to promote ecologically respectful attitudes & behaviours among governments, organizations & civil society. After building the theoretical framework coming from sources like environmental sociology, education & communication, advertising & public relations with social goals, a comparative study of two cases is presented. First, we analyze CLARITY, a communication strategy against climate change promoted by four European countries that achieved a wide distribution with a new model of environmental communication campaign. This innovative approach rises as a joint project built to be shared, with all open materials on the internet, & offering some new keys to increase the efficiency of these strategies. Second, we studied some codes of good behaviours established to control commercial advertising & public relations. We focused on the concept of responsible advertising, by an in-depth analysis of the 'Code of good environmental practices on advertising communication.'

2008S00700

Lorenz, Stephan (Institut für Soziologie, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität, Jena, Germany [e-mail: Stephan.Lorenz@uni-jena.de]), **How to Deal with Food Affluence–The German "Tafel" as a Contribution to Socio-Ecological Sustainability?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The main idea of "The Affluent Society" (Galbraith 1958) was that highly industrialized societies were experiencing a fundamental shift from deficiency to affluence. If there are more people suffering from too much & 'wrong' than from insufficient food, the socio-economic problem of how to deal with affluence is more important to society than that of poverty. Nowadays, caused by globalisation processes, both affluence (a larger variety of food) and problems of poverty are growing. An indicator is the recent raise of a special social movement in Germany called "Tafel" (Food Rescue Programs). It collects excess food for people unable to satisfy their demand via the market. Taking its fast development into consideration my presentation will propose a contemporary understanding of affluence: it is ambivalent because it refers to wealth & prosperity as well as to unintended consequences like waste; & relational because it is only to be understood in relation to deficiency & necessity. That's why from a sustainability point of view affluence is to be understood as a creation task. I will refer to an ongoing research about the "Tafel" asking if it is such a creation option to deal with affluence–or a symptom of unresolved affluence problems.

2008S00701

Lucas, Ramona, March, Jaume & Salva, Antoni (Institut de l'Envelliment. UAB., Sant Antoni Maria Claret 171 [tel: +34 93 4335069; fax: +34 93 4464505; e-mail: Ramona.Lucas@uab.es]), **Depressive Symptoms, Quality of Life and Gender Differences Among Elderly,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ Introduction. Depressive disorders are among the most common mental health problems in the elderly having a negative impact on Quality of Life (QoL). Our aim was to investigate depressive symptoms and their impact on QoL among elderly living in Catalonia, Spain. Methods. This was a cross-sectional study on a random sample of 2.500 dwelling community elderly. Measures included were: sociodemographic; health perception; a list of comorbid conditions; depressive symptoms (GDS-15) & QoL (WHOQO-BREF). Results. One quarter of the sample had significant depressive symptoms (GDS equal or greater than 5); of those, 12.7 percent had symptoms compatible with mild depression; 5.2 percent with moderate & 7.3 percent with severe depression. Compared to men, female had higher GDS-15 scores (p less than 0.001) & more severe symptoms (p less than 0.05). Significant symptoms occurred twice (CI95: 1,7- 2,5) in the young (65-79 y.o) compared to the older group (older than 79 y.o.). Controlling for comorbidities, as the GDS increased, the risk of feeling unhealthy also increased: OR: 2,2 (CI95:1,7- 2,9) for mild depression; 4,5 (CI95: 3,1-6,7) for moderate & 6,0 (CI95: 4,2- 8,5) for severe depression. Only 69,4 percent of those with significant depressive symptoms received treatment for depression. In relation to QoL, we found significant differences among depression groups; as severity of symptoms increased, QoL scores decreased in all WHOQOL-BREF domains. Discussion. Prevalence of depressive symptoms was similar to that reported on other community surveys; higher rates among females are consistent. Conclusion. Depression in the elderly is a condition that can benefit from different interventions, thus, improving their QoL. Attention should be paid to gender differences.

2008S00702

Luken, Paul C. & Vaughan, Suzanne (Department of Sociology, University of West Georgia, Carrollton, GA USA 30118 [tel: 678-839-6333; fax 678-839-6506; e-mail: pluken@westga.edu]), **Putting Theory in Its Place: An Institutional Ethnography Approach,** *International Sociological Association,* (ENG)

¶ While sociological theory can get in the way of understanding how people understand their own lives, we take the position that the problem runs deeper. Standard research practices in our discipline substitute sociological frameworks, concepts, & categories for the actualities of people's everyday worlds & the social organization in which their actions are embedded. Feminist sociologist Dorothy Smith has developed both a thorough critique of these practices & an alternative sociology, institutional ethnography, which examines social relations & social institutions from the standpoint of the experiences of particular, active subjects. Institutional ethnography is distinct from other sociological modes of investigation in that it is not under the direction or conceptual control of any sociological theory; rather, inquiry begins in & remains in the social world in which people live. In this presentation we briefly summarize Smith's critique of standard sociological practices & discuss the foundational aspects of institutional ethnography. Next we illustrate how selected sociologists using institutional ethnography employ life stories in their investigations to (1) identify disjunctures between actual people's knowledge of their experiences & dominant discourses in our discipline, (2) describe the immediate, local social organization in which people act, & (3) discover the extra-local social relations that shape the local social organization but are not entirely visible from within that organization.

2008S00703

Lundberg, Susanna (Department of Social and Political Science, Örebro University, Örebro, Sweden, SE-701 82 [tel: +4640-126371; fax: 0046-19-30 34 84; e-mail: susanna.lundberg@sam.oru.se]), **Class on the Margins of the Centre,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ My project is about how people on the margins of the Western world, who have seen their economic situation change dramatically due to global structural changes, interpret the society they see around them. The data is a series of interviews with working class people in a small industrial town quite far from the political and economic centers, unemployed at present or recently. Their town is located in the Swedish 'rust-belt' where the steel-plant is still running although (shrinking in size and) under constant threat (of closing down). These days many theorists claim 'class' & 'class society' are concepts way outdated, but at the same time there are empirical studies showing this is not the case, nor in terms of economic differences nor in peoples' minds. With this paper I would like to contribute to this field of studies. Furthermore, my study suggests that when faced with

global economic changes the concept 'class' is still useful & important, although together with other dimensions, notably 'national identity' & 'national belonging' relating to the portrayal of nations competing in a global world.

2008S00704

Lundström, Catrin C. (Sociology Department, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden, 751 26 [tel: +46(18)4710000; fax: +46(18)4711170; e-mail: catrin.lundstrom@soc.uu.se]), **Hierarchies of Whiteness: Re-imaginaries of Race, Gender and Class, and the Case of First-Generation Swedish Women in the United States,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper examines Swedish women's gender- & nation- specific experiences of displacement, focusing constructions of national affinity among a group of expatriate women in a community network for Swedish-speaking women in the altered social & political landscape of the United States. Moving from a Swedish Social Democratic society to a US laissez-faire neoliberal political model, migration is used as a departure to analyze how whiteness, class & gender are reinvented across different political contexts. The study is based on in-depth interviews, focus group discussions & participant observation in five local community chapters in the US Western region 2006-2008. Using an intersectional analysis, it is suggested that white Swedish middle-class migrant women in the United States encounter upward as well as downward mobility along the axes of race, gender, class and nationality. These contradictory outcomes are discussed in relation to heterosexual marriage, Swedish gender mythologies, and racialized labor that disentangles the gendered dimensions of white normativity, arguing that racial formations of privilege are shaped, transformed & reproduced in relation to local gender regimes & in interrelation to subordinated groups, thus including global relations between migrant women as a diverse group constituted by class & race cross cutting structures.

2008S00705

Luque, Silvia & Serrano, Jordi (Fundació Francesc Ferrer i Guàrdia, Barcelona, Spain, 08002 [tel: 00 34 93 601 16 44; fax: 00 34 93 601 16 40; e-mail: institut@laic.org]), **Youth Reality and Youth Policies in Catalonia: A European Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Youth Catalan are suffering a delay in their emancipation process. This delay is confirmed both in relation to previous generations as to the youth of other EU countries. A major part of the current scientific literature mentions cultural traditions to explain the differences paths of emancipation among countries. Presumed catholic roots or strong familiar liaison are some of the arguments widely used to defend this cultural response. On the contrary, this paper analyzes the structural elements that constrain the emancipation framework of Catalan (and Spanish) youngsters in relation to the youth of other European countries. Housing access, youngsters' working conditions or the educational system are the main subjects of this comparative analysis.

2008S00706

Lusardi, Roberto (Department of Sociology and Social Research, University of Trento, Trento, Italy, 38100 [tel: +39 348 3528379; e-mail: roberto.lusardi@soc.unitn.it]), **Biographical and Medical Evidences: Interpreting Health and Illness in Intensive Care Units,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The distinction between the symptom categorization developed by medical science & the patient narration of suffering has been debated in the sociology of health & illness. The concepts of disease & illness point out two different systems of classification & interpretation of bodily suffering: two semantic codes characterized by different weights on the treatment process, traditionally based on medical evidences. In western health care organizations, only data & protocols from Evidence Based Medicine are allowed to guide medical practice, even if, in their everyday working practices, physicians & nurses use to manage narrations and information from patients & their relatives, in order to complete anamnesis & living wills, for example. Based on a six months participant observation, carried out in 2006, in an Italian Intensive Care Unit (ICU), the paper describes the different kinds of information with whom health care workers interact in everyday practices. Data from physicians & relatives colloquia, medical staff meetings & observations of activities show how relatives (usually, in ICU, patients are unable to speak) are provided of a system of interpretation & valuation of illness & treatments based on patient biography. More-

over, the paper illustrates how biographical evidences reported by relatives are involved in therapeutic trajectories.

2008S00707

Lyon, David (Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada K7L 3N6 [tel: 613-533-6000 x74489; e-mail: david.lyon@queensu.ca]), **The Card Cartel: National ID Cards as a New Oligopoly on Identification,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ A new theory of citizen identification is developed by exploring related social processes. The control of the means of identification, not only by nation-states, but also by corporate interests suggests new modes of governing by identity. Going beyond classic sociological treatments of 'monopolies' over the means of production (capitalism) or of violence (the state) a kind of 'oligopolization of the means of identification' is arguably underway. This in turn raises questions about how corporations obtain government contracts & what are the consequences in different contexts (e.g. Lasercard in Italy & Canada) & about the technical protocols (e.g. of identity management) that affect the scope & operational modes of new IDs. This has implications for the ways that legal, technical & political circumstances enable new senses of the 'social' & the 'political' to emerge and how this affects definitions & experiences of 'citizenship.'

2008S00708

MacGregor, Carol Ann & McMahon, Dorren (Geary Institute (UCD) and Princeton University [e-mail: camacgre@princeton.edu]), **Measuring Vocational and 'Second Chance' Educational Attainment in Cross-National Surveys: A Comparison of the European Community Household Panel and the Luxembourg Income Study,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Educational attainment (or more specifically highest level of education achieved) is one of the most commonly used independent variables in the quantitative modeling of social behaviors. It is used as an explanatory variable to illuminate phenomena as varied as labor market participation & parenting behaviors & as a demographic control for a variety of other outcomes. It is rare to find a survey that does not include a measure of educational attainment. And yet, if one wants to compare outcomes for vocational-track students across countries or consider the factors that predict whether an adult will return to school under a variety of social policy contexts, the complexity & problems with the cross-national measurement of education become apparent. Recent efforts (Schneider 2007) have evaluated the measurement of educational attainment in the European Social Survey. This paper seeks to extend this level of scrutiny to Europe's two largest cross-national panel studies–the European Community Household Panel (ECHP) & the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS). The first section of the paper deals with general issues in the measurement of educational attainment & provides background to the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 (ISCED-97) that is the most commonly used cross-national operationalization of educational attainment. In the second section, the application of the ISCED-97 guidelines in the ECHP & LIS are compared & evaluated for their consistency with each other & with measures used in national surveys. The final section of the paper tests the explanatory power of the two data sets using case studies of vocational & 'second chance' educational attainment.

2008S00709

Machado, Helena & Santos, Filipe (Centre for Social Studies - University of Coimbra, Colégio de S. Jerónimo, Portugal, 3001-401 [tel: +351 239 855 570; fax: +351 239 855 589; e-mail: helenacristinaferreira.machado@gmail.com]), **CSI Effect in Portugal? Representations of Forensic Genetics in the Media,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper focuses on the media's representations of forensic genetics and discusses its role in pre-trial publicity. Popular media representations of the power of DNA evidence, associated with the popularity of forensic science-fiction series such as "CSI" and its spin-offs, may create exaggerated expectations regarding the significance of genetics in criminal investigation & trial's outcomes that can lead to undue perception of the probative value of scientific evidence or to obliterate the recognition of flawed or misrepresented evidence. Recent cases in Portugal have highlighted the growing uses of forensic genetics in criminal investigation, but also highlighted the limits & contingencies of its uses. From a collection of press materials (2007-2008) aimed at the "Madeleine McCann Case," with occasional parallels drawn with the case of disappearance of another child in Algarve–Joana Cipriano–we will focus on the media's discourse towards scientific evidence & gathering of biological information from crime

scenes. Both the justice system & the media play lead roles in promoting celebration of science, namely by invoking the forensic science's techniques & crime solving capabilities, with important impacts on the access to justice, & on citizens' perceptions of the effectiveness of criminal investigation & of the justice system.

2008S00710
Maciel, Diana (CIES/ISCTE, Av. das Forças Armadas 1649-026 Lisbon [tel: 351217903077; fax: 351217940074; e-mail: diana. maciel@iscte.pt]), **Gender and Local Power,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ In this communication I intend to introduce the results of my master degree research, orientated by Analia Torres, in the area of gender and local power, the relation between them, & the consequences of both in the family. Since 2005, I've carried out research about gender in local power in which I interviewed twelve of a total of nineteen mayors in the Metropolitan Area of Lisbon, eight of them are men & four of them are women. These interviews will allow me to identify their social profiles; to understand how they perceive their gender; what are their political priorities in their mandate; what are their major difficulties in the relation between work and family; their ideas & concerns about women's participation in political life; & what kind of leaders are each one of them: men and women. How far do the political attitudes of women differ from those of men? What are the barriers & challenges that women must face to pursue a political career? What do men think about women's political participation in society? What are the consequences for the families of women that seek a political career? For decades, women struggled to obtain universal suffrage & the right to participate in society. And for ages, women were assigned only to household & domestic tasks. But in Portugal, in the last decades, women tend to work outside the home, being paid for their work, having one of the highest rates of full-time women workers in the European Union. Since 2003, in Portugal, women represent 25 percent of the government, but represent only 5 percent of the local power. With this research I intend to understand women's difficulties in their political career, what kind of care support are given to them, the conduct they prefer in leadership & what are the changes they consider important to reach greater female political participation.

2008S00711
Maciel, Maria Lucia (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Largo São Francisco de Paula 1, Sala 401 - 20051-070 - Rio de Janeiro - RJ, Brasil [tel: +55 21 25211881; e-mail: luca@ufrj.br]), **Social Diffusion of Information in Science and Technology,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ One of the barriers to scientific & technological development– and thus to development in a broader sense– in emerging economies is the lack of information & knowledge about science & technology accessibility (and intelligibility) to the population at large. Popularization of science & technology can help to include a larger proportion of the population in the discussion of transformations that have a high impact on daily lives as well as on government decisions, on science & technology funding, & on private enterprise responsibility. Limited capabilities for the comprehension of emergent & urgent issues (cloning, stem-cell research, global warming, nanotechnologies, GMOs, etc.) result in fertile ground for misunderstandings & inappropriate decisions in public policies as well as in private strategies. Scientific education is necessary not only in formal schooling, but also lato sensu, as new discoveries & technologies rapidly change the world we live in. Full citizenship requires the capacity to understand, discuss & participate in crucial decisions being made in this field by government & the productive sectors, implying also the necessary comprehension of the nature & the process of scientific work. This, in its turn, generates a discussion on accountability and social monitoring of public & private practices. This paper proposes to discuss the processes involved in science and technology popularization, examining the difficulties, the challenges & the possibilities which confront the actors involved and evaluating barriers between producers & consumers of science information: scientists, journalists & decision makers in government & in private enterprise, particularly considering the case of developing countries.

2008S00712
Macip, Ricardo F. (Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla, 2 Oriente 410 Puebla, PUE, 72000 [tel: 52 222 261 7272; e-mail: keropedo@yahoo.com]), **Mientras exista el mundo, permanecera la gloria de México Tenochtitlán** (As Long as the World Exists, the Glory of Tenochtitlán Mexico Will Endure), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)
¶ Taking as a point of departure the celebration of the vernal equinox in the southernmost point of Mexico, this paper discusses the amalgam of performances of pre-Hispanic identity & communion with nature. In so doing, it identifies the inconsistent cultural sources of the postmodern cocktail & analyzes its de-politicizing effects in a context of privatization of communal resources & capitalist accumulation in the ecotourism paradise of Mazunte. The *combo* that the Aztec cultural legacy & the conservation of nature celebrate through the eco-fetish of the sea turtle effectively unites energies in order to ignore the present.

2008S00713
Macvarish, Jan (CHSS, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent, UK, CT2 7NF [tel: +44 1277 823666; e-mail: j.macvarish@kent. ac.uk]), **Intimacy in the 21st Century: The Negotiation of Divergent Rationalities,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Drawing on qualitative research with single, childless, midlife women in the UK & cultural analysis of media representations of the 'new single woman,' the paper explores the complex negotiations between self & society required to navigate recent changes in the circumstances of women & in the wider beliefs & practices of family life. Sociologists of intimacy offer insights into the necessity of socio-cultural frameworks to facilitate the 'leap of faith' central to the formation of committed relationships. A theme emergent from the data was the presence of doubts about the stability of choices & about the possibility of knowing what the future self might desire. This was expressed in relation both to the possibility of committing to a partner or to children & to the possibility of knowing whether singleness would, in the future, be livable. In the context of weakened shared meanings of love, commitment, partnership & children, the affirmation of the identity of the 'successful single' & the endorsement of the individual who protects the self before risking the vagaries of intimate interactions with others, are relatively strengthened. However, important contradictions were found within the negotiation of long-term singleness. The interviews revealed that singleness may rarely be experienced as a choice & that there are limits to the capacity of the 'single lifestyle' to provide a valued and fulfilling sense of self & social identity.

2008S00714
Mahne, Katharina (German Centre of Gerontology, Berlin, Germany, 12101 [e-mail: katharina.mahne@dza.de]), **Caring for Grandchildren and Receipt of Instrumental Support in a Longitudinal Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Mutual support within the family often is described as lagged reciprocity. Although the investigation of intergenerational transfers therefore requires longitudinal survey, only few studies to date are based on panel data. This paper attends to the relation between childcare as provided by grandparents & their receipt of instrumental support given by their adult children longitudinally. Analyses are based on the panel sample of the German Ageing Survey (1996-2002; n=664). On the one hand, the findings indicate that the receipt of instrumental support at T2 is more likely for grandparents who are in need. On the other hand, specific arrangements of support (familial/non-familial) can be predicted by differing forms of engagement in caring for grandchildren. Effects are controlled for sex, age, (change in) health status & former receipt of support. It becomes apparent that the provision of support for older parents is not only triggered by neediness, but also rooted in long-term exchange patterns. The results also stress the importance to account for the temporal complexity of intergenerational transfers. The forthcoming third wave of the German Ageing Survey provides detailed information on grandparent-grandchild relations & permits focus on the impact of opportunity structure & emotional closeness.

2008S00715
Mahoney, Timothy E. (Millersville U, PA 17582 USA [tel: (717) 871-7202; e-mail: tim.mahoney@millersville.edu]), **Out of the Frying Pan and into the Fire: New Teachers and the Undoing of Normative Whiteness,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper will describe the ongoing effort of a teacher education program in the eastern United States to make racism & social justice a visible part of the pedagogies of beginning teachers. It is our belief that racism & justice play a determining factor in the access to educational opportunities of all students, & when they are topics discussed openly in classrooms, all students benefit (Darling-Hammond, French & Paloma Garcia-Lopez, 2002). In our efforts to make race visible, both in the dispositions of our students & in the practices they engage in early field experiences & student

teaching, we use anti-racist pedagogy to confront a number of often unintentional but nonetheless damaging presuppositions about race in our students. The first among these is the perspective we call "the invisible other," founded in the belief that all Americans are pretty much the same, & although we may look different, deep inside we are all just people. We call the second presupposition white normativity after the work of Apple (1998) & Wellman (2002). Under white normativity, the white students do not see themselves as racialized persons, since white is not viewed as a color but rather as something transparent and invisible. Thus, race is often understood to be something others have. Both of these perspectives begin with the notion that since the students are not racist themselves, they do not benefit from or participate in larger racist institutions like public schools. This project uses three sets of data to tell the stories of how beginning teachers undo their presuppositions as they prepare to become public school teachers. Reflective coursework from the students begins the process of understanding the role of racism more deeply. Classroom observations supplement these writings by documenting how the teachers do engage in critical discourses about race & racism in their field experiences in diverse classrooms, and finally interviews at the end of coursework gives us insight into how new teachers confront their own biases about difference and move into a more nuanced & sensitive understanding of race and social justice in their teaching.

2008S00716

Malinas, Damien (Laboratoire Culture et Communication, Université d'Avignon, 74 rue Pasteur 84029 AVIGNON cedex 1 [tel: +33(0)490162736; e-mail: damien.malinas@univ-avignon.fr]), **To Pass on Once? Forever? Dynamic Portrait of the Avignons Festival-Goers in Public,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This communication is a part of a research program, begun in 1994, on the festivals, & particularly those of Avignon & Cannes. From the ground of the Festival d'Avignon begun in 1999, the treatment of the data concerns particularly four years of inquiry: 2001, 2003, 2004, 2005. Through data, through the observation, through documentary analyses, several points around the cultural transmission of the Festival of Avignon are developed in two parts. A first short part is about the description of the device & the shape of the Festival d'Avignon. The second part is about the festival-goers' practices. First of all, these ones are interrogated from the notion of rhythm to understand their cycles, intermittence. Then, the status of the first time to the Festival d'Avignon is described as a rite of passage: would we become a cultural adult? The notion of cultural transmission is compared to inheritance often used to describe this type of particular exchange as far as we cannot return to somebody what of what he still has: his culture or a piece of this one.

2008S00717

Malinas, Damien & Roth, Raphaël (Laboratoire Culture et Communication, Université d'Avignon, 74 rue Pasteur 84029 Avignon cedex 1 [tel: +33(0)490162736; e-mail: damien.malinas@univ-avignon.fr]), **Habiter le monde, camper sa culture. Démocratie culturelle, développement durable, un discours utopique des festivals de musique en France.** (Living in the World, Portraying Its Culture. Cultural Democracy, Sustainable Development, a Utopian Discourse of Music Festivals in France), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)

¶ The logics of participation in popular music festivals seem alienated from symbolic promises of enrichment of the spirit, of questioning the world that offers, for example, the "works" of legitimate culture (serious music, opera, theater). These less engaging practices on the social level where "cultural good will" is not the primary motivation are not, for all that, devoid of a political dimension. Several French festivals, such as the festival of Vieilles Charrues à Carhaix, have in effect developed around musical events devoted to a sensitivity toward eco-citizenship & sustainable development. The rationale of those responsible for the festivals thus carries, beyond the discourse on cultural democratization, to questions of cultural democracy & citizen participation in public life. This invitation to live in the world & portray its culture implies a logic of the collective being & of recognizing what sociologists should explore. Through notions such as those of cultural democracy or sustainable development, for example, this poses the question of the responsibility of cultural actors before the public.

2008S00718

Mancini, Jay A. (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA 24061 [tel: 540.231.9816; fax: 540.231.7012; e-mail: mancini@vt.edu]), **Community Social Organization and**

Aging Societies, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Social organization is comprised of the values, norms, processes, and behavior patterns within a community that organize, facilitate, and constrain interactions among community members. It is also the process by which communities achieve desired results (for example, safe neighborhoods) for individuals & families, including a community's ability to demonstrate resiliency. The examination of social organization includes a focus on networks of people, exchanges & reciprocity in relationships, accepted standards of social support, & social controls that regulate behavior and interaction. In this social organization framework there are three main elements: networks (formal, informal, & their nexus), social capital (information, reciprocity, & trust), & community capacity (shared responsibility & collective competence). Areas where social organization theory informs aging issues include: Health & mobility, shifting friend networks, & uncertainty about the future; Community structures & effects on older people; Activity of older people in formal & informal networks of social care; The intentionality of formal networks about engaging older people & their informal networks; The ability of communities to coalesce around risks that some older people face, such as crime and violence; The level of responsibility at the aggregate, community level for the welfare of older people; & The desired community results that have a direct relationship to older people.

2008S00719

Manders-Huits, Noëmi (Delft University of Technology [e-mail: N.L.J.L.Manders-Huits@tudelft.nl]), **The Person as Risk, the Person at Risk,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Much of the applied literature concerning risk is set in the context of debates about science, technology & engineering. We discuss another risk discourse: persons as risk. In the "persons as risk" discourse, persons are characterized in terms of probabilities: probabilities that they will commit crimes, will like commercial products, are prone to accidents, are likely to exhibit certain types of unhealthy behavior, & constitute moral hazards for insurance companies. The use of computer supported modeling techniques, computerized databases & statistical methods in fields such as law enforcement, forensic science, policing, taxation, preventive medicine, insurance, & marketing greatly promote the construal of persons as risks. In the first part of our paper we present the historical background to this view by discussing two results of the work of Ian Hacking. First, we present a thesis of historical ontology. Hacking has argued that "people can & have been made up," sorted & stereotyped–e.g. the homosexual, the criminal, the repeat offender, the bad credit risk,–on the basis of historically rooted classifications and concepts. Second, Hacking & others have extensively documented the emergence & prevalence of thinking in terms of probabilities about a broad range of phenomena in the last two centuries. These two developments in conjunction, we argue, have given rise to a view of human beings which conceives of them in terms of classifications, statistical categories (starting with the work of Quetelet), profiles & probabilistic models. In the field of identity management & profiling, identities & persons are construed as dynamic collections of personal. Individuals are routinely & increasingly treated on the basis of probabilistic representations. The treatment they receive, the things they are entitled to, their rights, accountabilities, & the opportunities they are given as well as the limitations that are imposed upon them are shaped by the way their identities are construed & used. In the second part of the paper we argue that the statistical and probabilistic construal of persons is fundamentally incomplete so as to give rise to questions about the limits of their use and application. First of all they do not accommodate conceptions of the moral person as acting on moral reasons & secondly they fail to accommodate a person's self-presentations. Ideally, persons need to be able to 'morally identify' with the ways in which they are represented by others. Moral identification on the part of the represented subject with its representation implies the incorporation of the point of view of the data-subject. Persons have aspirations, higher order evaluations & attitudes & they see the things they do in a certain light. Representations of these aspects of persons are missing when they are represented as statistical elements, liabilities & risks. In order to examine the moral problems raised by conceiving of persons as risks, the technologies that enable & support the management & creation of representations, so-called 'identity management & profiling' technologies, need to be understood in two different ways. On the one hand, they are used for the descriptive mapping of (user) identities & matching characteristics, on the basis of which profiles are created. These characterizations are extremely useful for scientific purposes & support epidemiology, demographic and social science research. However, on the other hand these characterizations are also used as a grid of categorical

profiles, in which data subjects are classified accordingly. Identities or representations of persons are fossilized, as it were, which may lead to erroneous classifications in marketing, welfare, criminal justice, preventive medicine, insurance & finance & may lead to imposing unjustified constraints on actions & agency of persons.

2008S00720

Mann, Kirk (School of Sociology and Social Policy, Leeds University, Leeds UK. LS2 9JT [tel: 44 113 3434424; e-mail: K.Mann@leeds.ac.uk]), **Old Dogs and New Tricks; Activating and Training Older Workers,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper compares activation & training policies aimed at older (50+) workers in Australia & the UK. Initially the different meanings of activation & training will be explored followed by the various mechanisms that are intended to promote it. The paper will consider the significance of training & activation for older workers & contrast the statements made by governments with their and employers' practices. Although there is a long history of disciplinary & controlling policies that have tried to turn "passive welfare dependents" into active members of the paid labour market these have not usually been specifically aimed at older workers. The potential benefits for some older people will be acknowledged, particularly if employers change their employment and training practices. Nevertheless a number of critical observations will be made regarding the motives for these policy developments and the negative impacts they can have on some social groups. Finally the paper reflects on how older people have responded and whether they will engage with the policies & mechanisms or not. Thus policy making in a globalised world, the limitations to reflexivity, the significance of social divisions, & whether "lifestyle identity" is fixed or fluid are some of the sociological issues considered.

2008S00721

Mansilla, Marina (Universidad Nacional de La Patagonia "San Juan Bosco", Trelew, Argentina 9100 [tel: 00 54 2965 429571; e-mail: mymansilla@speedy.com.ar]), **Derechos con los Derechos. Sobre el status jurídico de los derechos sociales y las posibilidades de un sistema institucional igualitario** (Rights with Rights. On the Juridical Status of Social Rights and the Possibilities of an Egalitarian Institutional System), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ The notion of "social rights" developed in part as a result of criticism of the insufficiencies & distortions generated by application of the liberal model–criticism related in the account of in the proliferation of social struggles that surfaced against the effects of the model imposed on the level of the relations of production & more recently in other social relations. The "Social Right" can be understood as a concrete intent to process accumulated tensions, grouped & defined as a "social question," & also as a mode of response juridically devised to negate some of the premises of the underlying liberal model in the civil codes. Nevertheless, in relation to the validity of civil & political rights, the incorporation of social rights in the group of norms of constitutional rank indicates a lesser level of recognition with respect to the juridical obligation generated toward the state & of its (un)debatable eligibility as prerogative of the particulars. In the face of this situation a critical analysis is proposed of the structure of the rights that articulate the concept of citizenship & this "apparent differential of juridical status" in its social dimension, incorporating as counter-point the selection of criteria of justice that emphasize the expected results of the application of the juridical model of social right directed toward the consolidation of an egalitarian institutional system. Social protest movements, the crisis & new configuration of the welfare state model in Latin American states since the 1990s inaugurated new types of protest as social claims against the state. (Abstract shortened by ProQuest.)

2008S00722

Mansilla, Marina (Universidad Nacional de la Patagonia "San Juan Bosco", Trelew, Chubut, Argentina, CP 9100 [tel: 00 54 2965 421 807; e-mail: mymansilla@speedy.com.ar]), **Sin instrucciones…derechos en serio. Sobre la estructura y exigibilidad de los derechos sociales** (Without Directions. Rights Taken Seriously. On the Structure and Eligibility of Social Rights), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ The notion of "social rights" developed in part as a result of criticism of the insufficiencies & distortions generated by the application of the liberal model. Theoretical criticism has its historical reflection in the proliferation of social struggles that have emerged in opposition to the effects of the model imposed at the level of relations of production, & more recently at that of other social relations (gender, racial, etc). Recognition of such

distortions, grouped & defined as "social questions" produced a mode of response juridically derived–Social Right–which basically negated various premises of the liberal model underlying the civil codes. Nevertheless, the incorporation of social rights in the group of norms of constitutional rank indicate a lesser level of recognition with regard to the juridical obligation generated toward the state & its demand as prerogative of the particulars, if the group of validated civil & political rights is considered. This work focuses on this "apparent differential of juridical status" from a theoretical, historical, & methodological perspective with the aim of bringing in elements that affirm the full eligibility of social rights as rights, & the obligation of the state to require full compliance.

2008S00723

Mantecon, Alejandro & Huete, Raquel (Sociologia II Universidad De Alicante, Alicante, Spain, E03080 [tel: 34 965903872; e-mail: alejandro.mantecon@ua.es]), **The Settlement of Northern European Retirees in Southern Europe: A Dual Society?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Changes in the lifestyles of advanced societies have generated new mobility & residential patterns. Among the most significant is that of northern European retirees migrating to southern Europe. Over the four last decades, the province of Alicante (Spain) has become one of the most appealing regions for these migrant flows. The gradual settlement of these retirees on the region has followed a characteristic pattern: they have settled on population centres (known in Spanish as 'urbanizaciones') segregated from the traditional urban areas. The former are made up of aged residents, mostly British & German nationals, whereas the latter are made up of Spanish & work migrants. This paper tries to prove the existence of a particular type of dual society, defined as a society where two social worlds, which can be empirically differentiated, coexist. Both share the same socio-political space, but the analysis of their socio-spatial location allows us to distinguish two social & urban realities. The characteristics of this atypical 'dualization' process are described through the analysis of demographic data & data regarding the socio-economic activity in the region, as well as the visual confirmation of that spatial separation.

2008S00724

Marada, Radim (Masaryk University, Department of Sociology, Joštova 10, Brno, Czech Republic [tel: +420549495025; fax: +420549491911; e-mail: marada@fss.muni.cz]), **Anticipated Generations: Generational Logic of Historical Time in Modernity,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper explores future as both a theoretical challenge for sociologists & a practical perspective of social actors. It does so by focusing upon generational sensitivity as a socially effective understanding of historical time in modernity. It draws on Koselleck's concept of historical semantics, specifically his thesis about the widening gap between the horizon of experience and the horizon of expectations in modernity; & Ricoeur's phenomenological account of historical time, specifically his understanding of the anonymous relationship between contemporaries, predecessors, & successors as a sociological projection of the idea of succession of generations. The expectation of a continuous generational change has become a ready-made scheme of interpretation (Schutz, Goffman), present at the core of modern culture & readily activated in various contexts of action and relationships. Generational sensitivity thus works as an active cultural & social force. Modern revolutions (political, social, cultural, & also technological) not only bring about new generations, they alone are defined by an explicit hope in them. Such expectation itself shapes perception of social relations, it often works as a self-fulfilling prophecy, & it makes revolution an almost every-day experience.

2008S00725

Marcuello-Servos, Chaime (Depto. Sociología. Universidad De Zaragoza, Zaragoza, (Aragón) España, E-50009 [tel: +34-976-761000; fax: +34-976-761029; e-mail: chaime@unizar.es]), **Social Efficiency Indicators in Non-Profit Organizations,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper explores a theoretical framework for discussing the concept of efficiency in the ambit of Non-Profit Organizations (NPOs) and puts forward a model of Social Efficiency Indicators. The origin of this aim is a practical problem: how should we distribute our available resources & budgets between the NPOs? This is a recurring question, not only in the case of policy makers and donors, but also in academic circles. Usually, they all answer by looking for the best social performance. The rhetoric of efficiency is used as the main argument, i.e. as an implicit normative axiom: "you must choose the most efficient social behaviours." This is a

consequence of a simple & direct translation of the economic calculus of their idea of social efficiency. But we cannot strictly apply this algorithm, because what social efficiency means in this context could be flawed. According to our empirical research within Third Sector organizations, a Social Efficiency Indicators model is proposed as a guide beyond the assumption that the economy is frictionless & economic successes & their outputs socially perfect. In conclusion, a final theorem about what social efficiency is has not been found. A complete model is sought but it is only asymptotically reachable.

2008S00726

Marhankova, Jaroslava Hasmanova (Department of Sociology, The University of West Bohemia, Plzen, Czech Republic, 30614 [tel: +420723753847; fax: +420 377 635 652; e-mail: jmarhan@kss.zcu.cz]), **"I Know Nothing about Ageing:" The Heterogeneity of the Experience of Ageing in Czech Republic,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper maps the diversity of life-styles of elderly in Czech Republic by means of the ways they related to the experience of ageing. Based on in-depth interviews with women aged sixty-five and older we identified two different models of ageing. These models contrast in the ways women described their conception of what it means to be old. While talking about their ageing these women emphasized several similar features & attitudes to aging that enable us to define them as a two different group on this very general level. Women in the first group depicted ageing as a negative experience full of sadness & loneliness. The second model was constructed in opposition on this conception. These women distanced themselves from this negative picture & use its features in a different way to create a new model based on the activity & positive images of ageing. These women highlighted the uniqueness of their experience of ageing & promoted it as the single right attitude toward ageing. The aim of this paper is to analyze the construction of these models in the context of historically & socially determined views of right ageing and suggest possible explanation why these women so dramatically differ in their attitudes.

2008S00727

Marino, Stefania (Department of Welfare and Labour Studies/ State University of Milan, Via Conservatorio 7, Milano, Italy, 20122 [tel: 0039 02 503 21445; e-mail: stefania.marino@unimi.it]), **Trade Unions and Immigrant Workers: The Influence of Systems of Interest Representation on Union Choices,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This contribution deals with the influence that systems of interest representation have on trade unions attitude towards immigrant and ethnic minority workers. The hypothesis is that typical features of corporatist unions, like a strong & stable recognition by counterparties & a deep-rooted institutional embeddedness, make the recruitment of minority workers less central than for more antagonistic unions. That, in turn, will influence union strategies of representation & the need of organizing these groups. On this basis two unions, the Dutch FNV & the Italian CGIL, have been considered. The analysis focuses on both the rhetoric & practical levels of their action in representing, recruiting & organizing these groups of workers.

2008S00728

Marom, Nathan (Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Tel Aviv University [e-mail: nathanma@post.tau.ac.il]), **One Hundred Years of Segregation: Contextualizing and Historicizing Tel Aviv's Urban Development,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Throughout its 100 years of urban development, Tel Aviv has exhibited distinct patterns of segregation, along both social-economic and ethnic lines, intricately linked to each other. While these are at times compatible & comparable with segregation patterns in other large cities, they are better analyzed through contextualizing and historicizing the processes of their emergence & transformation. These contextual-historical aspects include: shifts in the political & administrative context in which the city is situated (from Ottoman rule, through British Mandate, to the Israeli nation-state) & the associated transformations in land regimes and planning systems; processes of rapid yet unequal modernization and urbanization (i.e. the trajectories of Jewish & Palestinian societies in Tel Aviv & Jaffa prior to 1948); the sustained effect of ethnic conflict & war on patterns of ethnic segregation; the effects of mass immigration, metropolitan residential mobility & suburbanization; the role of planning in creating or mitigating segregation. These multiple aspects, which have shaped Tel Aviv's patterns of segregation along a span of 100 years, could outline a research agenda for studying segregation in other atypical contexts.

2008S00729

Marontate, Jan (School of Communication, K9671, Simon Fraser University, 8888 University Dr., Burnaby, BC, V5A 1S6, Canada [tel: 17787825449; fax: 17787824024; e-mail: jmaronta@sfu.ca]), **Trans-Disciplinary Communication and the Re-Configuration of Collective Memory in Contemporary Art Worlds,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper presents an analysis of the transformation of practices in contemporary art conservation that provides insights into the social dynamics of collective memory in the visual & performing arts. It presents findings based on ethnographic fieldwork and documentary research about the activities of three international initiatives devoted to the preservation of time-based or "variable" media works (such as works based on electronic media, performance & installation art) over a period of five years. These initiatives have sought consensus, seeking new guidelines to inform professional standards for occupations in the museum field. However participants in these new international initiatives have different, sometimes conflicting discipline-based priorities and work in national or regional contexts with diverse traditions. This paper examines ways these interdisciplinary networks differ in function from past organizational models for collaboration among like-minded art professionals. It questions the feasibility of consensus in inter-disciplinary initiatives & examines conflicts. Conflicts provide insights into about mediation processes & the roles of museum professionals, artists & other participants in re-shaping collections & the narratives associated with artworks that inform the collective memory of art worlds.

2008S00730

Marshall, Brent K., Picou, J. Steven & Campbell, Nnenia (University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL, 32816 [tel: 407-823-6238; fax: 407-823-3026; e-mail: bmarshal@mail.ucf.edu]), **The Impact of Hurricane Katrina on the Gulf Coast and New Orleans: The Long Road to Recovery,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ With the recent spate of worst-case events (e.g., Hurricane Katrina, 9/11 terrorist attacks, & the Asian Tsunami), it is abundantly clear that disasters, experienced either directly or indirectly via the media, will be pervasive features of social life in the 21st Century. The impact of Hurricane Katrina on individuals and communities residing in coastal Louisiana & Mississippi, & in New Orleans, will last for decades. As members of the American Sociological Association's Gulf Coast Disaster Research Team, we are collecting baseline data for a four-panel, longitudinal survey that focuses on individual & community recovery over the long-term. An a priori classification of Katrina as a certain type of disaster is difficult because perceptions may vary by location. For example, storm surge & wind damage on the gulf coast may perceived as an "act of God" (natural), while the levee failure in New Orleans may be perceived as "human-caused" (technological). As such, the process of recovery may also vary by location. The purpose of this paper & presentation is to identify and discuss which factors are impeding & enabling individual and community recovery two years after Katrina. The long-term objective of the project, by assessing the relative strength of various factors across space & over time, is the development of culturally-sensitive & location-specific intervention programs that help individuals & communities recover.

2008S00731

Martí, Marc & Pradel, Marc (Institut de Govern i Polítiques Públiques, Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain [e-mail: marc.marti@uab.cat]), **Urban Creativity in the Spaces of Capital: The Case of Poblenou in Barcelona,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ During the nineties, Poblenou, the former industrial district of Barcelona, became a place that attracted artists. The closure of most of the industrial factories due to the structural crisis of the seventies, as well as the delocalization process in the periphery of Barcelona, led to the availability of affordable, large spaces in the district. Without a clear city project, the uncertainty about the future of the district generated a dynamic of affordable spaces. Former factories were used by artists, who created new cultural based activities in the district. The city saw the emergence of a cluster of creativity without the promotion of the municipality. On the contrary, from 2000 onwards, the city council started a new plan to transform the district. The 22@bcn plan was aimed at attracting knowledge industries to the district in hopes of making a cluster of technological industries in Poblenou. The underlying strategy of the plan has collided with the already

creative tenure of the neighbourhood. The transformation of the district has meant the extinction of some of the creative spaces & artistic workshops. As in many other cities, the artistic movement of Poblenou was the first step towards the gentrification of the neighbourhood. Nevertheless, the artistic movement has been the pivotal axis on which the social resistance against a profound gentrification of the district has taken place. In that sense, the artists have been important actors in the local movement opposed to the transformation of the neighbourhood. As a first step, the article seeks to revise the paradigm on the urban growth based on knowledge & creativity & how that paradigm takes shape in the urban policies of Barcelona. Secondly, we want to stress the relevance of the artists in the urban transformation process of Poblenou by studying the development of three different artistic workshops of Poblenou. We will study the cases of La Makabra (a squattered centre), Hangar (a rented space ownership of the city council) & La Escocesa (a rented space ownership of a private landlord). Finally, we put into relation the relationship between artists, private developers & policies at the local level to explain the sending-off, the resistance & institutionalization of the artists.

2008S00732
Martin Alvarez, Alberto (Instituto Universitario de Investigaciones Sociales de la Universidad de Colima, Colima, Mexico, 28040 [tel: 52+312 3161127; fax: 52+312 3161000; e-mail: matinal@ucol.mx]), **Transnational Migrants, Civil Society and Human Rights in Mexico,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper tries to find answers to the question of how the human rights of transnational migrants can be defended effectively in low quality democracies. Built upon the results of a fieldwork made by the author with Central American migrants in the northeast Mexican border, the work uses the concept of "structural vulnerability" developed by Jorge Bustamante to identify the main factors responsible for the human rights violations of this population. Also the paper reflects upon the hypothetical utility of several strategies used by the civil society in similar cases–i.e. transnational campaigns, lobbying policy makers, taking the authorities responsible to international courts–, what the Mexican human rights organizations are doing on the subject, why they chose those concrete strategies & the results until this moment. Finally, the paper includes a reflection of the limits of human rights activism in low quality democracies.

2008S00733
Martín, Eloísa (CONICET/ Instituto de Altos Estudios Sociales, Universidad Nacional de San Martín, Paraná 145, Buenos Aires, Argentina [e-mail: eloisamartin@hotmail.com]), **Gilda, a Media Saint. Popular Religion and Mass Media in Argentina,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Gilda was an Argentinean cumbia singer who tragically died in 1996. Since then, she becomes a "popular saint" & hundreds of people visit her grave at Chacarita Cemetery, in Buenos Aires. However, she was not actually famous when she died & many of her newest devotees learned of her through mass media. Through different products, mass media have played a fundamental role in the elaboration, dissemination, consolidation & maintenance of a certain image of Gilda & a certain definition of Gilda's phenomena. Throughout her presence in media, Gilda takes part into the hegemonic imaginary as a figure that condenses the working classes in two of their most relevant practices: music and religion. Soap operas, news, documentaries, special shows, all collaborated creating a world that depicted and, more & more, reinforced a hegemonic definition of the singer. All these products have shown Gilda's case more or less positively. But in all cases, when presenting Gilda as a saint, they define immediately the complementary pair (devotees, fans, followers) as poor, ignorant, desperate, cynic or naïve. The insistence on a single approach in every media production & explanations about the origins of the phenomena in terms of "society without certainties," of crises, desperation, border situation or failures in institutional intervention (of the state or of the Catholic church) solidify these images & multiply them. Taking into account the production of journal & magazine pieces, a soap opera & a documentary, this paper will analyze the construction of Gilda, from a somewhat known cumbia singer to the icon of working class culture in Argentina.

2008S00734
Martínez Arias, Damián Omar (Department of Philosophy, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Murcia, Campus de Espinardo, Murcia, Spain, 30071 [tel: +34 625584629; e-mail: doma@um.es]), **Nuevas formas de experiencia y renovación epistemológica en la teoría social: El caso de la "Identidad Asociacional"** (New Forms of Experience and Epistemological Revi-

sions in Social Theory: The Case of the Associational Identity), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)
¶ In the last years, social theory has had to rethink old concepts and try to create new ones. Some changes that have happened in the analyzed societies–at historical & sociological levels–demanded that sociology or anthropology distance themselves, working at the epistemological level. Concepts as "New Ethnicities" (Hall, 1992), "Super-Diversity"(Vertovec, 2006), or "Associational Identity" (Modood et al. 1997) are clear examples of that. This last concept has been used to point out cases in which ethnic identification seems not to be necessarily linked to personal participation in distinctive cultural practices, such as those of language, religion or dress. Some people express an ethnic identification even though they do not participate in distinctive cultural practices. Hence it is said that a new conception of ethnic identity has emerged, an associational identity, which takes the form of pride in one's origins, identification with certain group labels & sometimes a political assertiveness, without participating necessarily in traditional cultural practices of the group someone belongs. The objective of my paper is to account for some of these new concepts in social theory, giving special emphasis to the analysis of the emergence of the so called "asociational identities."

2008S00735
Martinez, Miguel & Rosende, Silvia (University Complutense of Madrid. Dept. Sociology II, Campus De Somosaguas. 28223 Madrid [tel: +34913942641; fax: +34913942646; e-mail: miguelam@cps.ucm.es]), **Weak Citizenship and Soft Environmental Planning: The Key Role of Method and Contexts,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Environmental planning such as the Local 21st Agenda launched by United Nations in the Summit of Rio de Janeiro in 1992, has been increasingly used as a soft strategy of urban governance without challenging the mainstream patterns of economic growth and representative, whilst continuously delegitimized, democracy. This kind of planning focuses on sustainable questions of cities and municipal territories by means of public debate, citizen involvement & consensual agreements. The European Union has even supported & funded many of these planning processes along the last decade based on the expectation of a potential improvement of both matters: urban sustainability & participatory democracy. What we have discovered due to the comparative analysis of two cases of L21A, one in Portugal & one in Spain, is that neither the former neither the latter have substantially advanced. We developed an independent assessment of two of the cities, among eighteen, with a better appearance of 'success' while making L21A under the umbrella of EU funds. Based on in-depth interviews and documents, we conclude that this general failure is mainly explained by the specific weak practices of citizen participation such as the calls for debates & the group dynamics within the meetings (methods) & the conflictive styles of managing the whole process by authorities & experts (contexts).

2008S00736
Martinez, Roger (Humanities Studies, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, Barcelona, Spain, 08035 [tel: (34) 93 254 2114; e-mail: rmartinezsa@uoc.edu]), **Youth, Public Policies, and Youth Public Policies in Catalonia,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper, through a brief review of the harsh & notable development of youth public policies in Catalonia during the last three decades, attempts to clarify several complexities of its analysis. Youth is one of those topics–alongside others like education or immigration–that tend to generate social discourses were facts & ideological 'prejudices' are inextricably confused. Youth public policies can hardly escape such confusion. While reviewing the rich debate raised by the so-called 'integral' and 'affirmative' approaches to youth policies in Catalonia, a particular attention will be paid to the actual implementation of both paradigms, to the relationship between the explicit & the implicit youth policies by the Catalan authorities, & to the contextualisation of youth policies in Catalonia in the framework of other experiences in Europe.

2008S00737
Martinez-Iglesias, Mercedes (Dept of Sociology and Social Anthropology, University Of Valencia, Valencia, Spain 46022 [tel: 34.96.382.84.54; fax: 34.96.382.84.50; e-mail: mercedes.martinez@uv.es]), **The Society of De-Growth,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The paper outlines an approach to different contributions & theories that have been formulated on de-growth in a post-carbon era & to their implications for social change, both from a theoretical & a practical point of view.

It is quite impossible to imagine a post-carbon society resulting in an evolution towards alternative energy brought about by technological change alone. Such transition implies significant changes in social structure & lifestyle. Such transition means restructuration of social habits, attitudes towards consumption, & the emergence of social conflicts of a new nature.

2008S00738

Martins, Paulo Henrique, Preciado, Jaime, Hernández, Jorge, Ruiz, Martha, Sagástegui, Diana, Scribano, Adrián & Garcia, Maria Isabel (Programa de Pos-Graudação em Sociologia da Universidade Federal de Pernambuco (UFPE) e ALAS (Asociación LatinoAmericana de Sociologia), Recife, Pernambuco, Brasil, CEP: 50670-901 [tel: 081-32650712; fax: 081-21268284; e-mail: pahem@terra.com.br]), **Nuevos Movimimentos Sociales y Democracia in Latino America** (New Social Movements and Democracy in Latin America), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ The social, cultural, & political differentiation that Latin America is experiencing in the context of globalization raises conceptual questions on the mobilizations of social actors, which have two sources: the first is the emergence of new actors & new orientations in terms of demands about the distribution of material riches, while the second is located in the growth of collective & individual claims with reference to demands to change the material bases of existence to the recognition & visibility of new subjects that give primacy to moral dignity & citizenship. For us, the second source should be broadened to include some very significant political & cultural aspects. Be that as it may, considering this complex situation provoked by the noted differentiation, studies on democracy in Latin America should necessarily consider the unequal impacts of modernization in particular contexts & the reactions of local groups for the development of new forms of identity beyond the society of work.

2008S00739

Martins, Paulo Roberto (Research Institute of Technology of São Paulo State, Av Prof Almeida Prado 532, Sao Paulo, SP, Brazil, CEP 05508-901 [tel: 55 11 3767 4658; e-mail: marpaulo@ipt.br]), **Nanotecnologia, Sociedad y Meio Ambiente: puntos de reflexiones para um nuevo mundo possible** (Nanotechnology, Society and Environment: Points of Reflections for a Possible New World), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ This paper has the goal to show the interrelationship between nanotechnology, society & environment by a critical vision of nanotechnology development model in the developed and underdeveloped countries. Also, this paper will contribute with some ideas of how nanotechnology should take the way to increase the construction of a New World.

2008S00740

Martins, Paulo Roberto (Research Institute of Technology of São Paulo State, Brazil, Av. Prof Almeida Prado, 532 Sao Paulo SP, Brazil Cep 05508-901 [tel: 55 11 3767 4658; e-mail: marpaulo@ipt.br]), **Risks and Nanotechnology: Technical, Social and Commercial Challenger,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper intent to show the audience some important point about risks & nanotechnology in terms of technical, social and commercial aspects. In the first topic (technical) we will show the relationship between nanotechnology risks in human health, environment & research & standards. The second topic (social) will be about these risks in terms of perception, beneficial vs commercial applications, impact in developing countries, & social impact of controversial innovations. Finally, commercial aspects will give information about Regulation, labelling, research transparency, litigation, insurance, & reputation. This is one possible plot to discuss the relationship between risks and nanotechnology that RC24 should start to do in deep.

2008S00741

Marzorati, Roberta (Dipartiemnto di Sociologia e Ricerca Sociale- Università degli studi di Milano Bicocca, 20126 Milano Italy [tel: +34 697830375; e-mail: r.marzorati1@campus.unimib.it]), **The Representation of Immigrants Presence in Urban Space: A Comparison between Milan and Barcelona City Neighbourhoods,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper presents the results of a comparative research addressing the issue of the representation of ethnic diversity in two cities of Southern Europe, Milan & Barcelona. The research focuses on the representations constructed by "autochthonous" residents, and key actors in particular, of the presence of non-communitarian immigrants in urban space in relation to variables linked to the neighborhood & to its public spaces. To this aim three neighborhoods have been taken into account, each characterized by different kinds of ethnic relations & forms of conflict. In Milan: a peripheral neighborhood in which the arrival of immigrants is considered to worsen the already difficult conditions & a more central one in which the interests of middle-high class Italian residents clash with the needs of immigrants who have opened shops in the area or who gather in the neighborhood's public spaces. In Barcelona: a quite central neighborhood with middle-low class residents in which relations between autochthonous & immigrants are mediated through local policy actions. The comparison between the neighborhoods is analyzed against the backdrop of public discourse on immigration & the different ways in which local authorities pretend to integrate ethnic diversity into the image and identity of cities.

2008S00742

Masatake, Hongo (Department of Behavioral Science, Graduate School of Arts and Letters, Tohoku University, 27-1 Kawauchi, Aoba-ku, Sendai, Miyagi, Japan [tel: +81-22-795-6037; fax: +81-22-795-5972; e-mail: mhongo@sal.tohoku.ac.jp]), **Involving with Collective AIDS Activities as Conscience,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ I explore Japanese AIDS NGOs activities focusing on the construction process of their collective identity. Using framing analysis, I analyze the data which I collected as a participatory observer from 2001 to 2007. In Japan, many people still have prejudice against HIV/AIDS. Thus AIDS NGOs have worked to eliminate prejudice and discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS (PWA/H) and people who have anxiety for infection. When people emphasize the differences between infection & non-infection, they might have imposed on only PWA/Hs the responsibility of solving their problems. AIDS NGOs have provided PWA/Hs & citizens several workshops. By the workshops participants are encouraged to understand HIV/AIDS as their own issue, although their understanding could be different from that of PWA/Hs. These attempts promote "identity of conscience adherents," who are individuals & groups participating in the activities without seeking direct benefits. Framing conscience adherents is not to compel PWA/Hs to come out or not to put them in danger of discrimination. Rather, this framing strategy enables PWA/Hs to participate in the activities pretending to be conscience adherents, & avoids reifying PWA/Hs like a "witch-hunting." Through constructing identity as conscience adherents, these attempts promoted cooperation between PWA/Hs & citizens.

2008S00743

Masoumeh, Bagheri (Department of Sociology University of Shahid Chamran, Ahvaz, Iran, Ahvaz, Khozestan province, Iran, Shahid chamran University [tel: +98- 916-6020171; e-mail: mabaUL65@hotmail.com]), **Salient Factors Impacting on Expansion of Urban-slum Area In Iran,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ One of the socially paramount issues of urban society in Iran is the development of urban slum districts which are caused by various factors. In fact, urban slum districts are conceived of as having socioeconomic conformity with socioeconomic structure of the cities. The strong rural movement to the cities, especially big cities, in the developing countries must be viewed in the collapsed of rural production & the traditional economy & existence of suitable job chances. The emigrants reside in growing slums areas of big cities. However, the economic structure of the cities affords limited urban facilities to the urban slum dwellers in return for their labor. Urban slum dwellers are segregated from the prosperous society of the cities & they are counted a society within another society. Simultaneously by increasing of slum areas, we watch irregular expansion of social inequality, poverty, unemployment, criminal, cultural different & illiteracy. The present study is exploratory in nature using the survey as a method of investigation. Questionnaires & interview schedules were designed as a tool of investigation. Data was collected from both primary & secondary sources. The primary data were face to face interviews with people living in the marginal areas of Ahwaz in the province of Khozestan, Iran. According to governmental survey, population of the both Zooyehe (Zooyeye one & two) are about 90000 people. Method of this research is a kind of survey & the sampling method is multi-stage cluster. The statistical population here includes suburbanites of Ahvaz city that the number of them was more than 90000 cases in 2005-2006 & the sample size is 384 cases that the questionnaire of the study of important factors in suburbanization problem & its social consequences in Ahwaz city for sample case was administrated. The results of this research indicated that migration from rural & urban areas to Ahwaz city is the most important factors of

creation & extension of suburban areas that is under effects of economical & social-cultural attractions of city. In the case of social consequences, it was also indicated that there is a relation between the intensity of suburbanization & the increase in relative deprivation that finally causes the dominance of poverty culture in this suburban areas.

2008S00744
Masuy, Amandine J. (Unité d'anthropologie et de sociologie, Université Catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium, 1348 [tel: 003210474230; e-mail: amandine.masuy@uclouvain.be]), **Effect of Informal Caring Characteristics on Work Exit for European Women: A Cohort Approach,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The paper investigates whether caring for the elderly affect the probability of stopping work for the European working women? And what are the characteristics of caring that matter? The ECHP study sample is composed of 24592 women living in 11 European countries and working in 1995. The particularity of this study lies on its longitudinal approach (event history analysis over the 1995 2001 period) & its cohort comparison perspective. When considering the whole sample, results show that caring for elderly losses its positive effect on the probability of stopping work in multivariate analysis, but when considering the characteristics of care, a significant effect of some predictors remain. When focusing on the cohort particularities, the analyses show that the caring characteristics do not have an effect for the middle aged (aged 31 to 49). Also, the oldest cohort (aged 50 or more) was the only one where caring characteristics were associated with an increase in the odds of stopping work. In the youngest (up to 30) & in the oldest cohorts, women providing light care are less likely to stop work than those not caring for elderly, while heavy care increases the probability of stopping work but only for the oldest cohort.

2008S00745
Mateusz, Halawa (Institute of Social Studies, Warsaw University [e-mail: mateuszhalawa@gmail.com]), **Doing Visual Sociology as Going to the Archive,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ With the growing availability of digital photography & the popularity of technologies of online image storage, organization and presentation we are witnessing a profusion of visual archives of various sorts. Photoblogs, flicker photostreams, & facebook albums tagged to relate images to profiles of individuals, a vast, searchable gallery of objects offered for sale on eBay, internet communities trading "amateur" images etc.–imagined as such or not, these sites are effectively networked personal archives making up a public, searchable archive. Less the traditional physical place of storage & more a virtual network of circulation, this archive is a crucial site of interest for the practitioners of the emerging visual sociology. In my paper I want to rethink the concept of the archive for the study of the visual culture. I want to focus on the complex interplay between the individual vernacular practices of archiving (storing, preserving or saving but also sorting, classifying & tagging) & the emergent, public visual archive which comes about through these practices.

2008S00746
Matschinger, Herbert, Roick, Christiane, Heider, Dirk, Riedel-Heller, Steffi, Surall, Daniel, Born, Anja, Angermeyer, Matthias C & König, Hans-Helmut (Clinic of Psychiatry, University of Leipzig, Semmelweisstrasse 10 04103 Leipzig Germany [e-mail: Herbert.Matschinger@medizin.uni-leipzig.de]), **Gender Specific Effects of an Optimised Care Model for Patients with Anxiety Disorder in Primary Care,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ In a stratified randomised control trial, GP's of the intervention group where subjected to a vocational training in order to improve diagnostic abilities & to early impart to the patients a more psychologically oriented concept of their illness. Furthermore, these GP's where subjected to a special training on drug and behavioural therapy of anxiety disorders in order to reduce symptoms of anxiety and/or depression. Criteria of anxiety is measured by means of the German form of the BSQ (Body Sensation Questionnaire) & the ACQ (Agoraphobic Cognitions Questionnaire. Usually it is assumed that both the dependent effect criteria, as well as other characteristics which might influence the effect of an intervention, do not differ before the intervention starts, and furthermore, confounding effects on change do not differ between control- & intervention group. This might be very unrealistic an assumption. This is particularly true if the patient as a primary subject of observation, is not directly subjected to the intervention. A structural model is presented that takes into account the differences between control- & intervention group in starting values, a random

factor for the linear development, and the indirect effect on change via these starting values (residualized gain scores). The model takes into account subgroup specific treatment effects on change. It will be shown that differences in residualized gain scores of BSQ & ACQ between control- & treatment group are not the same for men & women, controlling for differences at t0. Therefore we must assume that the training of GP's to improve diagnostic abilities & therapy results in gender specific reactions of their patients.

2008S00747
Mattelé, Xavier (Facultés Universitaires Saint-Louis [tel: +3222117849; e-mail: mattele@fusl.ac.be]), **Enjeux et ancrages dune épistémologie plurielle et transversale en sociologie Clinique** (Issues and Anchors of a Plural and Transversal Epistemology in Clinical Sociology), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)
¶ This paper develops the theoretical issues & concrete anchors of plural epistemology that can characterize clinical sociology. Between the "lived" of the researcher (the "I"), the word of the actor (the "he") & their specific interaction (the "you" & the "we"), different registers of validity of the "data" in fact play. Further, the methodological devices associated with these different points of view are questioned & clarified through, here, the experience of multiple facets of a doctoral study in the sociology of health.

2008S00748
Mattelé, Xavier (Facultés Universitaires Saint-Louis, 1000 Brussels (Belgium) [tel: +3222117849; e-mail: mattele@fusl.ac.be]), **La Relation de Soin Avec les Personnes précarisées** (The Care Relation with Unstable Persons), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)
¶ In clinical sociology, the care relation with unstable persons poses in an acute manner several central questions, notably, the connection between "expert" knowledge (the care side & the research side) & "secular" knowledge (cared-for side) & the ambivalence of the proximity with the social actor (between "habilitation" & "moralization"). For the clinical of the social bond, this type of relation questions (among other) the actual criteria for being recognized socially & politically, as well as the particular status of medicine in the matter.

2008S00749
Matthews, Julie (Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, The University of the Sunshine Coast, Maroochydore DCQld 4558, Australia [e-mail: jmatthew@usc.edu.au]), **Postcolonialism and the Education of Refugee Students,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The situation of refugee students sheds new light on the role of education and highlights the importance of postcolonialism to the advancement of education theory. Refugee regimes of mobility indicate that national boundaries are rebuilt through histories and ideologies of exclusion. Postcolonial theory highlights the impact of racialising and nationalist discourses in Western cultures, and their capacity to distinguish certain outsiders, dangerous and suspect. Based on a study of refugee education in Queensland, Australia this paper argues that acculturation is an important means of incorporating refugee young people into the social and economic opportunity structures of schooling and society. Acculturation facilitates inclusion and settlement by socialising, accommodating, involving and caring, and in doing so it mitigates the impact of wider historical, political and cultural conditions. A postcolonial approach to education clarifies the dynamic relationship between schooling and acculturation under postcolonial conditions in Western nations and moves beyond understandings located at the level of English language literacy and personal educational success. To make educational progress students, need to be literate, but to become literate schools needs to acculturate. Acculturation in this context means gearing school policy, organisational procedure, pedagogy and curricula to facilitate the belonging and connectedness necessary for young people to become literate. Postcolonial approaches thus recognize that that education can champion the rights of all young people to non-discriminatory schooling. Moreover, postcolonial education theory is recognizes that education has the means to stimulate knowledge and understanding of the conditions and circumstances of those most vulnerable to marginalization and exclusion by actively challenging disadvantage, discrimination, oppression, underdevelopment, conflict and violence (UNESCO, 2003).

2008S00750
Matthews, Julie (Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, The University of the Sunshine Coast, Maroochydore DC Qld 4558, Australia

[e-mail: jmatthew@usc.edu.au]), **Researching and Representing Refugees,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This presentation argues that the reluctance of researchers to use visual methods not only relates to the ambiguities of the image itself, but to the historical development of qualitative research in general and the ascendancy of quantitative methods in particular. We argue that the veneer of scientific objectivity associated with quantitative approaches is an effect of a fortuitous historical association with the natural sciences and that this relationship can unfortunately end up obscuring or concealing intrinsic and generative elements of subjectivity, variability and iteration important to meaning making. All data, be they numerical, textual or visual are polysemous and require the development of a rigorous research craft that recognises the role and significance of imagination, professionalism, research scholarship and the importance of ongoing circulations, adoptions and adaptations of old and new design tools (Alasuutari, 2004). Based on the Narrating Our World (NOW) project, which worked with refugee young people to generate images of their world using sand tray and photographs, we show how issues of interpretation commonly associated with visual research became less significant than the generation of the images and the participatory process of meaning making itself. The project alerted us to the importance of innovative, creative and crafted approaches to knowledge generation and thus challenges the quest for universal research instruments whose merits are assumed to be beyond the historical, cultural and contemporary contexts within which they are applied.

2008S00751

Mattu, Salvatore (Dept. of Sociological Theory, Philosophy of Law and Social Science Methodology, Facultad de Ciencias Económicas y Empresariales, Universidad de Barcelona, Teniente Coronel Valenzuela 1-11, Torre 2, 4:. Piso, 08034 Barcelona, Spain [tel: +34 93 4021801; fax: +34 93 4021894; e-mail: smattu@ub.edu]), **La religión popular en Gramsci: Análisis sociológico de Algunas Categorías Gramscianas** (The Popular Religion in Gramsci: Analysis of Some Sociological Categories Gramscian), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ Starting from Gramsci's constant interest on religious sphere & the originality of his considerations around contemporary society, I revisit here some of the most significant categories used by Gramsci in his analysis of religious phenomenon, & suggest these ones as a useful sociological research's tools. Since Gramsci's concept of popular culture, I try to reassess the key terms of his thought about religion, speculating from a historical & political viewpoint, on the role of Church as "collective intellectual" and popular religion as "common sense" This cultural construct melt in multiple relationships, elements of religion, philosophy, history, politics & forms of "popular religion", acting like a spontaneous philosophy that identifies & reproduce, without a logical cohesion, the weltanschauung of the masses. All these elements bring to the sedimentation of a common past experiences and built a stratified body of beliefs that contribute to internalize & joint together social & natural world. Gramsci find in "common sense" a 'healthy core' with a dialectic and innovative spirit, constantly clashing with the official culture. I want focus on this observation, to connect cultural & political hegemony & propose a new vision of "popular religion" as linked to the power.

2008S00752

Mattu, Salvatore (Dept. of Sociological Theory, Philosophy of Law and Social Science Methodology, Facultad de Ciencias Económicas y Empresariales, Universidad de Barcelona, Teniente Coronel Valenzuela 1-11, Torre 2, 4:. Piso, 08034 Barcelona, Spain. [tel: +34 93 4021801; fax: +34 93 4021894; e-mail: smattu@ub.edu]), **Religion Civil en Europa: Las Religiones Públicas en la Estructura del Orden Social** (Civil Religion in Europe: The Public Religions in the structure of Social Order), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ This paper focuses on the ethical & symbolic dimension that every society tends to confirm with their civil rituals. These shared values operate as an essential source of legitimacy & consensus for civil society's institutions, being at the same time, cause of conflict between social forces. The renovate interest on cyclical expansion of individual religious sphere & its consequences on macro level; push me to explore the broad spectrum of phenomena linked to "sacralization" of civil life. Every political body needs a shared consciousness, generally made from the evocation of emblematic historical events acting like a common heritage of a nation. These beliefs are renovated during civil rituals that, acting at psychological level, contributes to the consolidation of citizenship & allow the formation of collective identity. After a brief reconstruction of civil beliefs' concep-

tual dimension, rounding between public & civil religion, I focus my considerations on European case. In Europe, the sacralization of politeia has several religious & historical legacies that oblige to reformulate theories & analytic approach to the civil religion's experience. I like to propose civil religion as an instrument of integration, in the framework of new theories of "desecularization" & considering the new public role of secular religions in contemporary European societies.

2008S00753

Matulionis, Arvydas Virgilijus (Institute for Social Research, Vilnius, Lithuania, LT-08105 [tel: +370 5 2758667; fax: +370 5 2754896; e-mail: matulionis@ktl.mii.lt]), **Evolution of National Identity in Lithuania,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This report has been revealed by European Value Survey & other representative surveys done in Lithuania. Self-identification with the country, a region, a settlement, Europe or the world to a great extent depends on the situation in the country. Post-communist countries now are in a special development stage. Thus it is natural that during transformation into the democratic society when the statehood of the country had to be stated & external dangers had to be overcome, self-identification with the country is very important & is reflected in the answers.

2008S00754

Maza, Octavio (Universidad autonoma de Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes, ags. México [tel: (52)4499107400 ext 303; e-mail: octaviomaza@hotmailcom]), **El trabajo precario en México a revisión** (A Review of Unstable Work in Mexico), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ This paper offers a review of the state of discussions regarding the new working conditions. It first presents a categorization of the new working conditions; subsequently, it presents data from different empirical studies that clearly show the trend toward the growth of micro-businesses as an indicator of the new labor reality, as well as the existence of generational changes that sustain the new labor forms with major degrees of insecurity & uncertainty. Also noted is the necessity of abandoning salaried work as the ideal type for analysis of the work world; it is necessary to recognize the multiple forms of work that now exist, some new & others old. Of all this one ought to discuss the subjects that are constructed.

2008S00755

Mazali, Tatiana (Politecnico di Torino [e-mail: tatiana.mazali@polito.it]), **Performativity and Unpredictable Uses in Techno-Bodies,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper originates in the need of bringing out keys to understand the "practices" that are imposed on our bodies in the contemporary technological context. The author intends to focus on the following topics: 1) What do we mean by "unpredictable uses"? 2) The sense of the term "performativity," a word that the author uses as a key to explain the relationship between body and technologies. 1. Unpredictable uses. In agreement with Alexandre Mallard (2005), the author thinks that, if we want to find a positive meaning in the practices of the techno-bodies, we have to use the paradox of the "unpredictable uses." We are not expected to observe & capture the activities of users, but to somehow anticipate the trajectories of uses & their associated drifts. This approach can prove useful in the analysis of the dynamic processes involved in ICT. 2. Performativity. The term "performativity" comes from the linguistic field of John Langshaw Austin (1962). Characteristics of the term "performativity," which the author will use to explain the techno-bodies of users, are: act (an act implies making to exist, so creativity in action; the act creates a step between content & form, it is therefore subversive); satisfaction versus truth; strength versus meaning. Nowadays we talk about performative technologies & performative bodies to stress the process & relationship involved. The techno-bodies imply a relationship between different parts: inside/outside, product/consumption, producer/user, & there is also a third parameter that sets the techno-bodies in action: the context of use, the environment in which they operate. The author will use the theoretical frames of two authors: Lévi-Strauss (1962), author of the fertile notion of the "Science of the Concrete" & the related "bricolage/bricoleur;" & Lev Manovich (2001), an artist & intellectual famed for its "Database Logic."

2008S00756

McCubbin, Michael, Dallaire, Bernadette, Bergeron-Leclerc, Christiane, Wallot, Hubert, Lagrange, Véronique, Cormier, Cécile, Morneau, Gervais & Nelson, Geoffrey (Faculté des sciences infirmières, Université Laval, Québec, Canada, G1K 7P4

[tel: 418-687-8787; fax: 418-687-9694; e-mail: michael.mccubbin@fsi.ulaval.ca]), **The Role of the Empowerment/Social Inclusion Dynamic in Recovery Trajectories of Persons Suffering Psychoses,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Introduction. The concept of recovery is at the centre of an emerging paradigm, centered around the experiential socially embedded individual as opposed to the traditional disease-treatment model, for the understanding of mental illness & intervention upon its psychological & social impacts. It envisages a person's "recovery" as a matter of transcending functional & social handicaps as life meaning evolves, but has been subject to little systematic research until recently. The research presented here aims to better understand the nature of the recovery dynamic within a systems theory approach, with emphasis on two sub-dynamics involving individual-societal interactions: empowerment & social inclusion. Methods. This study focused on clients of a community-based psychiatric rehabilitation centre who have a history of hospitalisation for symptoms related to schizophrenia and severe difficulty in achieving social integration. We report quantitative (questionnaire; n=32) & qualitative (interviews; n=15) findings. The questionnaire incorporates factors and indicators bearing upon empowerment, hope, & social inclusion; a subgroup were also interviewed (semi-directed) on these themes. Results. Recovery goes well beyond symptom reduction/suppression and traditional indicators such as hospitalisation & basic functioning. It is experiential & is entirely subjective to each person: the individual gradually achieving self-determined social roles & acceptance. Empowerment is central & reflects not only an individuals' capacity to act in a given social environment, but also that environment's enabling characteristics. Discussion/Conclusion. Persons with severe & long-lasting mental illnesses do not only suffer a "disease" but also serious social handicaps related both to the illness & its treatments. These have to be addressed in ways consistent with the aspirations of everyone in order to reduce oppression & facilitate that person's power to act. The experience of exercising that power brings the motivating hope & confidence both to the individual & her/his entourage that leads to social inclusion appropriate for that person.

2008S00757

McDaniel, Susan A. (Instit Public & International Affairs, U Utah, 260 S. Central Campus, Rm 214, Salt Lake City, US 84112 [tel: 801-581-5259l; fax: 801-587-7861; e-mail: susan.mcdaniel@ipia.utah.edu]), **'You've Got to Start Young': Contexts and Flows of Ageing in Canada and the U.S.,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The degree to which population ageing is a challenge or not in advanced societies may come not so much from demographic change, but from how, in different societies, states, markets & families interact to produce, reproduce & distribute societal benefits. Here, we focus on those aged 45-64 in Canada & the United States, comparing shifting macroeconomic situations, markets & benefits, inequalities, state provisioning, changing family forms and generational responsibilities, living arrangements, and inclusion/social participation. The objective is to explore future challenges for this age group as they age & to broaden the discourse around the policy implications of demographic ageing.

2008S00758

McDaniel-Lowe, Sharon (A Second Chance, Inc., 8350 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15221 [tel: 4123420600; fax: 4123420606; e-mail: sharonm@asecondchance-kinship.com]), **Parenting Grandparents in the United States,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This presentation will supplement the research findings of Dr. Sally Newman. Specifically, the presentation will focus on a Pennsylvania-US based model of Kinship Care Services that support parenting grandparents in two county regions. The presentation will include demographic information pertaining to the grandparents and the youths in their care, best practice standards for effective intervention, & the associated challenges faced by parenting grandparents as they negotiate the changing conditions of their family dynamics. The best practice model in Kinship Care Services reflects the published findings of American scholars who report positive outcomes in Kinship Care for children, families & the communities where they live. The presentation will conclude with recommendations for countries engage in this area of work.

2008S00759

McDonnell, Orla & O'Donovan, Orla (University of Limerick, Limerick [tel: 00353 21 4903068; e-mail: o.odonovan@ucc.ie]), **Private Health Insurance: Governmental Rationality and the**

Public/Private Mix in the Irish Healthcare System, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The defining characteristic of the Irish healthcare system is a mix of public & private provision. While the state provides universal hospital care, health policy actively supports private healthcare. State support for a parallel private healthcare system has historically been institutionalised through state-owned private health insurance, whose monopoly has been challenged under EU laws on market competition, & through institutional arrangements that grant publicly salaried doctors the right to engage in private practice. The provision of private care in public hospitals has historically been generously subsidised & there are strong tax incentives for the public to take out private health insurance. While parallel private healthcare provision is not unusual in other countries that provide universal public health systems, the extent to which the Irish state subsidises private healthcare & the high percentage of the population who are privately insured for hospital care, which has been steadily rising since the mid-1980s makes the Irish context an interesting case study on the governance of health. The internal market created by the public-private mix has led to a two-tier health system, which has been subject to growing public debate over a crisis of confidence in public healthcare. The rising demand for private health insurance is associated with public perceptions of a failing public health system. Private health insurance not only offers more consumer power with respect to choice of services & consultant as opposed to consultant-led care and, hence, the expectation of higher quality care, but most importantly, there is a widespread public perception that a patient's insurance status determines timely access to necessary treatment. Therefore, reliance on the public health system is increasingly perceived as 'risky'. There has been growing recognition by health policy reviews of both the systemic nature of health inequities associated with particular institutional features of a two-tier system, as well as a concern that lack of trust in the public health system is fuelled by the growing rate of personal health insurance. As elsewhere, the policy rhetoric of consumer empowerment in both the contexts of equity & health promotion underscores the neo-liberal rationality of public health policy reform. The most radical of the neo-liberal policies, involving significant state investment in health is the co-location of private hospitals alongside public hospitals, which is presented as a political solution to the current crisis in acute hospital and diagnostic services. Private health insurance dovetails nicely with the principle of 'responsibilisation' (Osborne, 1997) to the extent that the model citizen is not only called upon to invest in personal health as a life project of avoiding risky behaviours but of insuring against the risk of encountering inadequacies within the public health system. Private health insurance is seen less as a privilege & more as obligation of citizens to invest in their own health. This paper will trace the discursive shifts in policy thinking & public debates in terms of the very 'inventiveness' (Osborne, 1997) of a neo-liberal governmental rationality to recreate a consensus on the obligation of citizens to take out private health insurance not only in relation to an incessant individualism, but of the responsible citizen who makes provisions against recourse to the limited resources of public health.

2008S00760

McGinnis, Theresa A. (Literacy Studies Department, Hofstra University, Hempstead, New York, 11549 [tel: 516-463-5769; e-mail: theresa.a.mcginnis@hofstra.edu]), **Seeing Possible Futures: Khmer Youth and the Discourse of the American Dream,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The discourse of the American Dream reflects a larger ideology of United States' societal values & beliefs in "the common sensical" notion that through hard work & resilience anything is possible. The American Dream discourse has become what Fairclough (1989) calls a dominant discourse enabling the ideology embedded in it to be considered "common-sense practice." Grounded in normative whiteness, this dominant discourse permits those who see themselves as superior–dominant, white, middle class to make judgments about students who are seen as "at-risk"– usually students from non-dominant groups. One of the effects of this ideology is its support of pervasive images of poor, urban and immigrant students as impoverished economically, socially and culturally. This paper adds an important dimension to the critique of the myth of the American Dream. by examining ethnographically the ways its dominant discourse is circulated to Khmer American middle school children of migratory agricultural workers. I detail how the ideological uses of small 'd' discourses (i.e. conversations, speeches, songs, poems etc.} sustain or support the dominant beliefs of the American Dream (Fairclough, 1989; Gee, 1990; Lemke, 1995). I provide a nuanced analysis of the complexities involved in the students' responses to the Discourse. I look at the students' world-

views, which are created by their situations as children of refugees & as urban youth, by their cultural/religious values & beliefs, & by their families' socioeconomic status. More critically, I discuss how the beliefs embedded in the American Dream discourse hide from public view disturbing realities about the educational & social experiences of the Khmer youth & serves to sustain these experiences.

2008S00761

McLaughlin, Kenneth (Department of Social Work, Manchester Metropolitan University, Manchester, England [e-mail: K.McLaughlin@mmu.ac.uk]), **Risk and the Social Worker: From 'Assessor of Risk,' to 'at Risk' and 'a Risk',** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The assessment of risk is a fundamental aspect of the social work role. Whether in relation to vulnerable adults or children accurate risk assessment tools have been the long sought but elusive goal of the profession. However, notions of risk are historically and culturally specific. Risk is not an objective reality but a way of thinking & relating to others. Nevertheless, the concept of risk has come to dominate the political & social landscape of the late twentieth & early twenty-first centuries. It is at the forefront of almost any discussion, whether in relation to wider societal issues such as those posed by terrorism or environmental change, domestic policy in relation to psychiatric patients or domestic violence, or more personal issues such as the food we eat (BSE, salmonella), hectic lifestyle (stress, high blood pressure), sex (AIDS & other STDs), sedentary lifestyle (heart disease, obesity) and private relationships (violence, abuse). This paper locates these developments in relation to the concepts of the 'risk society' in which managing risk is said to be the goal of modern societies, the 'culture of fear' in which there is a heightened sense of external threat to our well being & 'diminished subjectivity' whereby there is a general sense of pessimism in the human potential for both individual & societal growth. Using these concepts as a theoretical guide it is possible to both identify changes in the portrayal of risk within social work discourse & also to provide explanations as to why such changes have occurred. It is argued that the current representations of the social worker in relation to risk have changed from one which almost exclusively saw them as assessors of risk, to one in which they are also viewed as being at risk (from clients & colleagues, who are portrayed as being toxic agents hazardous to their physical and mental health), & more recently as posing a risk to the public (as personified by the increase in the regulation of the social care workforce by the General Social Care Council and expansion of criminal records & health checks for social care workers). The paper concludes by pointing out the implications for social workers & their clientele in a climate in which notions of risk, fear & vulnerability have become the prism through which we increasingly view societal problems & interpersonal relations.

2008S00762

McLoughlin, Sarah (University of Oxford, 32 Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1 2ER [tel: +44 1865 270325; fax: +44 1865 270324; e-mail: sarah.mcloughlin@socres.ox.ac.uk]), **Exploring the Impact of Retirement on Well-Being in the European Union,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The European Commission has identified the twin phenomena of population ageing & social exclusion among the elderly population as issues for concerted action by Member States. This paper explores the extent to which retirement impacts upon well-being, using harmonised data from the European Community Household Panel. A panel dataset consisting of 8 waves running from 1994 to 2001. Well-being is conceptualised as being multidimensional and encompasses three domains: economic & material well-being, social interaction & cohesion, & mental & physical health. Respondents provided information on a number of contextual influences on their wellbeing, before & after retirement. Using one wave of the dataset, this paper will take a sub-sample of the population aged 46 to 75 years, focusing on pre-retirement (work) and post- retirement. A number of factors may influence well-being and so factor analysis is used to explore whether any underlying dimensions can be found to answer how retirement impacts upon well-being. A cross-country comparison of well-being in pre and post-retirement will be presented using cross-sectional multivariate statistical methods. Countries which differ with respect to labour market & pension legislation & overall welfare provision, will be analysed to test whether there are any similar patterns of association across countries or if there are divergences.

2008S00763

Mehers, John P., Clough, Helen & Christley, Rob M. (University of Liverpool, Neston, Cheshire, UK, CH64 7TE [tel: 0151 794 6027; fax: 0151 794 6028; e-mail: jmehers@liv.ac.uk]), **Introductory Quantitative Analysis of the Spread of Risk Perception,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Our project goal is to analyse quantitatively how social risk amplification, Kasperson et al (1988), manifests itself in society. The aim of this talk is to establish the principles for this analysis. This research was motivated by a face value correspondence between the social amplification of risk framework and epidemiology. In this study the infectious condition would be the perception of a food-borne health risk. There could be a second reaction, risk attenuation. Owing to personal idiosyncrasies some people might feel that the situation was not as dangerous as presented & this view could be communicated. In epidemiology this would correspond to transmission of immunity. This causes a breakdown in the epidemic analogy, where there is no interpersonal transmission of immunity. This project will investigate the extent to which the epidemic analogy is tenable. In the event of the analogy breaking down other approaches including predator-prey dynamics & innovation diffusion will be considered.

2008S00764

Mendes, Madalena (U Lusófona de Humanidades e Tecnologias, Observatório de Políticas de Educação e de Contextos Educativos, Lisboa, Portugal [tel: 351 21 253 84 22; e-mail: madalena. mendes@netcabo.pt]), **Educational Policies and New Ways of Regulation-Governance,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ In the sceneries of globalization & of revitalization of neoliberal faith, educational policies start to fulfil a more & more instrumental role in the modernization of the economies & in the answer to the imperatives of competitiveness & of the processes of innovation. In this context, we have to point out the principal changes assumed by the State model in the interface with the emergence of mighty mechanisms of transnational regulation played the lead role by globalisation agencies like OECD & EU. In this communication, the author, from the critical perspectives & the worldwide modern system perspectives, analyses the processes of regulation or multi-regulation in a compared perspective in two countries of the worldwide system - Portugal & Finland. The typical specificity of a country of semiperipheric condition, with an educational centralized & intra-mural system, legitimizes, in Portugal, the appearance of hybrid phenomena of simultaneous crisis and consolidation of the school of masses & of processes of expansion & retraction of the opportune function of the State. On the other side, the educational Finnish system, in formal terms similar, presents to a Portuguese, however, when were turned out to be differentiated enough in the international inquiries being commonly pointed like a case of success on the subject of education. From the empirical analysis of the statistical international projects in which Portugal & Finland have been coming to participate (Education at a Glance, PISA), the author questions the paper of the indicators of international comparison in the transnationalization of the educational field & in the hybridism of the national policies. Author Keywords: Educational policies, State, governance, (multi)regulation, transnationalization, hybridism

2008S00765

Menezes, Paulo (University of São Paulo, Av. Prof. Luciano Gualberto 315, São Paulo, SP, Brazil, 05508-900 [tel: 55-11-55752767; fax: 55-11-55752767; e-mail: paulomen@usp.br]), **Film Image Making and the Construction Of 'Reality',** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper deals with the construction of reality made by films which acquire significant epistemological interest when we are dealing with documental cinema, where the confusion & the merge between the reality of images & the exterior 'reality' that the camera faces are more fragrant & undeniable. So, it discusses the appearance of the documental cinema by means of analyzing its original variations–the documentary, the social documentary, and the ethnographic movie in their relationships with the knowledge possibilities they offer, or the access to knowledge of the social reality they allude. This analysis criticizes the positivist foundations that organizes the first documental films & the positivist watch that audience gives to them, & to documental films in general until nowadays, fundamental for the misperception of a film as the 'real' itself, inquiring their epistemological potentialities about what kind of information those images suggest. So, if we can think that these films bring information about what is shown by its images & sounds, we can also think that they bring a lot of more information about the values & valuations that institute the filmic narrative made by the film maker or director.

2008S00766

Merens, Ans (The Netherlands Institute for Social Research

(SCP), P.O. Box 16164, 2500 BD The Hague, The Netherlands [tel: 0031703407826; fax: 0031703407044; e-mail: a.merens@scp.nl]), **The Participation of Women from Ethnic Minorities in the Netherlands,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In the Netherlands, women from ethnic minorities (Turks, Moroccans, Surinamese & Antilleans) take up a less favourable position than men. Also large differences between women from these groups can be observed. After a description of the participation of women from ethnic minorities in the labour market & volunteering work, I will try to explain the position of women from ethnic minorities in the Netherlands. I presume that these differences can be explained by several factors together. In my analysis I shall consider the role of the human capital theory (in a broad sense), theories about integration of ethnic minorities & of having a family. Further by using literature I will discuss the role of arrangements for childcare & parental leave & of discrimination in determining the labour market position of women. The data I will use come mainly from the surveys LAS & SIM. These surveys provide representative data about the position of ethnic minorities in the Netherlands. Educational level & cultural capital (in particular attitudes about the role of women & men) appear to determine the participation of women.

2008S00767
Merico, Maurizio (Dipt Sociologia Scienza della Politica, Università di Salerno, Fisciano (Sa), Italy, 84084 [tel: +39 089 962245; fax: +39 089 962086; e-mail: merico@unisa.it]), **Youth and Social Change in Karl Mannheim's Sociology,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The aim of the paper is to show that Mannheim's works on generation can be also identified as a tentative framework for the analysis of youth role in social change processes. In the first part, starting from the perspective of the "sociology of knowledge" and analysing the essay "Problem of generation" (1928), the paper will identify the way by which Mannheim connected the investigation of the concept of generation with social change, using a theoretical approach for which individuals, social groups & the socio-historical context must be considered as producing effects on each other. In the second part, the paper will analyse Mannheim's "Diagnosis of our time" and, more generally, the works he edited during the 30s & the 40s (the "English period"), trying to show that all along his life, though looking at different aspects of social reality, the Hungarian born sociologist worked on the border of a continuous tension for the understanding of social change, always paying specific attention to young people. In particular it will be stressed the category of "social education." The final part of the paper will try, on one hand, to put in evidence that the "red line" can be identified in Mannheim's sociology and biography if using the topic of "social change" as a metaphor and, on the other hand, to verify similarities & differences in the study of the relationship between "youth & social change" in Mannheim's approach, Functionalist Sociology, Radical perspective & the urban anthropology.

2008S00768
Metiu, Anca & Obodaru, Otilia (ESSEC, Cergy-Pontoise, France, 95021 [tel: 33(0)1.34.43.36.76; e-mail: metiu@essec.fr]), **The Limits of Meritocracy: Women in the Free/Open Source Software Community,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ We examine the formation of women's professional identity in a particular type of male-dominated domain, the free & open source software development communities, & more broadly in information technology. Through an ethnographic analysis of interviews and online forums discussions, we find that women experience two types of discrepancies or gaps that constitute obstacles in the process of identity formation: an image gap & an identity gap. We show the strategies employed by women as they attempt to bridge these gaps; we also find that some of these strategies, while tackling one gap, may also deepen the other.

2008S00769
Mettler, Anthony & Fuchs, Julien (UFR Sport et Education Physique Brest UBO, 20, avenue Le Gorgeu, Brest, 29200 [e-mail: anthony.mettler@hotmail.fr]), **LAïkiryu, un "réenchantement du monde" face à une "rationalisation des arts"** (*LAïkiryu,* a Re-enchantment of the World in the Face of a "Rationalization of the Arts"), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)

¶ In the sense understood by Michel Maffesoli, in our contemporary societies, it is science & no longer religion or philosophy that seems to determine our vision of the world. Max Weber showed that since the beginning of the 19th century, we have witnessed a de-magnification of our vision of the world due to the emergence of the capitalist spirit. Factors of rationalization, such as the rationalism of scientific research, the joint progress of mathematics, of university instruction, of law, & the spirit of enterprise, have led toward a disenchantment of the world that is characterized by a loss of belief. The emancipation of the magic explanation of the world, or the disenchantment of the world, leads to the idea that the individual rationalizes his practice; that is, he tends to render social relations impersonal, instrumental, & utilitarian.

2008S00770
Meylakhs, Peter (Centre for Independent Social Research, 191040, St. Petersburg, Russia [tel: +7(812)71837-96; fax: +7(812)71837-96; e-mail: peter.meylakhs@gmail.com]), **The Media Strategies of Amplification of Risks Related to Drug Use as a Boundary Maintenance Mechanism (The Russian Case),** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper discusses 'media drug wave' or 'moral panic around drugs' that occurred in Russia in the end of the 1990s. Some discursive strategies of amplification of risks related to drug use that were employed by the Russian media are discussed. It is argued that the social function of moral panics & other outbursts of public moral indignation consists in defense of community's moral boundaries by means of amplification of risks related with their transgression. Moral entrepreneurs contend that any transgression of the traditional moral boundaries dividing 'pure' & 'polluted' is pregnant with innumerable dangers & calamities. The binary logic of pure & polluted that operates in the media discourse on drugs can account for a lack of distinction between 'soft' & 'hard' drugs, unwillingness of the media to discriminate occasional drug users & drug addicts, claims that drug addiction is 'incurable', negative portrayal of harm reduction programs at the peak of the drug wave. This logic can also account for completely different public attitudes & the state approaches towards drugs and alcohol. The situation around drug use was only one instance of the 'battles for moral boundaries' that were waged in the end of the 1990s in Russia. In the same time, there were heated debates in society & in the media around such topics as sexual education, homosexuality, & pornography. These 'battles for morality' around drug use, homosexuality, pornography, & sexual education were waged with such intensity in 1997-2000, in the time of deep political, economical & institutional crisis. From the beginning of this century, we certainly see stabilization of political regime in Russia (whatever form it takes), stabilization of the economy and other developments. Despite clearly authoritarian overtones of political stabilization, no repressive 'legislation of morality' was introduced. On the contrary, repressive drug laws were partly liberalized in 2004, and, overall, discussion of 'moral decline of Russian society' turned out to be at the margin of public & media discourses. It seems that a Durkheimian thesis that public preoccupation with the moral is reflection of its concern with the social holds true in the Russian case.

2008S00771
Michel, Dirk (School of Education–Dept Educational Sociology/U Aarhus, Copenhagen, Denmark, DK 2400 [tel: ++45-8888 9880; e-mail: dimi@dpu.dk]), **Biographical Alienation–Open and Closed Processes of Biographical Political Socialization,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper deals with political socialization due to open & closed processes of biographical politicizations, i.e. biographical alienation. On the background of narrative-biographical and theme-oriented interviews with survivors of the Holocaust the relationship between processes of unconsciousness will be analyzed. Henri Lefebvre refers in the chapter "the lived & the living" in his third Volume of the "Critique of Everyday Live" to the complexity of processes of consciousness. According to Lefebvre there is a dialectic between the "lived" & the "living," thus the "lived" cannot be characterized as past actions but as past experiences that constitute dialectically the present: the "living." Due to Lefebvre there is an inescapable conflict between past experiences & the present life, i.e. the past could be seen as a constituting part of the conditions of individual (and societal) present consciousness. Following this line of thought one could state that to analyze former biographical (extraordinary) experiences, i.e. "the lived," is crucial to understand in a better way constitutional conditions of processes of political socialization. Thus former extraordinary biographical experiences might have an essential impact on political socialization and therefore on political attitudes. Due to the nexus between processes of alienation, biography & political socialization interviews are analyzed with respect to open & closed processes of consciousness.

2008S00772

Michel, Dirk (School of Education, Dept Educational Sociology/ University of Aarhus, Copenhagen, Denmark, DK 2400 [tel: ++45 - 8888 9880; e-mail: dimi@dpu.dk]), **Biographical Identity Contradictions–Nation-State History and Biographical Identities,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ On the background of the foundation of the State of Israel, experiences of Holocaust-survivors are analyzed due to the Israeli Holocaust memory & the Israeli discourse of nation-building, i.e. the inseparable nexus between aspects of the Israeli collective memory concerning the Holocaust & the social value therein for the nation building process of the State of Israel. The research focus is thus the musealization & institutionalization of the Holocaust in relation to experiences of Holocaust-survivors in demarcation to Jewish resistance fighters in WWII. The Israeli discourse of Jewish resistance fighters & Jewish victims will be confronted with remembered (life) stories of Holocaust survivors. On the background of Israeli nation-state history narrative–biographical & theme–oriented interviews with survivors of the German concentration camps will be analyzed. The paper deals with the contradiction between the suffering of the Holocaust-survivors & its importance for the Israeli nation-building process & the declaration of the State of Israel, and, at the same time, the rejection of the same Holocaust-survivors with respect to the heroic national remembrance of the Jewish resistance in WWII. Therefore the discourse of national Holocaust remembrance & its ritual performances in Israel are analyzed due to the contradictions within the processes of biographical identity formations.

2008S00773

Mick, Carola (University of Luxembourg; Research Unit LCMI, Campus Walferdange, Route de Diekirch, L-7201 Walferdange [tel: +352 - 46 66 4 - 95 45; fax: +352 - 46 66 44 - 6513; e-mail: carola.mick@uni.lu]), **Discourse Structures and Social Inequalities in Education: Promotion of Critical Discourse Competence,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ School as a social institution cannot be separated from its context; it is part of & influencing social reality. In Luxembourg, the education system has to deal with the multilingual and multicultural contexts due to migration processes, & it contributes at the same time to the structuring of this reality: Inherent selection mechanisms of the so-called "school of integration" construct social inequality between pupils from families with & without migration background. Enriching Applied Linguistics with the reflections of the French Discourse Theory and Critical Discourse Analysis, this project aims at reconstructing ideological macrostructures & the individual discourse strategies of pupils & teachers in dealing with them. Language plays an important role in this process, because multilinguism is one of the most striking characteristics of Luxembourg's society, performative membership categorization processes often work through language ideologies & multilinguism is an important resource for the promotion of critical discursive competence. The final aim of the project is to develop didactic concepts that promote pupils' critical discursive competence, allow them to reflect critically their social reality & to be aware of the performative potential and the influence capability of their own discourses.

2008S00774

Mick, Carola (University of Luxembourg; Research Unit LCMI, Campus Walferdange, Route de Diekirch, L-7201 Luxembourg [tel: +352 - 46 66 44 - 95 45; fax: +352 - 46 66 44 - 65 13; e-mail: carola.mick@uni.lu]), **Peruvian Domestic Servants as Promoters of Social Justice in Peru?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The internal migration flow in direction of the Peruvian capital is linked to an ideology, which establishes a hierarchy between two separated groups inside the Peruvian society. As these groups encounter with each other in domestic service in Lima, the asymmetries imposed by the dominant discourse get highly performative in this sector. Despite the oppression a lot of domestic servants suffer from, I want to focus the discursive freedom of action they are endued with, & evaluate its possible effects on the promotion of social justice in Peru. In qualitative interviews, domestic servants in Lima used six different discourse-strategies to participate in the construction of social reality & their own identity. Whereas a majority of the strategies follows the logic of the dominant discourse, some of them succeed in challenging it, tending to deconstruct the idea of naturalized social injustice between different groups inside the Peruvian society. These 'emancipated' discourses seem to have 'real' effects on the direct interaction of these perceived groups as well as on the development of their relationship in the long term, empowering the socially disadvantaged.

The discourse-analytical 'bottom-up' perspective reveals the performative potential of the discourses of the migrants/servants/'powerless' themselves & opens new ways to strengthen it, targeting integration & social justice not only on the national but also on the international level.

2008S00775

Mikulioniene, Sarmite (Department of Social Policy, Mykolas Romeris University, Vilnius, Lithuania, LT-08303 [tel: +370 5 2714 714; fax: +317 5 2714 711; e-mail: sarmite@mruni.eu]), **Vulnerability of Employed Carers of Older People and Child Carers in Lithuania Compared,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Relevance. Due to the changes in the pattern & demands of work, the changes in available kinship system, & changes in population age structure, reconciliation of work & family life have become one of the major topics. This research attempts to evaluate, if caring responsibilities are related to bigger personal vulnerability, and which situation–child care or care of one of elderly parents–is more risky for the carer. Purpose of the research. To compare welfare & perspectives in the nearest future in the field of personal, family & work life of people taking care of old parents and preteen children. Working participants of the inquiry are grouped as follows. The first group consists of respondents taking care of old parents, the second–of respondents taking care of preteen children, & control group consists of respondents without care/patronage responsibilities for near relatives. There are examined correlations in each group between defined care obligations & satisfaction with work (possibilities to combine family & work, accessibility of flexible occupation forms, risk of discontinuation of work), relations with members of family (satisfaction with relations with partner/spouse, risk of divorce, satisfaction with relation with parents) & finally personal condition of respondents (health condition; ability to control the situation & degree of social integration). Assumption is made, that harmonizing care obligations of one or another kind with work activity influences people's work satisfaction, satisfaction with family relations & their personal health condition & subjective wellbeing. Methods. Descriptive statistical analysis. Data. National panel survey Generations & Gender Surveys (GGS) in Lithuania (field work 2006-2007).

2008S00776

Miller, Luis M., Aguiar, F., Branas, B. & Espinosa, M. (Max Planck Institute of Economics, Kahlaische Str 10 07745 Jena Germany [tel: +49 - 3641 - 686 631; fax: +49 - 3641 - 686 667; e-mail: miller@econ.mpg.de]), **Selfish Altruists: The Role of Identity,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper aims to analyze the role of personal identity in altruism. To this end, it starts by reviewing critically the growing literature on economics & identity. Considering the ambiguities that the concept of social identity poses, our proposal focuses on the concept of personal identity. A formal model to study how personal identity enters in individuals' utility function when facing a Dictator Game decision is then presented. Finally, this "identity-based" utility function is studied experimentally. The experiment allows us to study the main parameters of the model, suggesting that we should move with caution when attributing identities to individuals.

2008S00777

Mirskaya, Elena Z. (Sociology of Science Department, Institute for the History of Science and Technology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia, 109103 [tel: +7 (495) 625-9143; fax: +7 (495) 976-8612; e-mail: elena-mirskaya@mail.ru]), **The Ethos of Classical Science: Robert K. Merton and Contemporary Problems,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In the 1940s the renowned American sociologist Robert K. Merton formulated the ethos of science–a set of norms whose fulfillment by scientists ensured, in his view, the optimal development of science. The paper will review four of Merton's norms: universalism, communism, disinterestedness, organized skepticism and the debates over their adequacy/ inadequacy for the real life of science at different stages of its social history. Particular attention will be devoted to the evolving perception of these norms in the scientific community & to the analysis of their matter in different conditions of "little science", "big science," and up-to-date science which is in transitive period caused by globalization. Although the Mertonian ethos was not established as a categorical imperative for all practitioners of science, it nonetheless remains in the consciousness of many scientists and serves as a "protector" for supporting the va1ues of basic science & the continuation of fundamental research. The paper includes the original empirical data received in longitudinal (15-years) sociological monitoring of professional activity in Russian research insti-

tutes. This study has fixed that "classical" Mertonian values & norms do take place in the contemporary scientific community, in any case among the elite Russian scientists. The paper is based on the author's investigation supported by Russian Foundation for Humanities (grant 06-03-00013a).

2008S00778
Mizohata, Sachie & Jadoul, Raynald (Université de Paris V, René Descartes, Sorbonne, 12 Rue de L'Ecole de Médecine, 75270 Paris Cedex 06 [tel: 00352 42 59 91 242; e-mail: sachie.mizohata@emacs.lu]), **How to Select the Indicators of Well-Being of the Rural Elderly through the Public Debate Based On an ePlatform,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Although the Capability Approach (CA) has risen to considerable prominence since 1990, a doubt about the feasibility of operationalizing this novel framework persists. Indeed, the selection of the most pertinent capabilities to assess human well-being remains a big challenge. Amartya Sen, the originator of this approach, has been reluctant to make a list defining central capabilities. While he insists that the selection and prioritization of pertinent capabilities should be done within a democratic process through public debate, he has not specified the possible method, place, or tools to realize such public debate. With that concern in mind, we have just started a collaborative platform–an Online Community–named social-issues.org to conduct research (using an eLaboratory), to synchronize efforts, to discuss issues, to learn, & to grow. Thus, in our project, we pursue two major interdependent goals. First, we aim to elaborate and operationalize a framework based on the CA to conduct research on well-being of the rural elderly. Second, via this Online Community, we offer a platform allowing people throughout the world to participate in the production of knowledge, to select relevant capabilities through public debate & thus, to contribute to the operationalization of the CA.

2008S00779
Mizuta, Kazuo (Kyoto Sangyo University, Kyoto, Japan 603-8555 [tel: 81 075 705 1941; fax: 81 075 705 1514; e-mail: kmizuta@cc.kyoto-su.ac.jp]), **Robots in the Year 2025,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Present–The immediate images one will have when he or she hears the word, 'robots,' is an industrial model working along with the assembly line. Assembly line robots putting parts together with such precision for twenty-four hours a day! They are tireless, durable, much more patient than men on the job. As for the robots on the job, we have a lot of various types these days such as cleaning robots, rescue robots or eco-robots that function as colloidal sediment removal resolution. All these robots are working. Are the working robots a global interest? In the globalization of robots, I will explore an emerging, humane, a partner to human-oriented robots in the near future. History–Robotics or rather surprise mechanisms or magic toys can be found as early as the 16th century. Since then automated toys kept the people charmed up to the present. The mechanics kept searching for more sophisticated mechanisms. 'Automata' is one good example that the art of cogwheels & springs highlights the human dream of producing a mechanical brother. In the year of 1662 in Japan, Ohmi Takeda, a sand clock artisan in Tokyo surprised not only Japanese spectators but Dutch envoys by showing mechanical dolls playing a drama. The clock artisans kept developing skills to produce more complicated automatic products that act, look & think like us, humans. In the year 2025 Behind the ideal to make mobile dolls or toys more like us, a part of our family are two trends: one comes from the public sector & the other, from the private sector. The Japanese government recognizes the importance of implementing various measures to meet the major social trends such as the decreasing number of children, rapid increase of aged people and hope for an even better quality life. The private sector takes these social trends as good chances for more technological and production innovations, thus creating new markets. More innovations will be applied to the productions lines. And at the same, scientists & engineers are now concentrating their energy to create a robot like the Honda's model, 'ASIMO (Advance Step in Innovative Mobility).' This figure can speak, understand spoken language, play with kids & help mother or father doing errands around the house. When a family needs someone who would take care of aged parents, they can find an ASIMO. It is designed with latest safety devices & useful capabilities. Robots, proving various services, will be here to heighten the quality of life.

2008S00780
Modena, Ivana (Department of Media and Communication Sciences, University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland, CH-1700 [tel: 0041-26-3008383; fax: 0041-26-3009762; e-mail: ivana. modena@unifr.ch]), **The Uncertain Process of Glocalisation,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The aim of this paper is to illustrate the glocal interrelationships between local diversities & global forces in the global marketplace. Both the theory of glocalisation & accounts of "communication uncertainty" constitute the main theoretical frameworks of this cross-disciplinary study. My new contribution to Sociology lies in the choice of this specific field of investigation, which attempts to bridge a gap between sociology and organisational communication. My doctoral work empirically demonstrated that the local managers active in the subsidiaries of Procter & Gamble enact adaptive organizational patterns in order to be responsive to local diversity. This international survey based on in-depth interviews to managers responsible of the brand "Pampers" investigated the decision making process through the quantitative method of "5-point-Likert Scale" as well as the qualitative analysis of open questions. The conclusion sets out to describe the benefits of the mutual influence of local & global forces to the establishment of a balance between change and stability in the uncertain process of glocalisation. Thus, the communicative negotiation between the search for change through adaptations & the need for stability through the maintenance of a stable corporate core is uncertain because of the unpredictability of future organisational patterns.

2008S00781
Modena, Ivana & Ingenhoff, Diana (Dept Media & Communication Sciences, Fribourg, Switzerland, CH-1700 [tel: 0041-26-3008383; fax: 0041-26-3009762; e-mail: ivana.modena@unifr.ch]), **The Interrelationship between Uncertainties and Decision Making in Complex Environments. A System Theory Approach,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The authors give a theoretical contribution to the understanding of the interrelationship between uncertainties & decision making in complex environments. The aim of this paper is to explore a new way of thinking about Luhmann's system theory (1984) in the light of recent contributions of theories of "communication uncertainty" (Baecker 1999, Grant 2007). To do so implies to address the sociological relevance of the systems theory approach to the understanding of the concepts of "uncertainty" & "decision- making" in organizational communication. Subsequently, we analyse Luhmann's concept of "uncertainty absorption" as well as selection pressure in decision making (Luhmann 2006). The paper concludes with the identification of decision-making process with "operational fictions" (Schmidt 2007) depicted as organizational simulations of uncertainty reduction. The selection from multiple options is indeed a complexity to be reduced, even though the unpredictability linked to the final choice is inherently unavoidable.

2008S00782
Modi, Ishwar (India International Institute of Social Sciences, Jaipur, India, 302018 [tel: +91 141 2723737; fax: +91 141 2723636; e-mail: iiiss2005modi@yahoo.co.in]), **Leisure and Social Transformation,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The fast changing socio-economic & political milieus in many continents of the world–e.g. Latin America, Eastern Europe, South Africa, Asia–due to factors like urbanization, industrialization, globalization, privatization, colonial heritage, religion, modernization, large scale migrations etc., traditional leisure practices have undergone significant changes & modifications, giving rise to several new/hybrid forms of leisure & have also given rise to several social transformations. The interconnection and mutual impacts of these social transformations & leisure practices linked to high level consumerism require more serious analyses in order to bring out the co-relationship between them. The objective of this presentation is to focus on the impact of these developments on leisure practices & conversely the role of leisure practices in dealing with these all encompassing changes, developments & social transformations.

2008S00783
Modi, Shalini ([tel: +91 9766619699; e-mail: Shalinismile@Gmail.Com]), **The Road Less Traveled: Out of the Past into the Future,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ There was a time not long ago when India was synonymous in the popular imagination of the West as a place of chaotic crowds, numbing poverty, streams of beggars, snake charmers & maharajas, women with a big red 'dot' & teeming slums. Now that the image is shifting to the IT industry, call-center empires & even the big world of Bollywood films, tourists & the 300 million-odd members of India's burgeoning middle class are see-

ing a changing India, different from the one they remember in their youth. Interestingly, the tourism sector reports a great shift in the places that interest tourists, domestic & foreign both. In addition to the Taj Mahal, magnificent palaces & echoes of the Raj, India-bound vacationers are opting for a radically different travel itinerary–slum tours, graveyard tourism & socially relevant stays in rehabilitation homes & the like–where they offer their services for a good period up to four weeks or so! Add to the list, medical tourism & educational tourism. A big draw for foreigners keen to experience the 'real India,' slum tourism is the latest buzzword in Indian travel. A new company offers a close-up view of life at Mumbai's Dharavi, Asia's largest slum, with uncensored if brief glimpses into the dark underbelly of urban India. In New Delhi, enterprising street children have formed their own informal tour guide operation, picking up visitors from the train station for a walk about through their world. In both places, children still trawl through garbage mounds & open sewers. Mounds of rotting refuse & musty alleys lined with shanties crammed against each other remind the visitor of bad times. Emaciated rag pickers comb through discards at railway stations India's clichéd impoverished exotica is on full view for public consumption, either just another commodity along the tourist trail or a consciousness-raising experience. Bus tours of the shanty towns of Soweto in South Africa or guided walks through the favelas of urban Brazil have attracted curious tourists for years. In Kenya, the mean streets of Kibera, Nairobi's biggest slum, have become a must-see for tourists, even drawing international celebrities. Following a similar template, tours to Delhi's railway underworld and Dharavi have been running for about a year & are immensely popular with Western & Indian visitors. The article explores the patterns of leisure, tourism & environment as they unravel in the dynamics of today's 'glocal' world!

2008S00784

Moe, Angela M. (Department of Sociology, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan, USA, 49008-5257 [tel: 001 269 3875276; fax: 001 269 3875276; e-mail: angie.moe@wmich.edu]), **Dancing Beyond the Belly: An Appraisal of Bellydance as Leisure,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Bellydance (aka Middle Eastern Dance) is an ancient, diverse and expressive form of movement, often associated with feminine-based celebration & ritual. Like many indigenous activities of colonized regions, understandings of bellydance have diminished. It is too often used & viewed, arguably still very much with an orientalist gaze, as a form of entertainment on par with striptease, burlesque & cabaret. Despite such misconceptions, bellydance curiously appeals to women throughout the world, regardless of dance experience, age, ability, physical condition, race-ethnicity, socio- economic strata, education, profession, sexual orientation, or spirituality. This paper examines the intrigue with bellydance. What do women gain from this dance form that is not available in other spheres of our lives or cultures? What does the popularity of bellydance suggest about the gendered nature of leisure & pleasure, and/or the need thereof, in women's lives? Findings are based on ethnographic research involving participant observation, written narratives, online discussions, and semi-structured interviews. They are presented along five themes: self-discovery, healing, sisterhood-community, spirituality, & empowerment. Theoretical & pragmatic implications of these findings are discussed in reference to the frequent debate within the bellydance community, as well as the fledgling scholarship in the area, about the potential for bellydance to be a feminist project.

2008S00785

Moellenkamp, Sabine & Hirsch, Darya (Institute for Environmental Systems Research; University of Osnabrueck, Osnabrueck, Germany 49076 [tel: +49-541-969-3350; e-mail: sabine.moellenkamp@usf.uni-osnabrueck.de]), **Comparing Research-Supported Stakeholder Involvement in the Rhine and Amudarya Basins: Is It to Compare "Apples and Oranges?",** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Stakeholder involvement is considered as one of the prerequisites for adaptive & integrated water resources management. It is closely linked to learning which is in the core of the adaptive management process. Participation is required by international agreements as well as by European environmental directives such as the Water Framework Directive. In order to support participation processes in water management, the EU FP 6 NeWater project (www.newater.info) encourages direct interaction of research & consultancy with stakeholders. Within the project, participatory processes are being supported in European case studies (Rhine basin) as well as beyond Europe (Amudarya basin). The research presented here builds on work within these two case studies & seeks answers to the fol-

lowing questions: what can research induced processes change in the existing water management practice & what are prerequisites for such processes to function properly? We also discuss how far research induced participatory processes help practitioners to engage on their own in the future or if involvement of researchers is rather impeding for future initiatives. We also draw on the question in how far the two participatory interventions are comparable, as they have started out with similar motivations, but have to cope with fundamentally differing background conditions. The research builds on a range of data sources. The authors had a leading role in the case study work & setting up of the respective participatory processes. Empirical data used for this research includes meeting documents & minutes, interviews, evaluation documents as well as observations. In the case studies, research & consultancy worked closely with the respective water associations & supported tasks such as the stakeholder analysis, process design & facilitation as well as evaluation. Both processes recently ended (spring 2008) & were successful in meeting the set process goals.

2008S00786

Mogensen, Lise L. (Social Justice & Social Change Research Centre, University of Western Sydney, Penrith DC, NSW, Australia, 1797 [tel: +612 46203149; fax: +612 46203075; e-mail: L.Mogensen@uws.edu.au]), **Teenagers with Autism Participating in Research: Challenges for Engagement,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper is drawn from current research aiming to understand the lives of six teenagers diagnosed with autism spectrum disorders (ASD). Despite the fact that autism is increasingly being defined as a social problem, the knowledge & experiences of children diagnosed with autism rarely inform research or public debate. Typically researchers wishing to engage children with autism in research report are confronted with ethical & methodological challenges. Some question whether children with autism are competent contributors to research. This research project was based on the underlying premise that teenagers diagnosed with autism can present their views on issues in their lives, provided researchers develop strategies to hear their voices. Using a collaborative research approach, teenagers & their families were consulted on communication requirements & research methods. Individual participant engagement was enhanced by the researcher being sensitive to communication style & limiting ambiguity in dialogue. Such strategies will likely challenge traditional research norms. This paper considers how research with these teenagers may inform us about issues related to the contribution to public debates of children with autism. Challenges in negotiating research partnerships with those who become involved directly or indirectly in research including these young people are also discussed.

2008S00787

Moguerane, Khumisho (University of Pretoria, Department of Sociology, Lynnwood road, Pretoria, 0002 [tel: +27 12 420 3299; fax: +27 12 420 2873; e-mail: khumisho.moguerane@up.ac.za]), **Post-Apartheid Transformation and Racial Integration,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This study focuses on a post-graduate residence at a historically white university in South Africa. Within the residence, students still lived in segregated communes eleven years after the transition to a non-racial democracy. Students' reactions to difference & official policies around transformation are explored. Key themes include the distinction participants drew between what they perceived as 'forced' & 'spontaneous' interaction & their experiences of political discourses on transformation & racial segregation in South Africa. Data was collected over a period of twenty months through participant observation & in-depth interviews.

2008S00788

Moir, James (University of Abertay Dundee, Kydd Building, Bell Street, Dundee, DD1 1HG [tel: +44 1382 308752; fax: +44 1382 308749; e-mail: j.moir@abertay.ac.uk]), **Tourism: A Visual Leisure Pursuit,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper explores the ways in which tourism is located within an inner/outer dualism with respect to it being a perceptual experience. Sightseeing serves to construct social & personal worlds in the sense of literally guiding the tourist to what should be viewed & how these are then translated in 'experiences' of place. This kind of perceptual-cognitivism is a cultural commonplace, actively maintained in the accomplishment of a range of social practices, including the production of literature associated with tourism such as travel guides. The notion of tourist 'sites as sights' is therefore actively constructed and comes to define the nature of what counts as tourism as a leisure activity. Such sites might include buildings,

religious sites, natural scenery & so on. Some may be listed as 'must see' whilst others are included in terms of a more leisurely or wider interest. This activity & social practice preserves an ideology of tourism as the journeying of psychological individuals seeking to add to their experience. It is argued this maintains an economy of tourism rooted in a psychological discourse of perception & this is related to examples of Barcelona as a tourist destination.

2008S00789

Moir, James (University of Abertay Dundee, Kydd Building, Bell Street, Dundee, DD1 1HG [tel: +44 1382 308752; fax: +44 1382 308749; e-mail: j.moir@abertay.ac.uk]), **Women, Work and Inequality: Questioning the Notion of Work-Life Balance,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper adopts a discourse analytic position with regard to talk about tacking inequality at work through work-life balance policies. This is examined from the point of view of looking at how this is essentialized for women as an identity 'problem' to be overcome in terms of working towards & achieving an optimum balance. This is framed in terms of pursuing a demanding career versus a personal life centered on the home & family. This kind of dichotomy allows for different aspects of the self to be pit against each other: the professional career-orientated aspect and the personal relationship aspect. This is presented as a psychological tension that is played out in terms of the search for a balance between the two. This equilibrium is presented as an optimum state in which the juxtaposition of work & domestic life is presented as requiring a solution. This dichotomy is examined as constructed in such a manner that maintains the status quo for women given the huge social & cultural imperative placed on women to have children & take time out of employment to look after them. This is discussed in terms of the ideological effects that ensue in which women who wish to pursue a career are considered as going against their supposedly natural caring inclination. The paper concludes by challenging the whole notion of work-life balance as a counter-productive discourse, which may well reinforce the very inequalities for women that it seeks to redress.

2008S00790

Moiseyev, Vyacheslav (Chair of Philosophy, Moscow State Medical Stomatological University, Moscow, Russia, 127473 [tel: +7(495)959-14-75; fax: +7(495)959-14-75; e-mail: vimo@vmail.ru]), **Mertonian Way as a Symbol of New Objectivity,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In our opinion, interest to Ethos of Science in contemporary Sociology of Science is a mark of post-modern image of Science. Mertonian principles presuppose a problem of a subject's framework for providing scientific objectivity in Science, including Sociology. Here we begin to understand that subject's activity can be different in relation to sociological image of objectivity. Shortly speaking, an "objective-intended subjectness" can be, & Social Science, as a whole, is a unity of objective sociological knowledge and this objective-intended subjectness, providing & creating an "ecological vacancy" for the phenomenon of objectivity. It seems that to find & formulate this "objective-intended subjectness" in the foundations of Science as a truly human activity was a central problem for Merton. Mertonian approach intends to a new type of scientific rationality in Sociology with the new proportion between subject's & object's derivatives of sociological knowledge. Therefore, in principle, subject's structures can be compatible with scientific objectivity, & a problem of demarcation between two kinds of subjectness, compatible and non-compatible with scientific objectivity, is arising here. Mertonian principles of Scientific Ethos (Universalism, Communism etc.) can be interpreted in this sense, as an example of more compatible with objectivity, or objective-intended, subjectness. We should to ask what is "subject's objectivity?" We must leave only unsubject's criteria of objectivity, developed in classical science, & try to offer a new understanding of objectivity, including sociological one. From our point of view, a new basis for post-modern concept of sociological objectivity ("post-objectivity") can be connected with the idea of a Generalized Symmetry, when "subject's objectivity" is an invariant in a class of subject's transformations. E.g., positions of subjects, like "Y from point of view of Actor X," can be interpreted as special social "systems of coordinates," invariants of which express a special kind of "social symmetry." It would be interested to investigate Mertonian principles from this point of view, as expressions, or may be violations (?), of high symmetrical (invariant) subject's states connected with the idea of "subject's objectivity." Some examples of such an analysis is presupposed to do in our report.

2008S00791

Mol, Arthur P.J. (Dept. Social Sciences, Wageningen U, Hollandseweg 1, 6706 KN Wageningen, the Netherlands [tel: +31 317 482495; e-mail: Arthur.mol@wur.nl]), **Food and Biofuels,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Up until now national governments have been central in governing and stimulating biofuel production. In most countries governments have stimulated this market through subsidizing farmers, ethanol and biodiesel processing companies, & biofuel end users through large R&D programs, experiments with various transport technologies and programs, & through market creation by setting mandatory targets for biofuel use. Recently, these national biofuel programs were integrated into a global biofuels system, with global trade in fuels & biomass, global standards, & global investments. But now there is growing pressure on governments to not just stimulate production & consumption of biofuels, but also to make sure that biofuels are produced & consumed in a sustainable way globally. How can we condition this global development of biofuels, so that they are either pro-poor & sustainable, or not produced at all? Here the biofuel system runs into governing challenges comparable to many other global environmental problems. But with biofuels, we see the global integration of agricultural & food systems, energy systems, & mobility systems, making governing questions particularly complex.

2008S00792

Møller, Valerie (Institute of Social and Economic Research, Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa 6140 [tel: +27-46-6038903; fax: +27-46-6223948; e-mail: v.moller@ru.ac.za]), **Monitoring Perceptions of Social Progress and Pride of Place in a South African Community,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ All South Africans have been promised a better life under democracy. The country's Reconstruction & Development Programme (RDP) has delivered some 2.5 million housing units countrywide since 1994 and has improved infrastructure, in particular access to clean water and electricity, & more recently water-borne sanitation. Since 1996 over 4900 RDP units have been added to the housing stock of Rhini (population ca. 100,000), an African residential area in Grahamstown, Eastern Cape. A comparison of results from cross-sectional representative sample surveys conducted in 1999 (n=862) & 2007 (n=1020) found substantial changes in living conditions had occurred in Rhini & households that enjoyed higher standards of living in 2007 were more satisfied than others.

2008S00793

Monahan, Torin (Human & Organizational Development, Vanderbilt University [e-mail: torin.monahan@asu.edu]), **Technological Politics of Critical Infrastructure Protection,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Insecurity as a unifying concept has expanded virally since 9/11, especially in the U.S., spreading into domains of public health and disaster management, among others. Interestingly, whether for the mitigation of potential terrorist threats, avian flu pandemics, or hurricanes, industry-based solutions & individual responsibility prevail as dominant framing mechanisms for necessary response. This presentation focuses upon the organizing concepts of disaster management & emergency preparedness to highlight the ways in which surveillance-based industry & state responses to insecurity have evolved since 9/11. While much attention has been given of late to the use privatize security forces in combat zones, such as Iraq, what is less obvious is the profound harmonization of everyday public institutions with the security industry's ready-made surveillance "solutions." From healthcare to education to transportation, the traditional missions & practices of public institutions are gradually being aligned with security imperatives and private interests. Rather than view this as an entirely new phenomenon, this chapter situates such developments within the political, economic, & cultural context of neoliberalism and explores the mechanisms by which such changes are taking hold.

2008S00794

Moniz, Antõnio & Paulos, Margarida (IET-Research Centre on Enterprise and Work Innovation,, Caparica, Portugal, 2829-516 [tel: +351 968624660; fax: +351 212954461; e-mail: margarida. paulos@fct.unl.pt]), **The Globalisation in the Clothing Sector and Its Implications for Work Organisation: A View from the Portuguese Case,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The clothing sector in Portugal is still seen as a traditional sector with some average characteristics, such as: low level of qualifications, less flexible labour legislation & stronger unionisation, very low salaries & low

capability of investment in innovation. IT is, nevertheless, a very important sector in terms of labour market. With the pressure of global competitiveness in what concerns time & prices, very few companies are able to keep a position in the market without changes in organisation of work and workers. And those that can perform good responses to such challenges are achieving a better economical stability. The companies have found different ways to face this reality according to size, capital & position. We could find two main paths: one where companies outsource a part or the entire production to another territory, close and/or dismissal of the workers; other path, where companies up skilled their capacities. This paper will present some results from the European project WORKS, Work organisation & restructuring in the knowledge society (6th Framework Programme), focusing on the Portuguese case, studies in several clothing companies in what concern implications of global context for the companies in general & for the workers in particular, in a comparative analysis with some other European countries.

2008S00795

Monteiro, Bruno (Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences of University of Porto, Porto [tel: +351 934274689; e-mail: bmonteiro@fpce.up.pt]), **Men, Beasts and Machines. On the Vocabularies of Insurgence and Indignity among Industrial Workers,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper wants to shed light on the ways the ordinary categories of worker's understanding of social reality of work shapes their actions & discourses about that particular form of life that is the everyday shopfloor & collective existence. On the basis of a four-month-long ethnographic experience working as a unspecialized worker in a furniture factory, the author seeks to comprehends how commonplace vocabulary acts as a way of produce divisions or, on another way, to bring cohesion to the worker's group. First, acting as a kind of spontaneous & doxic knowledge (i.e. beyond any suspicion & any necessity of explanation), the strongly metaphoric discourse employed by the workers serves as a way to make intelligible the hard, sometimes brutal, experience of industrial working conditions. That way they are employed as a mean to convey insurgence & denunciate the exploration & domination raised in the factory, that is, as a way to defends dignity and autonomy in the everyday struggles in labour process ("we're not machines!", for the management only numbers counts, but you are persons too"). Second, & simultaneously, they act as a means to sublimate that same conditions. In this process, they act to justify & to anticipate in the basis of an irrevocably inferior, even animal, condition that workers are supposed to have, as a kind of self-fulfilling prophecy, the subaltern position they experience. We can enunciate the auto-exclusion, associated to their sense of one's place ("this is not for people of our kind"), as particular mode to legitimate the work hierarchies saw as something like the natural order of things. In a context of intense power relations, this discourses acts, finally, as a way to introduce differences & promote exclusion in the interior of workers group as when something is accused of having promiscuous relations with management. That way they help to shape informal hierarchies of virtuosity in the working collective.

2008S00796

Monteiro, Bruno (Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences of University of Porto, Porto, Portugal [tel: +351 934274689; e-mail: bmonteiro@fpce.up.pt]), **The Warrior's Curialization. The Worker's Body and the (New) Industrial Civilizational Process,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper reflects on the ways that the body intersects with the particular form of life that the shopfloor conveys. In the basis of a four-month-long ethnographic experience working as a unspecialized worker in a furniture factory, the author pretends to shed light in the sensual & carnal basis of the social life and conflict patterns of the shopfloor. First, by showing that the seemingly mechanical & simple, even brute, gestures of workday are product of a paulatine immersion in a physical, ethical, social environment. That is: they're supported in a embodiment process and re-enacted everyday as practical sense in a way that surpasses the deterministic vision that opposes body & mind or, in another terms, intellectual & manual work; this in a process principally of social transmission supported in the informal networks of workers & in the institution craft that permeates worker's collective life in & out work time & space. Second, refusing the dichotomy between a semiotic body & a purely biological one, this paper pretends to show that workers invest, simultaneously, the body with uses & representations that make it the holder of a corporeal capital (directly indexed to its dimensions & the tacit knowledge incorporated) & something that affirms their identity as males (specially, as a virility

index), good work companions and workers. That is: the body is here an economical, physical, ethical and esthetical vector that receives & supports the investments of a population without much more resources to exhibit & to exploit. Third, the paper want to bring light to the ways recent trends in the technologies & strategies employed by the management to sterilize the shopfloor are becoming a major part in the vocabulary and practices of insurgency that the workers invokes. Questions that apparently are caused by a kind of traditionalistic refusal of innovation (like the security equipment & the quality norms) are, on the contrary, product of a resistance to maintain autonomous ways of doing & appreciate work acts, work drones & work meanings.

2008S00797

Montgomery, Catherine & Mahfoudh, Amel (CSSS de la Montagne/McGill University, 1801, de Maisonneuve Ouest, Montreal, Qc, Canada, H3H 1J9 [tel: 514-934-0505 ext 7604; e-mail: catherine.montgomery@ssss.gouv.qc.ca]), **Playing Games: When Sociology Meets with Practice,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ A clinical sociology calls for a greater sense of engagement in research. In this paper, we would like to use a game prototype, developed as part of a research project on the employment trajectories of young immigrants in Quebec, as a basis for discussing the ways in which sociological knowledge and intervention practice can mutually reinforce one another. The game 'maps' the employment trajectories of these youth onto an internet game board, documenting the key moments of their trajectories and is intended for use in intervention situations contexts (employment agencies, community groups). Following a brief presentation of the game, we will examine in greater depth the link between sociology and practice.

2008S00798

Moore, Ami R. (University of North Texas, Denton, TX, 76203 [tel: 9405654267; 9403697035; e-mail: amoore@unt.edu]), **Management of Stigma among Caregivers of Children with HIV or AIDS in Togo,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Three decades into the epidemic, people living with HIV/AIDS & their families continue to experience stigma. Stigma, a trait that negatively devalues a person, leads to prejudice, social isolation, gossip, insults, & at times discrimination. In low income countries where resources are scarce–rudimentary health care system, high unemployment rate, loss of income–living with HIV/AIDS is extremely challenging. Added to this burden are the deleterious effects of stigma. In order to survive, people living with HIV/AIDS and their families devise ways to control HIV-related stigma. Mixed qualitative-quantitative method design was used to examine (1) how caregivers to children with HIV/AIDS in Togo manage HIV-related stigma; (2) the effects of the stigma on HIV prevention efforts; and (3) the ways to appropriately create intervention strategies that will curb HIV-related stigma in Togo. Caregivers took specific measures to avoid stigma. For instance, they carefully chose people to whom they disclosed the positive serostatus of the child. Most of the caregivers also forbade the children to disclose their serostatus to their peers. By practicing these strategies, caregivers at times exposed other children to HIV, as older children who are sexually active may not disclose their serostatus to their sexual partners. Hence, these partners may be at risk of being infected. Other children may share objects like toothbrushes and razor blades. Discussion: HIV-related stigma prevents caregivers of children with HIV/AIDS in Togo from disclosing the positive serostatus of children, which in turn hinders HIV prevention efforts. This study provides clear empirical evidence that Togolese population must be more educated about the means of HIV transmission. Through increased education efforts, adults and children will come to understand that interacting with a person with HIV/AIDS does not put one at risk. Also, caregivers must be sensitized about methods of cross-contamination. HIV-related stigma and its consequences must be addressed at a society-wide level.

2008S00799

Moore, Sarah & Burgess, Adam (SSPSSR, Cornwallis Building, University of Kent, Canterbury, UK [tel: 01227 827540; e-mail: a.burgess@kent.ac.uk]), **The (Informal) Media Construction of Drink Spiking,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper is based on research that explores British & American university students' beliefs about drug-facilitated sexual assault (DFSA). Regardless of the fact that there are very few recorded cases of DFSA, & scientific evidence suggests that concern about 'date rape' drugs is misplaced, the majority of those who took part in our study believed that

DFSA was a significant threat. This paper presents an analysis of stories about drink-spiking in the US and UK media, & argues that the style, tone, & structure of such representations has played an important role in shaping beliefs about DFSA. The analysis ranges across a number of media, but particular emphasis is given to the more unofficial or informal stories about drink-spiking in, for example, email forwards, glossy women's magazines, & soap operas. Disseminated through these media, the drink-spiking narrative acquires the quality of a rumour, a story that is made more authentic by recourse to first-person narratives & anecdotes. Such representations, this paper will suggest, have played a formative role in constructing DFSA as a social problem.

2008S00800

Moraes, Natalia & García, Nayra (Universidad de Granada, Departamento de Antropología, C/ Campus Cartuja s/n 18071 [tel: + 34 696009183; e-mail: nmoraes@ugr.es]), **Migrant Organizations and Transnational,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper has two aims. Firstly, to present the state of research on migrant organizations (MOs) & transnationalism as a research perspective in Spain. Secondly, to present the European research "Diffusion & Context of Transnational Migrant Organizations in Europe" (TRAMO) & our preliminary results. The number of migrant associations have increased since the mid 90's. Although the Spanish legal system has not helped, the increase is greatest in the associations which are formed by migrants from non-European countries. However the research concerning this issue is still very poor in Spain & the existing research is mainly descriptive and informative. Furthermore, there is a lack of research about MOs and transnationalism as a perspective. From analysis of existing research in Spain, we can conclude the following: Although the transnational concept has been discussed at the academic level, for example in seminars & colloquies, we should underline the fact that there has been no theoretical debate in the field of MOs. There is still a strong attachment to methodological nationalism. Organizations are chosen in terms of nationality & the same "nation-state" container is used to classify them. The research on the MOs in Spain uses the same methodological variables and theoretical presuppositions which are based merely on the countries of origin & the countries of arrival. Other characteristics outside "nationalities" are not analysed. There is also a lack of research in the countries of origin. We are starting from this empirical & theoretical context to work on the research project TRAMO. TRAMO seeks to (1) identify the characteristics of cross border migrant organizations, (2) analyse the diffusion of transnational migrant organizations (TRAMOs), (3) study the context factor which influence the emergence of TRAMOs, & (4) address the consequences of the transnationalization of migrant organizations (if this transnationalization can be proven to be taking place), regarding the participation & incorporation of migrants in Europe national societies.

2008S00801

Morales Martín, Juan Jesús & Rodríguez Rodríguez, María del Carmen (Departamento de Sociología V, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Campus de Somosaguas, 28223, Pozuelo de Alarcón (Madrid) [tel: +34 91 394 28 48; e-mail: juanjemorales@hotmail.com]), **Juan Francisco Marsal: A Sociologist Forgotten inside the Sociological Spanish Tradition?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Our intention in the present communication is to analyze Juan Francisco Marsal's contribution to the history of the Spanish sociology from the biographical method. Juan Francisco Marsal was affirming, as C.W. Mills, that good sociology had to be interrelated by the biography, the history & the society. On having revised the work of this Spanish sociologist, we4ll observe how the "emigrant" concept appears in a triple sense: personified in his person during his Latin-American stage, introduced in his analysis of the figure of the emigrant physical, & included in his work in his interest for the interior or intellectual emigrant. For it will be very important to observe the intellectual path of Marsal, emigrated Spanish sociologist, who came to Argentina in the 50s & who chose to follow a strategy of academic insertion different from the "official sociology" that was practised in Spain in the decades of the 50s & 60s. Marsal, as sociologist of the periphery, had a career in Latin America later returning to Barcelona at the beginning of the 70s as Professor of Sociology. The intention is to take the case of this Spanish sociologist to put special theoretical attention on the mechanisms of consecration and of academic hierarchies inside the Spanish sociology. For it, from this intellectual biography there will be explored the access to institutionalized & collective networks of knowledge to investigate what this sociologist contributed to the process of insti-

tutionalization of the sociology & social sciences in Latin America & Spain.

2008S00802

Moran-Ellis, Jo (University of Surrey, University of Surrey, Guildford, GU2 7XH, Surrey, UK [tel: +44 1483 686975; e-mail: J.Moran-Ellis@surrey.ac.uk]), **Questions of Experts, Expertise and Childhood in the Regulation of Social Research: Has the Sociology of Childhood Failed Children?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In this paper I examine the ways in which the empirical progress of the sociology of childhood risks being impeded by the increase in ethical governance of the research process in the UK. This increase in research governance reflects certain constructions of 'vulnerability', an extension of legalistic thinking, & an emphasis on bureaucratic regulation of research & research agendas. With respect to research with children, governance of empirical work has been further intensified by State agendas of risk & institutional defence. One effect of this has been to strengthen the notion of children as inherently vulnerable. Indeed, processes designed to give ethical protection generally to research participants have led to a strengthening of the idea of children as vulnerable & a decrease in the acceptability of children taking part in wider range of research. Paradoxically, reducing the chances of children being involved in research also increases their real-life vulnerabilities since it silences them & renders them invisible, particularly with respect to difficult & sensitive aspects of life. In examining this situation I explore whether this situation arises out of a failure of the sociology of childhood to establish recognised expertise in this domain, or is an inevitable outcome of contemporary constructions of the relationship between children & State in the UK.

2008S00803

Moravcikova, Michaela (Institute for State-Church Relations, Jakubovo namestie 12, P.O. BOX 57, Bratislava 1, 810 00, Slovakia [tel: +421 2 52733237; fax: +421 2 52733236; e-mail: moravcikova@gmail.com]), **Divergences in the Development of State-Church Relations in Slovakia and Czechia after the separation of "Czechoslovakia",** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The church policy development in both republics of the former Czechoslovakia was almost identical. A certain divergence existed only as to numerous classes for state registration of churches. After the "gentle divorce" of Czechs & Slovaks in 1993, Slovak experts started to search for an appropriate model of financing churches, though, after all, in 2001 the Parliament did not discuss the new bill. Czech experts turned their attention to state registration of churches & religious societies: in 2002 a new law was passed to liberalise this process. Laws on church property restitutions after the fall of communism turned out to be impassable at the federal level. Only in Slovakia, the Law on restitution was passed in 1993. In the Czech Republic, this issue has stayed unsolved. State-church relations have also been developing in a different way. The Basic Treaty between the Slovak Republic & the Holy See from 2001 started the process of formation of contractual right between State & registered churches, whilst a similar Treaty has been unacceptable for Czech representatives. When comparing censuses, we observe a different religious demographical development, a different attitude of the Parliaments & Governments to traditional religions as well as to new religious movements.

2008S00804

Moreno, Camila (UFRRJ/CPDA, Av. Presidente Vargas 417,6 andar, 20071-003 - Rio de Janeiro - RJ, Brazil [tel: 55 21 2224-8577; fax: 55 21 2224-8577; e-mail: ccULmoreno@yahoo.com]), **Energy Sovereignty: A Contribution from Brazilian Social Movements,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In Brazil, taking advantage of the vast tropical territory and potentially available agricultural land & water, the widespread promotion of "agroenergy" (i.e. energy generated from biomass grown to this end) is mainly a state led program (mandatory market created by law & compulsory targets) that has served as a strong economical & political token. As an example, to the controversial worldwide biofuels fever, & its dangerous relation to food supplies & prices, the rush to create international markets and standards has led to the recent affinity between the interest of Brazil & USA on the so called ethanol alliance. Brazilian government & agencies–as well as national & international corporations–have strongly promoted ethanol from sugar cane throughout the central American corridor & African countries. To an important constituency of the national social movements, biofuels at the same time serve to the reproduction of the developmentist ideol-

ogy, supported even by the so called progressive & leftist groups & parties, nonetheless the severe ecological impacts on already fragile ecosystems & populations affected by the exponential growth of industrial monocultures. Taking seriously the ideological content of the agroenergy strategy to sustain the urban-industrial ideology, currently the theme "biofuels", & in a growing sense, energy, are restructuring the political agenda also from below. The concept of "energy sovereignty" is becoming a political cornerstone to redefine the struggles of the peasant & the environmentalist social movements in Brazil. Locally defined social conditions, environmental criteria, purposes, control & limits of energy production and destination are appearing clearly as a core strategy to guarantee autonomy over the local chains of production, transport and marketing. On a sense that new politics are being redefined according to the locally obtainable material basis for the life styles so opposing colonialist supply chains–territorial sovereignty on energy is a priority on the decision making processes of peasant communities, particularly those on land reform settlements.

2008S00805

Moreno, Marta & Ruiz, Juan Pedro (Departamento de Sociología II, UNED, Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociología, C/ Obispo Trejo s/n, 28040 Madrid, Spain [tel: +34913988276; fax: +34913988124; e-mail: mmoreno@poli.uned.es]), **Attitudes and Behaviors toward Health and Environment in Cuba,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Understanding environmental attitudes & behaviors is one of the main goals in environmental psychology. Particularly important & yet under-researched in this area are questions of the cross-content relevance like the complex relation between the environmental, social, & individual & community health conditions. The aim of this study was to examine all these factors in the Quibú basin, Havana, Cuba. We processed statistical data on demographic parameters, mortality & morbidity of official sources. The territorial unit that emerges from this analysis & that accumulates the worst indicators of health borders good part of the river & it is located in the zone of rural-urban interphase, typical strip of establishments of the most underprivileged population. We compared this image with the obtained one through the perception of health & environmental factors as well as the behaviors associated through a survey to 1.111 people. Exploratory factor analysis of the results shows a structure of five dimensions that we have called: action; self-reported health state; social networks; local environment & biocentrism. Correlation between individual variables highlights a consistent association between social networks satisfaction, local environment & facilities evaluation, preventive behavior engagement, community participation and health state. Respondents, younger, male, white & with higher level of studies & income, also declare better health. According the results of the regression analysis, social networks improve community health and, to a lesser degree, in environment evaluation.

2008S00806

Morvaridi, Behrooz (University of Bradford, Bradford Centre for International Development, University of Bradford, Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 1DP, United Kingdom [tel: (+44)1274 233961; e-mail: b.morvaridi@bradford.ac.uk]), **Economic Globalization, Global Governance and Inequality,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Economic globalisation has not benefited all countries & patterns of uneven development are well documented. The question is not whether globalization is good or bad or should be supported or not. It is whether economic globalisation that emanates from neo-liberal theory engenders specific difficulties for the achievement of social justice. Some authors have gone so far as to suggest that state capacity has been eroded by economic globalisation. Although the current global political & economic order continues to be based on local territorial sovereignty, its prospect is clearly shaped by global & inter-governmental networks. The network of organisations, which effectively governs the new 'global order,' is captured by the umbrella term 'global governance.' In this paper I will consider whether institutions of global governance can, as suggested by proponents of cosmopolitanism, be reformed and restructured to deliver a mechanism for addressing inequality, poverty issues. The pertinent question is why mainstream development theory & institutions of global governance continue to couch poverty reduction itself as an analytical category & a policy objective, rather than focus on inequality. This is despite the fact that ample evidence supports the claim that poverty is grounded in inequalities within & between countries.

2008S00807

Moser, Valerie (Institute of Sociology, TU Darmstadt, Residen-

zschloB, 64283 Darmstadt [tel: +49 30 81019048; fax: +49 30 81019048; e-mail: post@vamoser.eu]), **The Art Field of Berlin. Sociological Analysis of Precarious Working Conditions,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Using an empirical analysis of the art scene in Berlin, I would like to examine the situation & career opportunities of artists, the structures of power & the mechanisms of exclusion in this field. My research design utilizes participant observation & various qualitative interviews with artists & "experts" of the field, such as curators, gallery owners, art critics, art professors, collectors & representatives of other relevant institutions. While situated in the broader context of "verstehende" and reflexive sociology, I draw from concepts developed by Pierre Bourdieu, such as the social field, social practice, symbolic order and habitus, as an analytic tool for my empirical research. Contemporary claims in current social literature emphasize growing interdependencies between the art world & the qualified labor market. Managers need creative skills, artists need to become entrepreneurs. Even on the qualified job market working situations are precarious. Scholars have also identified increasing economic pressures on the field of art. Job precarity has had a long history for artists, & the above named trends tend to reinforce this longstanding situation. Therefore analyzing the field of art can perhaps be instructive for identifying larger trends within and emerging commonalities between both fields.

2008S00808

Mourao, Maria Vitoria (Department of Sociology, CAPP - ISCSP/UTL, Polo Univeristario da Ajuda. Rua Almerindo Lessa, Lisboa, Portugal,1300-663 [tel: +351 91 6892729; fax: +351 21 361 94 42; e-mail: vmourao@iscsp.utl.pt]), **Dilemmas and Agenda in Public Policies: Deconstructing Representations and Practices on Drugs,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Social representations study based on a sample of 6792 university students in Portugal, based on evocations to the word drug in association with their drug use (alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, heroin cocaine & ecstasy). Attributes to "drug" are analysed with multiple correspondence analyses. Core categories of those who engage into regular use of licit drugs, as those who use illicit substances is pleasure, rituals & substances, healing of discovery & the need of political action. Those that abstain from illicit substances (70%) see other's consumption of drugs as an anomie problem, as an individual or social blankness on a individual life project, dependence on drugs as a irresolute relation with the substances is widely accounted on moral judgment. The place of "my" pleasure & "your" ways of looking at my anomie.: the two divergent ways of looking at drugs reveal the need to reconstruct communication process & inclusion public policies. The social & psychological dimensions of pleasure in taking drugs, as well as the uncertainty drug risk taking, amplified with multiple risks in a reflexive society, emerges the debate of empowering individual willingness & health promotion efforts and lifestyles.

2008S00809

Mueller, Georg P. (University of Fribourg, Dept. of Social Science, Fribourg, Switzerland, CH-1700 [e-mail: Georg.Mueller@Unifr.ch]), **Bribing as a Rational Strategy of the Rich: On the Interdependence Between Corruption and Income Inequality,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper aims at a deeper understanding of the mechanisms, which are at the base of the positive correlation between personal income inequality & corrupt practices of state agencies. For this purpose, the author develops a game theoretic rational choice model of the interaction between civil society & the state bureaucracy. The paper argues that high income inequality increases the percentage of the population, which is rich enough to pay bribes to state functionaries. Those who are able to buy illegal state services may in turn have economic advantages. Thus bribing is a rational strategy of the rich, which however increases the already existing income inequality. The proposed game theoretical model quantifies & formalizes the mentioned hypotheses. By assuming rational choice behavior of the bribers & the recipients, the author is able to draw conclusions about the dynamics & the evolutionary stability of corruption & income inequality. These conclusions are finally used for a preliminary empirical test of the model with data from World Bank & Transparency International.

2008S00810

Mueller, Georg P. (University of Fribourg, Dept. of Social Science, Fribourg, Switzerland, CH-1700 [e-mail: Georg.Mueller@Unifr.ch]), **Media Consumption in an Aging Society:**

An Empirical Analysis of Age-, Cohort-, and Period-Effects, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper investigates the impact of aging on the use of different media such as press or TV, respectively of their contents like political or sporting news. In particular, the paper asks about changes in the consumption of the mentioned media by the elderly, who are becoming more & more important due to the aging of Western societies. In order to answer these questions, the author analyzes longitudinal data from a typical aging society, i.e. Germany, where the same interview questions about the use of media were asked every 5 years between 1970 & 1995. These data first allow to follow the aging of birth cohorts & to identify aging-effects, which are related to the social & biological life-course. At a second stage, knowledge about these aging-effects allows to reconstruct the media use of different birth cohorts at age 20, i.e. at the end of the socialization-process. The cohort-effects, which are identified this way, can be interpreted according to the prevailing political & social values of the historical period, when a cohort was socialized. Finally, the dataset also allows to extract period-effects, which refer to major technological & commercial changes of the media industry.

2008S00811

Mugnano, Silvia (Università degli studi di Milano–Bicocca, P.zza degli arcimboldi, 8-20123 Milan Italy [tel: 00390264487549; fax: 00390264487561; e-mail: silvia.mugnano@unimib.it]), **Is Milan Promoting Policy Strategies and Actions for Accommodating Creative-Knowledge Industry Economy?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The European Union is working for putting cultural as one of the Lisbon agenda pillars as well as the economy, the social & the environment for making improving the competitiveness of the 2010 Europe. Furthermore, EU has recently proposed a Cultural programme (2007-2013). In 2003 the cultural & creative sector represent between the 2.6 per cent of Eu GDP. In Italy the creative-knowledge industry economy in 2001 accounted for 30 per cent of the total employment. Lombardy Region is the leading area of the country–and Milan metropolitan area attracts 1/5 of the creative-knowledge labour force. These figures show that present and, probably, future of the European & Italian economy is going towards the creative-knowledge industry. Surprisingly, the growing of this sector has not, at least in the Italian context, been supported by any national or local policies & strategies. The combination creative-knowledge industry & policy framework is very recent. It is in fact a common agreement that the Milan metropolitan area has developed this economic sector thanks to the cultural & economic heritage of the golden age of the industrial time. Can this Milan self-made model resist to the international competitiveness? The blindness of local institutions for promoting cultural innovation can still be possible? Based on the result of ACRE Project–EU research project the paper will be focused evaluation of the role of local government in relation to the needs of the creative and knowledge intensive firms & employees. The result will point the attention on the strengths & obstacles for promoting Milan as a competitive knowledge & creative city.

2008S00812

Muir, Kathie (University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia, Australia, 5005 [tel: +61 8 83033390; fax: +61 8 83033372; e-mail: kathie.muir@adelaide.edu.au]), **'Working Families', 'Union Thugs' and Activists: Identity and Labour Politics in the Australian 'Your Rights at Work' Campaign,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The 2007 Australian federal election was in part a referendum on the retrogressive WorkChoices industrial relations legislation enacted by the conservative coalition government. The Australian Council of Trade Unions developed an unprecedented two & a half year campaign to overturn the legislation & convince people to defeat the government . This campaign was waged through commercial and free media, workplace organizing & a campaign in targeted electorates that sought to reach swinging voters through mobilizing local activists. Through the Your Rights at Work (YRaW) campaign the ACTU re-imaged the union movement via advertising & strategic large- scale public events. They sought to present new & more diverse images of unionists & to publicly promote the identity 'Australian working families' over that of union members. They invited all kinds of people (including former conservative voters and non-unionists) to ally themselves with the YRaW campaign to overturn the WorkChoices legislation for the sake of their children, grandchildren & the principles of the 'fair go.' In response the government & business groups waged a bitter scare campaign against unions deploying the stereotypes of union thugs and the dangers of union power. This paper examines these identities of trade unionist, working families & activist as they were

utilised in the advertising of both the union movement & the government to tease out the ways in which they broke new ground or sought to stir up old anxieties about labour. It then compares these with what community activists & organisers involved in the campaign said about their reasons for participating, the satisfaction they gained from it & their understanding of activism.

2008S00813

Müller, Jörg & Hernández, Fernando (U Barcelona–CECACE, Adolf florensa, s/n, 08028 Barcelona, Spain [tel: +34 93 403 4664; e-mail: jmuller@pcb.ub.es]), **On the Geography of Accountability. Comparative Analysis of 7 European Teachers' Experiences,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The following contribution is based on the international research project Profknow–Professional Knowledge in Education & Health (EU 6th Framework Programme). The overall ambition of this three year undertaking was to gain an understanding of the relations between the changing organization of work & professional knowledge in education & health across Europe. The methodologies employed included postal surveys (among 1100 teachers across 4 countries), ethnographic observations at work, & life-history interviews. In this presentation we will especially be concerned with the national configurations of accountability & teachers' experiences & responses. A comparative perspective will flesh out commonalities & differences between the national contexts of Spain, Portugal, Ireland, England, Sweden, Finland, & Greece. The results obtained demonstrate that educational policy respectively of state initiated accountability measures vary highly within the EU. This has to do with the different welfare trajectories but also with the historically grown professional culture of teachers or the role of parents among other aspects. The argument will carefully point out the different configurations within Europe that establish more or less intrusive systems of accountability with their corresponding levels of impact on teachers' morale & notions of professionalism.

2008S00814

Muñoz Gonzalez, German (Universidad Distrital Francisco José De Caldas, Bogotá, Colombia (57-1) [tel: 571- 2840686; fax: 571-2840686; e-mail: gmunozg2000@yahoo.es]), **Mutaciones generacionales en un paisaje mediático transformado** (Generational Changes in a Media-Transformed Landscape), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ The communicative interaction of the young with multiple "screens" is little known. There are, perhaps, "intelligent multitudes," mediatized & technologized, that coexist simultaneously with various artifacts of amusement that generate, access, & circulate knowledges & uninterrupted & alternative communicative fluxes; the old television, next to the videogame console, the computer, the Ipod, & the mobile phone, suggest fascinating experiences on the frontier of interactivity. Among the shaded communicative modes (text messages, chat rooms, videogames, & pocket music), blogs such as Facebook, MySpace, or Hi5 enable the exhibition of intimacy in the contemporary scene & the different modes that the "I" assumes among those who decide to abandon anonymity to launch themselves into the public space through video-relationships, photologs, webcams, & sites such as YouTube. A true change is advertised in subjectivities. A new generation with respect to typically modern forms of being & of being in the world, & of those instruments that can only be used for the construction of oneself, today almost totally eclipsed. Do they model a definite manner of thinking? What interchanges are produced mediated by these screens? What do new sensibilities express? What knowledges & contents develop? What do fears hide? What do languages restrict & enable?

2008S00815

Muro, Victor Gabriel (Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales/ Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro, Cerro de las Campanas s/n, 76900 Querétaro, Qro., México [tel: 52 442 1921200 ext. 5406; fax: 52 442 2252511; e-mail: gabrielmuro@msn.com]), **The Change in the Power of the Enterprise Organizations of Mexico, 1970-2007,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The intention of this communication is to discuss the change of the organizational power that has occurred in the enterprise organizations. Through study of case of the Supervisory Confederation of the Mexican Republic (Coparmex), I try to show how a tendency consolidates to exert the enterprise organizational power in an ample political plane and, therefore, in different scopes of the national society. This supposes a gradual increase

of power, but not only like capacity to obtain obedience, as Weber and Dahl analyzed, or like capacity to control the uncertainty, as Crozier & Friedberg established it, but like a hegemonic power, that is to say, that sees the enterprise agents like reliable and moral subjects. The analysis is based on the historical trajectory that has followed the organization from the decade of 1970. The propose thesis here is that the strategy that followed the Coparmex to create a hegemonic power was successful because its capacity for adapting properly the international supports of the economic centers with the particular social situation of the country.

2008S00816
Murphy, Raymond J. (Sociology and Anthropology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada K1N 6N5 [tel: 1 613 562 5800 ext. 2004; fax: 1 613 562 5906; e-mail: Raymond. Murphy@uottawa.ca]), **Technological and Commodity Triage: A Contribution to Public Debate from Environmental Sociology,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper uses a Weberian perspective to help understand the conflict between the economic & ecological spheres in modern societies, and hence the difficulty of resolving environmental problems like greenhouse-gas emissions. It investigates a set of counter-modern communities that emerged from Protestant asceticism along with modern capitalism. The paper shows that these communities have a world image that resulted in a model of development based on technological & commodity triage which serendipitously avoided environmental problems. The comparison with modern societies reveals that remaining on the treadmill of production is a collective decision rather than an inevitable fate determined by technological imperatives. The paper also documents that an extreme weather event which caused little disruption in the counter-modern communities precipitated a technological disaster in modern societies. This protection paradox demonstrates that vulnerability to this disturbance of nature was socially constructed by modern societies, thereby contradicting the portrayal of the event in public debate as a natural disaster. The limitations of serendipity and the possibilities of reflective triage to mitigate environmental problems in modern societies are examined. The paper refutes end of nature theories & argues that the present anthropocene epoch is characterized by a uniquely intense interaction between human constructions & nature's constructions, which sociology can illuminate.

2008S00817
Murray, Georgina (Griffith University, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia [tel: 07 38757371; fax: 07 38757730; e-mail: g.murray@griffith.edu.au]), **Spreading Asian Finance Capital: Australian Corporate Power 1992-2007,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper looks longitudinally (1992-2007) at global integration of the Australian ruling class into an Asian not just US dominated finance capital network. This is done by looking at the changing interlocking patterns of top directors' corporate board membership. The hypothesis is that inter-locking company board networks give national ruling class members power to share information that enhances their profitability & helps creates the potential for collective political strategies but these strategies still do not give them the overall power of their major global shareholder.

2008S00818
Murray, Lesley (University of Brighton, Brighton, UK, BN1 9PH [tel: 01273 644558; e-mail: L.Murray@brighton.ac.uk]), **Visualizing Everyday Mobilities,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The 'mobilities turn' (Urry 2000, 2007) in social science has enabled a growing body of research that recognizes the need to apply less static methods of research in exploring increasingly mobile social relations. New forms of mobility, including virtual mobilities are expanding our visual scope as television & the internet provide a means of looking that spans the globe & encompasses the sharing of visual images depicting a broad range of social interactions. The paper sets out the rational for combining mobile & visual methods to enhance contextualization of the research subject in both space & time, whilst facilitating researcher reflexivity. This is particularly important when exploring the complex interrelationships that determine everyday mobilities. This paper explores the use of visual methods in analyzing the construction and playing out of mobilities around the journey to school. It is based on research that used a mixed method approach which included in-depth interviews with mothers; & videos of school journeys followed by film elicitation interviews with their children. The forty participants in this study were sampled from two contrasting areas in Brighton, southeast England. One area was an east Brighton edge

of town 'suburban' estate; & the other area a relatively affluent part of inner Brighton. The paper considers the value of visual methods in such research, including the dissemination of the research findings using a film produced from the video footage recorded by the young people involved.

2008S00819
Murrieta, Patricia (University of Texas, Sociology Department/ Universidad de Guadalajara, INESER, Zapopan, Jalisco, 45160 [tel: +52 33 35851296; e-mail: murrisp4@mail.utexas.edu]), **The Social Construction of the Other: Domestic Workers and Employers in Mexican Society,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In Mexican society, many children grow within a strong relationship with the maid. In some cases, during a significant part of their lives, the maid becomes the most significant bond for toddlers and infants. But as soon as they grow up, the affective distance between children & maids grows & a relationship based on respect & love for the other, becomes in many cases distant, disrespectful & even aggressive. Based on in-depth interviews, focus groups & participant observation, I try to understand the mechanisms that give place to such transformation. I argue that employers in Mexican society define themselves as someone different in terms of social class. A difference that, from their own perspective, justifies segregation processes that take place within daily interaction between employer & employee. As part of the struggle to underscore the difference between the maid's social status & hers, the employer transmits–sometimes directly, others in a subtle way–attitudes, values & beliefs that conform segregation patterns that are reproduced from one generation to the other, reinforcing separation between both social classes. In this paper I discuss how middle & upper class persons define themselves in relation to domestic employees, how do they define employees & how do they react to that definition. Once being able to understand those conceptions & attitudes, my objective is to analyze how they are internalized & reproduced by children. My main aim is to give new elements to the discussion of the process of reproduction of segregation patterns.

2008S00820
Musina, Renata Rushanovna (Department of Sociology, Russian State Social University, Moscow, Russia, 107150, 40, Losinoostrovskaya St. [tel: +7 926 1767047; fax: +7 495 1698215; e-mail: musinarr@mail.ru]), **The Russian-Estonian Ethnopolitical Conflict,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The purpose of this research is to study the modern conditions and prospect for development in the Russian-Estonian conflict in a political life of Estonia. An object is the Russian-Estonian ethnic conflict. The subject is political character of the ethnic conflict in Estonia. Recently ethnopolitical conflicts between Russia and countries of the former Soviet Union arise even more often. First of all, the reason for it serves economic, political, ethnonational, religious & other aspects. In the last years Russian-Estonian mutual relations are more sharply developed on the international political arena. Authorities of two countries obviously in public bring to focus painful points of each other. After entrance of Estonia into the European Union Russia appeals to the actions spent in the Estonian Republic & raises suitable sanctions. At the given stage of attitude development of these two countries rough disputes proceed with reference to results of the Second World War & its value for people of Estonia. The bills accepted by the government of Estonia cause indignation not only in Russia but also in other European countries. Before-mentioned and many other things are considered in research through a prism of culture and, as consequences, destructions of a cultural heritage of the country.

2008S00821
Mythen, Gabe (U Liverpool, UK L69 7ZA [tel: 0151 7943011; fax: 0151 7942997; e-mail: g.mythen@mmu.ac.uk]), **The Spectacle of Risk: Participatory Journalism and the Panoptic Citizen,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Media outlets are increasingly drawing upon public footage & citizen accounts of global risk incidents, as illustrated in the cases of the 7/7 terrorist attacks in the UK, Hurricane Katrina in the United States & the catastrophic Tsunami which affected parts of Southeast Asia. The growth of various forms of citizen journalism has been facilitated by media convergence & the rapid flows of information enabled by new media technologies. In a multi-digital and interactive media environment, the public are not simply sources of information, but also recorders & creators of news products. Despite subterranean changes in the way in which news is produced, the impact of citizen journalism on the reporting of risk remains a relatively unexplored area of media research. From a constructive angle,

we consider the extent to which participatory journalism adds to the plurality of risk discourses, democratizes news flows & subverts dominant news values. This positive account is counterbalanced by discussion of the problems presented by the increasing use of citizen journalism, including the tendency to focus on risk as a spectacle that reinforces populist forms of news presentation. We conclude by drawing out the limits of existing media research around citizen journalism & identifying key areas worthy of future investigation.

2008S00822

Nagata, Hiroyasu (Graduate School of Science and Technology, Shizuoka University, Hamamatsu, 432-8561, Japan [e-mail: f5645024@ipc.shizuoka.ac.jp]), **Decision by Majority and Equality,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Today, as a decision manner of character, as the most democratic decisive method for policy, there is the "Decision by Majority (DM)". It assumes that it is the rational method of placing the individual in the subject. It is known that judging from the DM is not decided, a tournament process & the voting paradox & so on. It shows that rational for the public but, personally is not rational. For example, we will assume that the village 10 peoples are living here. The 9's property has cash 1,000,000 yen respectively. Other 1 people the cash is 0 yen, but he have the forest of the 100? There is a policy that opens the airport, following to the democratic method, it decides by the DM. As for 9 peoples approval, & 1 people opposite, because the owner of the forests. But by the principle of the DM, 9 to 1, & the policy is decided. One people cannot obey, by this decision loses the forest doubtlessly. The government was charged the person of the measure compensated for 500,000 yen as for 5,000 yen per? Nine peoples do not compensate & they are no loses & they receives popular advantage only. Nothing doing! The government has little compensation, he negotiate & become 10,000 yen per square meter and get result 1,000,000 yen. The villagers all 10 peoples have property of 1,000,000 yen now. Will you understand as "Equality"? If nine villagers are property different each, will the convincible compensation be provided? If the property of the villager's individual are not announced? Still more the measure to change of the forest for an airport accepts value that this land fit to the airport. Therefore the compensation is similar, & change value for a quantitative amount of money, & to give contains the thing which is not divisible by the DM. The peoples using the airport free can use it without compensating him. Men who add nothing to the compensation to the 1 people, but are great advantage of the policy's fruits by the airport, they receive only advantage. This article for this question identifies mechanism changing as a more dominant situation. It may be quantitatively equal, but an individual showing quality lacks. I point out that fault with this article.

2008S00823

Naik-Singru, Ramola N (Dept. of Geography, London School of Economics, London, United Kingdom [e-mail: r.n.naik-singru@lse.ac.uk]), **Democracy, Competitive Governance and Spatial Transformation in 'Globalising' Mumbai,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ With the acceptance of neo-liberal policies, Mumbai is at the forefront of decentralisation of governance. Moved by business elite through the Bombay-First commissioned report Vision Mumbai: Transforming Mumbai into a world-class city by McKinsey Consulting, Mumbai's urban transformation agenda spiraled on to a higher level with the Government of India taking active interest in the city's development. The question is whether this has contributed towards a transparent & accountable form of democratic governance or has increased the elitist influence on urban development. The paper analyses changing business-state relationship & the discursive role of an emerging civil society with findings from empirical research conducted in Mumbai using semi-structured interviews, resident surveys & urban morphological analysis. Typically, civic engagement is not solicited by urban politics in India but is a grassroots activity emerging out of the democratic ethos of people. Though time-honoured values have a strong hold there is a robust presence of dynamic identities based on shared experiences that transcend traditional divides of caste & race to mobilise citizen participation in restructuring urban spaces that portray the changing Indian image in a globalising world. Bureaucracy is now setting up channels for public participation that can make governance more accountable & transparent.

2008S00824

Nascimento, Maria Leticia (Faculdade de Educação da Universidade de São Paulo, Av. da Universidade, 308 São Paulo 05508-040 Brazil [tel: +55 11 38150297; fax: +55 11 38150297; e-mail: leti-cian@usp.br]), **Early Childhood: The Gap Between the Conception of Childhood and Social Practices,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In Brazil, little children were considered as a homogeneous group and early childhood education & socialization had been a family task, except with regard to poor children or working mothers' children. Changes in values & customs had indicated a new place of childhood & increased the demand for early childhood education policies. Little by little, children begun to be recognized as social actors, situated in a particular historical & spatial context. In this sense, early childhood education institutions could be considered as places where little children live their childhoods, create peer cultures & participate in cultural production. Various political & legal advances had been observed at the same time. The right to education from birth, recognized by the Brazilian Federal Constitution of 1988, presupposed a social responsibility for the child. The right to early childhood education had established an intersection between private matters and those of a public order. The aim of this text is to present public policies of early childhood, discussing policies for educational expansion & the conception of child as subject of rights.

2008S00825

Nathansohn, Regev (U Michigan, Ann Arbor 48109, USA [e-mail: regev@umich.edu]), **Time, Space and Identity in the VisOral Historiographies of Haifa,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The past decade has been marked by a growing interest in the visual historiography of the local space in Israel. While much of the interest focuses on visual representations created by professional photographers working for state institutions (or pre-state bodies) or for commercial businesses, hardly any space is reserved for the exhibition and study of visual materials created by private people. The notion that the past is not over is proved time and again by the current debates in the ethno-racial and national-religious social sphere in Israel. These debates are increasingly expanding their spaces of visuality to the battlefields of current and historical representations. Thus, private photographs are crucial for understanding contemporary interpretations and (de-re)constructions of the past. In this paper I will focus on dimensions of Time, Identity and Space as they are played out in the VisOral Historiographies of veteran residents of Haifa, a city in northern Israel. Haifa's contested history is embodied in the parallel, yet not always overlapping, historical narratives of its multicultural population. By elaborating on these historiographies I will deal with questions of representation and knowledge, the status of visual historiography versus verbal historiography and the connections between the political and the visual.

2008S00826

Neffa, Julio César (Ceil-Piette Del Conicet, Saavedra 15 PB y 4to. piso - C1083ACA - Buenos Aires - Argentina [tel: 005411 4952-7440; fax: 005411 4952-7440; e-mail: jneffa@ceil-piette.gov.ar]), **Informalidad, trabajo no registrado y trabajo precario: Conceptos y definiciones para evitar confusiones** (Informality, Unregistered Work and Unstable Work: Concepts and Definitions in Order to Avoid Confusion), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ This paper has the following objectives: (1) It historicizes the evolution of the concept of informality, from its invention on the part of the Mission of the World Program of Employment in Kenya, in 1972, taking into account the antecedents (the notion of marginality) & the three predominant conceptions: that which refers to the manner of doing things (PPREALC-OIT), that which analyzes from a perspective close to Marxism (Portes, Castells) & that which puts the accent on institutional norms & rules (de Soto). (2) It demonstrates the profound modifications that the OIT introduced in 2002, when the content of the notion expanded, distinguishing between the economy of the informal sector & informal work, covering unstable work & unregistered workers; & reviews the principal empirical studies applying the new definition to the ongoing household survey (EPH) in Argentina. (3) The EPH has for some time identified who are the salaried workers in contrast to those who are not registered with the organisms of social security & for whom employers make no contributions. The number of unregistered workers has been reduced very little. (4) Unstable work or employment is the concept that seems most appropriate with reference to informality & unregistered work; those engaged in such work have no guarantee of work, receive the lowest wages, are not covered by social security, & have no social protection. (5) The conclusions attempt to identify the causes & the origin of this deterioration in wages, as well as the consequences in terms of income & conditions of the work environment. (Abstract shortened by ProQuest.)

2008S00827

Negro Macho, Ana, Truchero Guadalupe, Ramos, Somarriba Arechavala, Noelia & Llorente Ma. Cruz, Merino (Department of Sociology, University of Valladolid, Avd. Madrid 44, Palencia, 34004, Spain [tel: +34979108158; e-mail: amnegro@trs.uva.es]), **Work Quality and Job Satisfaction in Europe and in Spain,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ One of the political challenges of the European Union is to ensure that its economy becomes the most advanced & innovative industrial block during the first decade of the twenty-first century, always maintaining the welfare model as a distinguishing factor from other economical areas. Therefore, the quality of employment has become one of the central themes of the Social Policy Agenda of the European Union, as is reflected in the conclusions of the Lisbon, Nice & Stockholm councils. After a period in which the main emphasis was the increase on the number of job-posts, i.e. the quantity, currently the main objective is the nature & content of them, that is their quality. The question is 'what is' & 'how must be' a good job or a better job, this means pushing for a quality work that involves not only the productive dimension, but it should be expanded to other dimensions, such as the quality of the job conditions, of the employment, of the industrial relations & of the social policies. In our days work quality is a frequent subject of discussion, mainly because of its direct relationship with the productivity & employment growth, and although a consensus does not exist on what work quality means, it seems that there is a strong connection between this concept and job satisfaction, becoming a key element in order to measure the quality of employment. Different areas like sociology, psychology and economics have studied the job satisfaction under the assumption that it is a good predictor for the welfare of the individuals. This issue affects in such important aspects as productivity, absenteeism, job performance or even the decision to stay or not on the job. To try to identify the causes which contributes to the job satisfaction we propose a differentiation between those variables related to working conditions in relation to their technical specifications, & on the other hand those connected with the conditions of employment that have a clear social & economical nature. In the present work, starting from the data of the European Working Conditions Survey & the Quality of Working Life in Spain, we analyse the distribution of job satisfaction in Europe, & especially in Spain, by studying the factors that identifies it & its main impact in the workplace.

2008S00828

Nem Singh, Jewellord Tolentino (Lund University, Sweden [tel: +46735610292; e-mail: jtnemsingh@gmail.com]), **Framing Processes in Transnational Activist Networks: The Case of Anti-Free Trade Movements in Southeast Asia,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In Southeast Asia, transnational activist networks on WTO protests are relatively new networks linking domestic & global activism. This research explores collective identity formation in transnational activist networks, which constitutes the building blocks of social mobilisation. Using the case study of the anti-WTO coalition, networks & social movements particularly in the Philippines and generally in Southeast Asia, the research argues that there is a distinct regional activist movement emerging as a response to neoliberal globalisation. Through framing processes–the construction of meanings to locate, perceive & label social occurrences within their life space & the world at large–social movements shape their goals, mobilisation strategies and motivations. In sum, transnational activism requires framing to construct collective identity & sustain mobilisation. The research draws on multiple methods to demonstrate the process of transposing domestic claims into the transnational sphere. It empirically traces core framing tasks & constitutive master framing among movement participants & leaders.

2008S00829

Nem Singh, Jewellord Tolentino (Lund University, Sweden [tel: +46762332932; e-mail: jtnemsingh@gmail.com]), **Mobilising for Citizenship Rights in the Context of Neoliberalism: The Anti-WTO Protests in Southeast Asia,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Anti-WTO protests reflect the qualitatively rational responses of marginalised groups against the current neoliberal order. Moving beyond the Marxist critique of neoliberal capitalism, resistance against trade liberalisation has embraced new forms of identities and critiques to encompass the diversity of discontentment against the current trading system. More importantly, social mobilisation is aimed at such a powerful institution. This is an act to reclaim citizenship rights by framing the technical issue of trade as a question of social & economic justice especially for developing countries. Drawing upon the research on the two anti-WTO protests in 2003 & 2005 more particularly in the Philippines & Southeast Asia, I show how & why different sectors of society mobilised against WTO particularly the sources of alienation that breed discontentment among the majority of social movements in developing countries. Taking the Southeast Asian case wherein the political environment is not conducive for an anti-free trade position, I argue that the current crisis of neoliberalism as exemplified in the deadlock of trade negotiations itself & in civil society mobilisation is rooted in an even deeper crisis of democracy and social-economic injustice. The paper is structured as follows: first, an overview of WTO & the protest movement in Southeast Asia with emphasis on the underlying crisis of social-economic justice & democracy; second, an examination of collective action and its implications to radical democracy; & finally, the implications of anti-WTO protests as well as the succeeding movements against neoliberalism in Asia to the wider trade liberalisation agenda. Overall, this paper gives an empirical account of neoliberal resistance in Asia & the ways collective mobilisation is reshaping theories on alienation & radical democracy.

2008S00830

Nemenyi, Agnes (Department of Sociology, University Babes-Bolyai, Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 400604 [tel: +40 264 420 578; fax: +40 264 420 957; e-mail: anemenyi@socasis.ubbcluj.ro]), **Ageing of Population and Specific Socio-Demographic Problems of Rural Population in Romania,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The author wishes to present & comment on the next important data and problems: evolution of population by age between 1990-2005, by settlements (urban-rural), mortality & most important disease, employment structure by occupation group, gender aspects, with specific aspects of rural people directions of protection of elder population, also international migration & elder participation. The aim is to present different social aspects of social exclusion of old people, showing some specific life strategies to maintain social participation, unfavorable situation of rural people. International migration is one of such individual life strategies.

2008S00831

Nemirovskaya, Anna (Department of Sociology and Public Relations, Siberian Federal University, Russia, Krasnoyarsk, 660041, Svobodniy, 79. [tel: +7 3912 44 98 56; fax: +7 3912 44 86 25; e-mail: sibir-2000@mail.ru]), **The Post-Non-Classical Approach in Sociological Analysis of the Structure of Mass Consciousness,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In the end of XX - beginning of the XXI century, Russian sociology is shifting to the post-nonclassical stage of its development. There are a significant number of monographs, textbooks & papers dealing with different aspects of new approaches in sociology. The school of post-non-classical (universum) sociology in Russia has been in development for more than twenty years. Compared to classical sociology, the post non-classical (universum) approach focuses on research of less conscious phenomena in mass consciousness & value experience. Special sociological methods for research into basic values in mass consciousness are commonly used by Russian sociologists. System of value orientations are studied from the point of view of system approach, applying the diatropic principle of minimum umiversum as a methodological basis. This principle derives from the post-materialistic universum paradigm. According to the diatropic principle of minimum universum and the principle of complementarity, there are 7 layers in the value structure of mass consciousness. The first layer (cognitive) and the second layer (affective) are conscious, realised by respondents & can be revealed in sociological research. The next five layers appear to be mass unconsciousness & can only be revealed & studied with the help of special methods including factor analysis or correlation analysis amongst others. Full research into values requires complex analysis of all basic values in mass consciousness, both at the level of social stereotypes (unsteady & changing), & at the level of mass unconsciousness (containing more steady concepts), which is less realised but which influences behaviour.

2008S00832

Nemirovskiy, Valentin (Department of Sociology and Public Relations, Siberian Federal University, Russia, Krasnoyarsk, 660041, Svobodniy, 79 [tel: +7 3912 44 98 56; fax: + 7 3912 44 86 25; e-mail: nemirov@ktk.ru]), **Change of the Level of Value Orientations of Siberian Population as a Factor of Social Transformations in the Postsocialist Russia,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper is based on the results of representative comparative research of mass consciousness & mass unconsciousness, conducted by the author in the end of the 80's–the beginning of the 90's and in the beginning of the XXI century in Russia. The foundation of the research is the survey of the "level" of the basic value orientations. The level of any value reflects the level of the corresponding need. Applying contemporary approaches of humanistic and transpersonal psychology, the author elaborated an original method for survey of value orientations' level. The level ranges from the lowest, corresponding with the biological needs, to the level of the highest spiritual needs. The application of this method, with the use of the methods of mathematical statistics, showed substantial decline of the level of value orientations of the Russian population. The author considers that exactly the decline of the level of basic value orientations, not the shift from traditional to modern values, is the most important factor determining the matter of social transformations in the country: formation of specific power institutions, appearance of new social movements etc. The paper gives a well-grounded forecast of change of the social situation in the postsocialist Russia.

2008S00833

Neumann, Hannah (Institut of Media and Communication Science, TU Ilmenau, Ilmenau, 98694 [tel: +49-30-62900865; e-mail: hannah.neumann@googlemail.com]), **The Peace Zone Movement as an Alternative Form to Pacify Ethnopolitical War and Conflict,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The question of how long-lasting protracted armed conflict can be put to an end is of particular importance (not only) for the world's conflict regions. Yet recent research has shown that civil society movements like the Peace-Zone movement can ensure temporary peace. On this foundation Peacebuilding measures can be established, addressing issues & relationship problems fuelling the conflict and thereby creating a shared identity uniting the conflicting parties & laying the foundation for a mutual & peaceful future. The questions about the preconditions for the foundation of Peace-Zones, the methods to establish, extend & empower them, their effects on the overall Peace process, & the role, motivation, methods & visions of key persons in this process have been thoroughly analyzed in a case study including regional and international literature as well as interviews with founders, members & operators of a prototype Peace-Zone in Pikit, Philippines. The insights gained have been evaluated along a set of theories adapted to the special needs of ethnopolitical conflicts. They include Senghaas' Civilizatory Hexagon & Lederach's Framework for Peacebuilding. The additional use of Habermas' Theory of Communicative Action has proven to be very clarifying & opened new approaches for the scientific field of Peacebuilding.

2008S00834

Newmans, Sally (University of Pittsburgh, 121 University Place Pittsburgh Pa 15260 USA [tel: 1 412 648 7155; fax: 412 624 4810; e-mail: newmans@pitt.edu]), **Parenting Grandparents in the United States,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ During the last 3 decades a social phenomenon has emerged in the United States that has impacted the lives of several million people who are our younger & older residents. The phenomenon–parenting grandparents–created "skipped generation families" in which caregivers are grandparents & care receivers are children ranging in age from toddlers to teens. This paper will summarize research conducted by university & government researchers who examined multiple factors that contribute to this phenomenon. These factors include demographic information on grandparents' gender, race, education & marital status; conditions that contribute to grandparents becoming parents to their grandchildren; & the impact on grandparents' economic physical, mental & social well being & grandchildren's educational, social & physical development. In addition to information from large scale government reports this paper will reference smaller research on the potential for change in the lives of grandparents & children in these family settings.

2008S00835

Ngai, Steven Sek-yum, Ngai, Ngan-pun & Cheung, Chau-kiu (Department of Social Work, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, New Territories, Hong Kong [tel: 852-26097512; fax: 852-26035018; e-mail: syngai@cuhk.edu.hk]), **Success Factors in Mutual Aid among Young People with Emotional and Behavioral Problems,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The present paper aims to provide empirical data about success factors in mutual aid among young people with emotional & behavioral problems. Based on information from five focus groups involving young people & youth workers, followed by a survey that samples 400 young people & 50 youth workers, it shows how youth work facilitates mutual aid among the aforementioned youth population in maintaining balanced coordination, empowerment, altruism, continuity, & sustainability. It also clarifies issues & doubts about the effectiveness & feasibility of youth mutual aid in view of evidence that adult input is required, & that young people are not capable enough of helping themselves. Because young people's peer grouping tends to aggravate problems through learning of problematic attitudes & behavior & the diffusion of positive responsibility, youth work input is necessary to negate undesirable influences arising from the peer group. Specifically, it is important to prevent youth with emotional & behavioral problems from forming antisocial, self-defeating, or self-injuring groupings by promoting socially desirable social capital in mutual aid youth groups.

2008S00836

Nickel, Patricia Mooney (School of Social and Cultural Studies, Victoria University of Wellington, PO Box 600, Wellington New Zealand [e-mail: patricia.nickel@vuw.ac.nz]), **Critical Theory, NGOs, and the State: "Humanitarian Public Sociology" as a Regime of Truth,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Public sociologists have much to say about humanitarianism (Burawoy 2006), but say curiously little about the power/knowledge relationship in which it is embedded or the epistemological hierarchy that it assumes. Recent discussions of public sociology as humanitarianism place an emphasis on the intersection between public sociology, NGOs, the state, & professionalized knowledge (Beck 2005; Burawoy 2006; Delanty 2006; Pubantz & Moore, Jr. 2006). However, absent from this discussion is recognition of how this regime invisibly governs policy, often not through discourse, but through private & state monies dedicated to the transfer of productive knowledge. Humanitarian public sociology fails to problematize the cosmopolitan humanitarian regime, which often is an undemocratic & hierarchical regime of power. In this paper I analyze the conception of public sociology as humanitarianism through the lens of critical theories of the state & the politics of knowledge. I argue that the epistemological hierarchy imposed by this regime of knowledge, right, & the state-cum-NGO, speaks truth not to power, but on behalf of power, thus eroding transformational discourse & suppressing alternative visions.

2008S00837

Nigam, Devesh & Narula, Vinaya Kumar (Institute of Tourism & Hotel Management, Bundelkhand University, Jhansi, India, 284128 [tel: +91 9335422464; e-mail: deveshnigam2003@yahoo.co.in]), **Ecotourism in Madhav National Park, India: Tourist Perspectives on Environmental Impacts and Their Management,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Ecotourism potentially provides a sustainable approach to development in India. However, to realise this potential the adverse effects of visitor activity & associated infrastructure on the natural environment & the tourism experience must be identified to guide management actions & thus to sustain the resources on which ecotourism ultimately depends. This study, conducted in Madhav National Park of India, reports one of the first efforts to identify the impacts of ecotourism in India from the perspective of visitors. Environmental conditions of greatest influence on visitors' experiences included litter & biophysical conditions such as deforestation, soil erosion & vegetation damage. These conditions were of greater concern to visitors than social conditions, such as the number of people. These results suggest that management efforts can be directed towards indicators of greatest concern such as litter, soil erosion & vegetation damage. The broad support given by those surveyed for a range of management actions provides managers with a choice of strategies to sustain ecotourism in Madhav National Park. This study, with its sociopolitical approach, contributes to a greater understanding of the implications of the ecotourist experience for ecotourism management in India. Author Keywords- Ecotourism, visitors' experiences

2008S00838

Nikolaeva, Uliana Gennagievna (Russion State Social University, Moscow, V.Pika, 4-1-419 [tel: +7 985 233-01-74; fax: +7 495 783-71-04; e-mail: ynikolaeva@list.ru]), **Problem of Archaic Structures Reactualization in Contemporary Economy,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The attempts to realize the essence of the modern economic processes both in the world & in our country in the frame of the traditional economic theory (theory which consider only forms of traditional capitalism) have been recognized as baseless. Globalization would tend to cause those processes which couldn't be explained in the traditional way. Modern market economy actually is also developing according to other laws determined by the whole totality of certain economic manifestations which essence can't be understood without taking into account those real processes in modern economy which seemed to stay in the depths of the economic archaism. Therefore, the main thesis putting forward and presupposing possible disputes is the following: modern capitalistic economy is greatly influenced, even transformed, by some archaic economic regularities. The idea that modern western society is purely capitalistic & the most progressive is mistaken. The fact is this society only seems so. Actually the modern western economy & modern social & economic processes include as the main parts almost all the previous social and economic structures. These structures are not only ignored by modern theoreticians but also not perceived as economic structures at all.

2008S00839

Nilsen, Ake (School of Social and Health Sciences, University college of Halmstad, Box 823, SE-301 18 Halmstad, Sweden [tel: 46-35-167466; e-mail: ake.nilsen@hh.se]), **The Second Skin–Technology and Masculinity in the Context of Scuba Diving,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Based on an ethnographic fieldwork this paper explores the relation between technology & masculinity in the context of scuba diving. From a theoretical framework based on Heidegger/Kemp & Wajcman, two major questions are put to the material: How is technology influencing social relations & communication? And: How is technology perceived & handled? The first question is answered out of two angles: Judging performance out of handling the equipment & forming the social hierarchy. The second question is answered: out of a practical knowledge, through embodiment and trust.

2008S00840

Ning, Zequn, Zhao, Peng & Luo, Zhenpeng (Institute of Tourism, Beijing Union University, Dept. of Leisure Study & Tourism Management, No.99 Bei Si Huan Dong Lu, Chaoyang District Beijing 100101, China [tel: 0086-10-64900167; fax: 0086-10-64909258; e-mail: luoULzhenpeng@yahoo.com]), **The Analysis of Beijing Residents Leisure Activities in Terms of Vocations during the Period of Social Transformation in China,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper is one part of a whole project named "Study on the Relationship between Urban Leisure Styles in Beijing & the Structure of Leisure Industry" sponsored by Beijing Education Committee Humanistic & Social Science Study Project. Over 30 years high speed economic development since 1978, dramatic changes occurred in China. These changes have influenced people's daily lives deeply. People begin to seek for improvement of quality of living rather than simple satisfaction with food & dressing. At the same time, leisure activities of Chinese mainland residents are becoming diversified. With the two day weekend policy enacted in 1995, & the "Golden Week" holiday policy started since October 1999, along with the continuous increase of average disposable personal income, leisure activities are becoming popular for Chinese residents. This trend is especially salient in economically well developed big cities in China. People have noticed the importance of living quality & the value of leisure to their personal development & fulfillment. In order to gather complete information about leisure activities of Beijing residents, a survey was conducted by students (year 2003, 2004) of Department of Leisure Study & Tourism Management of Beijing Institute of Tourism, & 5000 questionnaires were delivered to be filled by residents in Beijing including 18 districts & counties. 3878 responses were received with valid response rate of 77.56%. Results are based on the questionnaire survey & discussed in terms of vocation of Beijing residents. We analyze the leisure behaviors of Beijing residents in terms of vocation such as purposes of leisure activities, choices of leisure styles, leisure accompanies, leisure places, & so on. We also analyze the factors influencing leisure activities of Beijing residents & importance of the factors influencing leisure activities of Beijing residents; finally some correlation analyses on the factors. [Key Words] Leisure Styles, Leisure activities, Tourism, Vocation, Golden Week Holiday

2008S00841

Nobrega, Alvaro (Higher Institute of Social and Political Sciences, Technical University of Lisbon, Rua Almerindo Lessa, Lis-

boa, Portugal, 1300-663 [tel: (351) 965762861; e-mail: anobrega@iscsp.utl.pt]), **Non-Democratic Factors in an African Democracy: The Case of Guinea-Bissau,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper analyses the influence of several relevant non-democratic elements in the configuration of the state & democracy in Guinea-Bissau. Many of the scholars studying the democratization of the African continent have analysed the degree of democracy of the contemporary African regimes by comparing them with western democracies. My approach is slightly different. I understand democracy in Africa as the result of a process that has combined pre-existing African values, ideas & institutions with the democratic ones. This means that alongside democratic values there is a set of non-democratic political elements & practices that play a key role in African democracies, such as the personalization of power, the patrimonialism, the zero sum politics, the lack of sovereignty of the State, the ethnicity, the "modern" and "traditional" composition of the current political elite, the legitimacy problem in modern politics & the political importance of the armed forces, among others. In my paper I will explore these aspects by focusing on the case of Guinea-Bissau, which has been described by the international media as a failed state & Africa's first narco-state.

2008S00842

Noguera, José A (Department Of Sociology, Universitat Autònoma De Barcelona, 08193 Cerdanyola - Barcelona (Spain) [e-mail: jose.noguera@uab.cat]), **Rational Choice Theory, Social Justice, and Institutional Design,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ One of the main issues in non-ideal theories of distributive social justice has to do with what kinds of institutional designs are more effective to deliver states of affairs that are consistent with particular principles of justice. This paper aims to show how an enriched version of Rational Choice Theory may be of great help in order to examine carefully the causal assumptions involved in some ideal normative theories, as well as the causal microfoundations that make possible (or not) its application in non-ideal circumstances. The first section will list & define some useful criteria in order to evaluate the degree of applicability of a normative theory in terms of concrete institutional designs (such as informativity, manageability, or motivational force). Secondly, it will be argued that an enriched version of Rational Choice Theory provides a useful 'causal grammar' to account scientifically for the nature of the links between a given institutional design or policy & its results in a particular social context. The third section will try to illustrate this in the field of tax and transfer policies. I will draw on some examples taken from present literature on innovative social policy designs & comparative tax and transfer policies to show how the design & administration of these schemes may affect their redistributive effects as well as how people perceive & evaluate them. When taking that into account, the importance of RCT is clearly emphasized, at least in two ways: a) RCT provides a useful basis in order to test and assess the causal behavioral assumptions which every ideal or non-ideal normative theory makes; b) RCT may explain why some institutional designs are more or less feasible in behavioral terms, & why they are more or less effective in order to realize some normative patterns of distributive justice.

2008S00843

Nordberg, Marie (Center for Gender Studies, Karlstad University, 651 88 Karlstad, Sweden [tel: +46 (0)54 700 24 89, +46 (0)70 713 77 92; e-mail: Marie.Nordberg@kau.se]), **"If We Only Could Enlighten and Modernise Them…" Masculinity, Heterosexuality, Metronormativity, Modernity and other Intersections in the Swedish Debate on Boys and Achievement,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Although most boys in Sweden do well in school, a discourse constituting boys as low achievers have recently become hegemonic in the Swedish debate. Theoretically inspired by critical masculinity studies, feminist poststructuralism & queer theory, this paper examine gender stereotypes repeated in a report, policy discussions & at a gender equality conference. A discourse analysis is conducted that shows how gender, class, heteronormativity & metronormativity intersect in the construction of "the problematic boy," "the ideal pupil" & "knowledge." Further is the discourse of the low achieving boy compared with findings in two ethnographic studies conducted by the author in four primary school classes & in four vocational educations. It is concluded that both the statistics & the description of the problematic boy, repeats & relies on a normalised, classed, metronormative & heterosexualised life story. It is also argued that when a heteronormative & polarised gender concept based on Parson's complementary sex role manuscript & Connell's concept of 'hegemonic mascu-

linity' is articulated together with a metronormative & colonial discourse, female teachers are given a mission to modernise rural, labour classed boys by changing their preferences & masculine practices, while male teachers are expected to increase boys achievements by making education masculine.

2008S00844
Nordberg, Marie (Center for Gender Studies, Karlstad University, 651 88 Karlstad, Sweden [tel: +46 (0)54 700 24 89, +46 (0)70 713 77 92; e-mail: Marie.Nordberg@kau.se]), **"Only Short Cuts?" Some Questions of Reflexivity Raised in a Visual Ethnography Project On Men's Hairstyles,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ While visual culture projects are directed at critical examining the meanings produced by images, the performativity & the meanings constituted by the researchers way of constructing, selecting, analysing & presenting visual material is seldom highlighted. Theoretical inspired by poststructuralism, discourse theory and taking point of departure in a visual ethnography project on men's hairdressing, masculinity, fashion & consumption, in which hairstyles given customers at barbershops & hairdressers salons in Sweden, Estonia, Latvia & Turkey have been observed & also documented with a digital camera, this paper raises some important methodological questions: What kind of reflexivity & critical discussions are needed when doing & presenting visual analyses? Do other critical aspects have to be addressed in visual studies then in studies directed at documents, written texts & language? And is there some way that the researcher & the research process can be made visible in a visual presentation? In the conclusion it is argued that photos, especially those that are considered as failures, can be quite useful for questioning & highlighting the work of framings & exclusions.

2008S00845
North, Scott (Osaka University, Osaka, Japan 565-0871 [tel: 81-66879-8065; fax: 81-66879-8065; e-mail: north@hus.osaka-u.ac.jp]), **Frayed White Collars: The Future of Leisure in Japan and the United States,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ For most of the last 25 years, Japan & the United States have had the world's two largest GDPs & the G-7's longest working hours. How is it that in spite of their undeniable affluence, these societies are failing to produce a leisure dividend? Through a focused comparison of working hours & overtime practices in contemporary Japan & the US, this paper argues that unpaid "service overtime" in Japan & so-called White Collar Exemptions (WCE) from overtime pay in the United States are manifestations of a shared, cross-cultural employer preference for long-hours jobs that increases inner-firm competition between workers & thwarts the dream of increased leisure. Recent revisions to the WCE in the United States have expanded the categories of exempt workers, making suits to recover unpaid overtime wages more difficult. Japan is currently considering WCE legislation that would give legal legitimacy to customary "service overtime" practices, which workers have challenged, successfully, in court. The export of American-style white collar exemptions to Japan symbolizes how the spread of America's finance-centric executive culture, & its disregard for worker's private lives, is a key predictor of the future of leisure in the global economy.

2008S00846
Nour, Kareen, Brown, Brita, Moscovitz, Nona & Hébert, Marijo (CSSS Cavendish, Montréal, Canada, H4W 2T5 [tel: (514) 484-7878 ext. 1472; fax: (514) 485-1612; e-mail: kareen.nour.cvd@ssss.gouv.qc.ca]), **Project P.I.E.: A Way to Promote Social Solidarity among Community Dwelling People,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Mental health problems of older adults are often considered a normal part of aging & therefore, are under diagnosed. Fifty percent of older adults living with a mental health problem do not receive services related to their problem. Consequently, this population faces several forms of exclusion related to their age, their mental health issues & from health care services. To counter this social exclusion, the proximal & parallel social network should be reinforced as they are integral aspects of social solidarity which refers to the social link developed between people of the same community (Komter, 2005). The Project P.I.E. (prevention, intervention, education) was created as a way to build a sense of belonging to one's community by using non-traditional referral sources to identify & refer older adults who are living with a mental health problem & who hesitate or cannot ask for the services they might require. These referral sources, called gatekeepers, are in contact with this population by way of their

occupation and/or daily activities. Conducted in an urban community and in partnership with several of its members, this project aims to empower older adults to take charge of their health, maintain their autonomy, improve their quality of life.

2008S00847
Novikova, Svetlana (Institute of Social and Political Researches of Russian Academy of Science, Moscow, Leninskii, 32a, 119991 [tel: 8-495-938-58-19; e-mail: sULnovikova60@mail.ru]), **History of Political Sociology and Formation of a Multi-Party System in Modern Russia,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ History of political sociology & formation of a multi-party system in modern Russia. Today, with formation of the multi-party political system in Russia it is necessary to be guided by the experience & works of domestic sociologists & jurists of the end XIX & the beginning of XX century. A question of which way development in Russia will go, excited domestic scientists from the very beginning of formation of Russian sociology. Addressing to the historical heritage of the Russian sociological thought it is necessary to note especially the important role of representatives of legal school in Russia. At the boundary of XIX-XX centuries they devoted much attention to a problem of interaction of law and sociology, including a role of parties in social development of the country. They emphasized that the theoretical jurisprudence, as well as the sociology, leads to the establishment of scientific laws for some social phenomena. The representative of legal school of sociology in Russia J.S. Gambarov has put forward in his work "Political parties in the past & the present"(SPb, 1904) idea of necessity & expediency of existence of several parties. J.S. Gambarov's many ideas were not only recognized & quoted by the Western scientists of that time, for example, that of significance of parties in the life of a society, including in the conditions of parliamentarism, but were developed in their works further. Reprinted & supplemented in 1905 the work has not lost its urgency even now when the multi-party system is formed in Russia. RC18 Political Sociology

2008S00848
Nunes, Nuno (Department of Sociology, ISCTE, Lisbon, Portugal [e-mail: nunofilipenunes@gmail.com]), **Health Movements in Portuguese Society,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper seeks to understand the causes, processes & basic social dynamics that resulted in protests checked slightly across Portugal against the closure of Maternity Hospitals, Emergency Services, altered schedules of the Attendance Permanent Services, or other organizational changes in the National Health Service. The sociological analysis that is presented here is focusing on the relationship (theoretical, empirical & problematic) between institutional action & collective action, that is, between governance, the areas of its institutional action, the collective performance of the actors in the fields of professional health and politics, to the formation of collective identities & frameworks of interaction operating at the level of local mobilizations.

2008S00849
O'Callaghan, Simone (Duncan of Jordanstone College of Art & Design, University of Dundee, 13 Perth Road, Dundee, DD1 4HT [tel: + 44 (0) 1382 385 605; e-mail: s.p.ocallaghan@dundee.ac.uk]), **Visual Conversations: The Semiotics of Intimacy in Phonecam Images,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper examines how image based communication is being transformed by phone-cameras. In particular, shared universalities of understanding are examined in the context of mobile phone photography where without the use of images, such meanings may not otherwise be communicated. The underlying premise is that the pervasive properties of the mobile phone camera have made it a much more intimate device than the traditional camera, where the user's attention does not focus on the device itself but rather through the device to the person at the other end. In this light, social interaction is being mediated by pervasive & affective (Lasen, 2004) technologies where those participating are constantly switching between the role of reader & that of author as images are conveyed back & forth. Textual analysis of these images, with reference to authorship, semiotics & post-structuralism are discussed in this paper. This paper examines not only content and subject matter of the photographs, but also physical context of the photographer (often they are doing something else at the time); the ephemeral nature of the digital image; & the assumption that many photographs are taken to show others who geographically and temporally may never share the same space as the photographer.

2008S00850

O'Connor, Erin (New School for Social Research, 65 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003 [tel: (917) 294-9082; e-mail: eeo@mac.com]), **Matter and Invisibility in Creativity: An Ethnographic Comparison of Perception in Glassblowing and Installation Art,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Modalities of creativity, of making, are constituted by the relations between maker, material, & tool. These relations, under-theorized in the sociology of arts, are embedded in & known through practice. Thus, the researcher must herself acquire the dispositions of the practice in order to theorize these constitutive relations; she must conduct embedded ethnographic research. Grounded in such research, this paper investigates the modalities of perception comparatively in the fields of glassblowing & installation art. The analysis of glassblowing will focus on the matterly constitution of perception, that is on the manner in which the material worked upon, the glass, informs the process of making, while the analysis of installation work will focus on the invisible aspects of perception, that imagined space in which the visible, whether brush strokes or objects, is implicated. The analysis of matterly-modalities of creativity in glassblowing draws from four years of ethnographic research in a New York City glassblowing studio, while the analysis of constitutive force of the invisible in installation work will draw from recently undertaken & ongoing ethnographic work in the field. The aim of the research was to create an embedded and embodied theory of creativity as practice in the sociology of art.

2008S00851

O'Dwyer, Ciara (Social Policy and Ageing Research Centre, School of Social Work and Social Policy, Trinity College Dublin, 3 College Green, Dublin 2 [tel: + 353 1 896 3363; fax: + 353 1 896 2366; e-mail: cmodwyer@tcd.ie]), **A Critical Appraisal of Advocacy Initiatives for Older People Living in Residential Care Settings,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The central goal of advocacy is to give partners (i.e. clients of an advocacy service) a voice, thus aiming to improve their quality of life & facilitate greater participation in decision-making processes, both with regard to their own lives & the operation of services they frequently use. Much of the literature on advocacy extols the benefits of the service for advocates, partners and other stakeholders, though empirical evidence outlining the benefits of advocacy initiatives is sparse. A small number of studies refer to the difficulties of evaluating advocacy projects and indicate that such projects may not be in a position to meet their original objectives or adhere to the fundamental principles of advocacy. This paper will use existing literature to critically appraise advocacy initiatives on advocacy services for older people living in residential care, examine their goals & assess what they can realistically hope to achieve. The paper will then outline various methods of evaluating advocacy initiatives for older people living in residential care settings, with a particular emphasis on comparing the effectiveness of different models of advocacy for older people living in residential settings.

2008S00852

Oddone, María Julieta, Gastrón, Liliana, Lynch, Gloria & Lacasa, Débora (FLACSO/ CONICET, Ayacucho 551, (1026) Ciudad de Buenos Aires, Argentina [tel: (5411) 5787-1176; fax: (5411)4375-1373; e-mail: mjoddone@mail.retina.ar]), **Collective Memory In Argentina: Generational and Transgenerational Impacts of Socio-Historical Events,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This presentation is based on an international investigation. We focused on the construction of the collective memory in Argentina. We inquired into the orientation & the process of generational formation of the collective historical memory. We described the reasons that the interviewed people invoke to justify their reminiscence & analyzed whether the impact was produced on the individual, communitary or national level. Hypotheses. 1- Hypothesis of "the reminiscence bump." 2- Events that have deep consequences on the everyday life have a great and transgenerational impact. Method–Data was collected by means of a survey carried out in Buenos Aires in 2004 where 572 people (women and men) of five age groups were interviewed. The question was: "Let's consider the main events & socio-historical changes that occurred in your country & in the world, which one struck you most?" The interviewed persons had to describe each event (no more than four), situate it in time & space, indicate the age he/she was when the event happened and, finally, justify his/her selection. Results–The study shows a set of evidences sustaining the "rem-

iniscence bump hyphothesis." However, same national events occurring after adolescence & young adulthood which had deep consequences on the everyday life have a transgenerational impact on the collective memory.

2008S00853

Odgers Ortiz, Olga (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Tijuana, BC, 22320 [tel: 52 664 6316300; 52 664 6316312; e-mail: odgers@colef.mx]), **La construccion social del espacio a través de las prácticas religiosas en el contexto de la migración México/Estados Unidos.** (The Social Construction of Space through Religious Practices in the Context of Mexico-United States Migration), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ Based on experience in the field of Mexico-US migration, the author proposes that Mexican migrants have come to define new forms of the social construction of space having to do with religious practice & beliefs. They constitute themselves as new socio-religious actors to renegotiate their feeling of belonging to the state, the nation, or the community. Analyzed in particular are devotion to local patron saints & the formation of migrant associations & clubs structured around a particular religious identity.

2008S00854

Ogawa, Shinichi (Yokohama National University, Japan [e-mail: sogawa@ynu.ac.jp]), **Integration or Separation of Conception and Execution? Japanese Quality Circles as Problem-Solving Activities,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Many academics paid attention to the Japanese employment and production systems in the 1970s & 80s, when Japan gave a relatively good performance in the manufacturing industry. Quality circles (QCs) were considered to be the activities which supported its performance at the rank & file levels. QCs are small group activities of Japanese origin, in which blue collar workers take part. It is characterized as "integration of conception and execution," not "separation of conception & execution." Through QCs Japanese blue collar workers are involved in problem-solving in quality, cost, delivery, & human relations in the workplace. However, there have been many controversies over the effects of problem-solving activities in QCs. Some of the criticisms are: (1) skills necessary for problem-solving are formed through operations in processes with OJT; (2) critical and important improvements are in charge of specialized maintenance workers & production engineers; (3) QCs are more effective rather in making consent between workers & the supervisor than in problem-solving. This presentation will shed light on Japanese QCs from different point of view. How is it possible that they make blue collar workers solve problems in production? QCs may function as problem-solving activities indeed, but it is based on standardization of problem-solving.

2008S00855

Ogungbile, David Olugbenga (Department of Religious Studies, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Osun State, Nigeria, 220005 [tel: +91 857 928 7724; e-mail: dogungbile1@yahoo.com]), **Filling in Space: Domestication, Creativity, and African Immigrant Religious Communities in Boston Area,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The common slang today that America is a land of opportunities is always focused on economic & political dimensions. Various immigrant groups in America devise ways of domesticating the space from the social, political, economic & spiritual dimensions. This paper focuses on African immigrant religious communities (AIRMs) and their attitudes towards space exploitation in America. This spiritual dimension plays out in different ways: creativity, innovativeness & negotiation. The paper engages a hermeneutical sociological analysis of space using some selected AIRMs in Boston area. It attempts to discuss how the movements (1) redefine religious doctrines, (2) negotiate homeland religious practices within the hostland social & environmental realities, & (3) utilize resources & modern technologies in creating new religious expressions. The study draws on the emerging practices of the AIRMs as initiated, formulated & recreated by their leaders. It identifies the effects of the new religious expressions on the hostland. The study seeks to answer the following questions: how do these new religious movements draw membership? What important roles do the movements play, & what vacuum do they fill, in the members' social & religious lives? How do they negotiate their homeland religious experiences with their socio-economic lives in the hostland?

2008S00856

Okeleke-Nezianya, Vincent (Third Sector Research Team, Cohe-

sion Research Unit, Department of Communities and Local Government, 7/G10, Eland House, Bressenden Place, London, SW1E 5DU [tel: 0207-944-0561; e-mail: vincent.okeleke-nezianya@communities.gsi.gov.uk]), **The Immigrant as Outsider-Within: Exploring Sense of Self and Place in United Kingdom,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Perhaps the least visible & understood experiences in the Western society is that of immigrants from the Black African countries. These immigrants perpetually find themselves pulled between divergent aims: negotiating their identity in the face of perceived alienation, on the one hand, & their place as a citizen on the other. In this exploratory paper, grounded in the naturalistic paradigm, employed historical & survey approach, I am going to examine the impact that this schism has on the way that immigrants conceive of their 'sense of identity' & their place in the wider society.

2008S00857

Oksanen, Atte (Department of Sociology and Social Psychology, University of Tampere, Finland, 33014 University of Tampere, Finland [tel: +358-50-5966176; e-mail: atte.oksanen@uta.fi]), **Noise Machines and Body Beats: From Industrial Music to Acid House–A Short Theoretical History of Electronic Music Sub-Cultures,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The presentation deals with cultural transformations in the youth culture by using theories of Gilles Deleuze & Félix Guattari and theories of post-subcultural studies. The examples are drawn from early electronic music, especially from the first wave of the industrial music that was relatively marginal in its own time but affected later various youth cultural styles & practices. Industrial music of the late 1970s & early 1980s functioned as a socio-theoretical experimentation, as a philosophy conducted in practice or art turning into philosophy & critical thinking. Industrial music artists were referring to authors such as Foucault, Deleuze, Benjamin, Burroughs & Ballard. Bands such as Throbbing Gristle, Cabaret Voltaire, NON & Einstürzende Neubauten acted as an intermediary between avant-garde and performance art & popular music. With synthesizers and non-musical sounds, industrial music groups provided a soundtrack into the end of 20th century. Groups used shock-tactics and centralized on transgression of body boundaries & fragility of self. Their methods have since been used everywhere in youth culture. During the 1980s ideas of modern primitivism and sub-cultures as modern tribes became relevant. The members of Coil and Psychic TV founded Thee Temple ov Psychick Youth that was a combination of a secret society, a religious sect & a fan club. Many of the 1980s industrial records were said to be made in the state of "amfetamania" that even amplified music's apocalyptic atmosphere. Psychic TV invented the concept of acid-house that would anticipate ecstasy fuelled rave culture of the 1980s and 1990s & dance music culture that has been characterized as a "post-subcultural pop." The presentation will also address the question of sub-cultures in current Western societies. Although we live in a mediated global world, we still need theories on (sub)cultural transformations or becomings.

2008S00858

Olgiati, Vittorio (Faculty of Sociology, University of Urbino "Carlo Bo", Urbino, Italy, 61029 [tel: 0039 0722 305732; e-mail: vittorio.olgiati@uniurb.it]), **The Making of Legal Justice: Judges, Prosecutors, Lawyers, Journalists, Consultants…And the Public. A Theoretical Approach on Jurisdictional Conflicts in Court,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ As we know, Courts of Justice are theoretically conceived and institutionally set up as highly formalised organisation–sets, tailored to treat conflicting values, discourses & practices towards an officially established procedural ending, according to pre-defined legal standards & by means of professionalised status-roles. Given these structural & functional patterns it is assumed that Courts are basically "norm-oriented" & "legal culture centered." Actually, however, experience shows that Courts' operations & outcomes are increasingly conditioned by clashes between legal & not-legal issues stemming from legal and not-legal agents: a fact that, to a relevant degree, alters, de-forms & even jeopardises Courts' nomic–i.e. ordering–social, political & institutional mandate, i.e. their basic mission as "Legal Justice-makers." The study aims to theoretically enlighten the way in which a normatively "concerted" division of professional labour in Court not only gives rise to, but also exacerbates, radically different conceptions of the self-same "Legal Justice," due to the use of law as a mere medium & the number of "jurisdictional conflicts" running among

& within the variety of professionals involved in the assessment of their own "authority to speak" & their own disciplinary "truth."

2008S00859

Olgiati, Vittorio (Faculty of Sociology, University of Urbino "Carlo Bo", Urbino, Italy, 61029 [tel: 0039 0722 305732; e-mail: vittorio.olgiati@uniurb.it]), **Rethinking Legal Justice in Europe after the Signature of the Lisbon EU Treaty,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ As we know, with the signature of the Lisbon EU Treaty, the EU Charter of Human Rights & Fundamental Freedoms–otherwise called "Nice Charter"–has been provided with full binding legal validity. Since its first draft as an official EU political document, the Charter has been widely publicised by media, commented by political actors & analysed by legal scholars. Altogether, a major emphasis has been put on its "constitutional" value either as a reference frame for prospective EU structuration, or as a sort of codification of previous EJC decision-making. Within the disciplinary fieldwork of sociology of law, study & research stressed the above formal potentials also. However the interest is now more oriented to decipher the Charter's direct outcomes and collateral effects on the overall province of European socio-legal culture & practice. The paper deals with basic insights provided by current literature on these variables, by focusing, in particular, on the de-constructionist implications that the Charter has had so far at theoretical level, & could have even more in the future at operational level, on both EU Member States's constitutional systems & EU governance.

2008S00860

Oliva, Jesús (Department of Sociology, Public University of Navarra, Campus de Arrosadía, s/n - 31006 Pamplona (Spain) [tel: +34 948 169 496; fax: +34 948 169 833; e-mail: jos@unavarra.es]), **Mobility, Urban Sprawl and Segregation. The Changing Social Morphology of A Southern European Middle-Range City,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper explores the links between mobility, urban dispersion and social segregation in post-industrial cities. We analyse these interrelations in the urban conglomeration around the regional capital of Navarra (the Pamplona-Iruñea Basin) that offers a paradigmatic scenario that could be representative of many medium-sized cities in southern Europe. It illustrates the changing socio-urban morphology resulting from a model supported and strengthened by neo-liberal urban planning & transport policies based almost exclusively on the intensification of automobility. Until recently, it had typically industrial patterns structured around a concentrated city built up since the middle of the last century (the years of 'desarrollismo') as a dichotomy between the functional centre (the historic city & the urban expansion areas) and the surrounding workers' areas. However, over recent decades, it has been evolving fast towards a regional-city form, dispersing almost half of its 300,000 residents amongst different urban fragments (metropolitan towns, private residential areas, towns comprising mainly single-family dwellings, old industrial areas, etc.). At the same time, the rates of private motorization have increased three times as fast as the population (while the public bus transport system has been unable to keep up with the constant dispersion) & new strategies of residential recentralization and suburbanization have arisen.

2008S00861

Oliveira, Zuleica Lopes Cavalcanti (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro/ Departamento de Serviço Social, Av. Pasteur 250, fundos Praia Vermelha, Rio de Janeiro, R.J. Brasil [tel: 21 21 22860467; e-mail: oliveirazuleica@yahoo.com.br]), **Cultural Gender Index: A Mirror to Social Facts,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This work is part a project funded by the German Technical Co-operation(GTZ). The paper's purpose is to present a Cultural Gender Index (CGI) that measures the new gender "habitus" in the Brazilian society. The CGI uses as a reference the information of the Demographic Census from 2000. The CGI was formulated based on the assumption that gender inequalities are founded in the cultural dimension that generates status relationships. This dimension was understood as the result of the changes in gender relations verified in the population's private life. The theoretical references used in the CGI formulation were the consequences of the Bourdieu's "habitus" concept according to the feminist point of view & the Castells' thoughts about patriarchal culture. The indicators of the CGI refer to two basic dimensions, the family and the female condition. The use of the CGI shows that all these changes in the Brazilian gender "habitus" occurred both in big cities & in the countryside, although with differ-

ent intensity. Furthermore, the structure of the new gender "habitus" does not correspond to the Brazilian regional borders. This supposes that the changes in the gender "habitus" responded to the incorporation of new values of behavior. Also, these changes are related to the social inequalities that are a characteristic of the Brazilian society. Thus, the CGI is a methodological recourse that can be really important to gender policies.

2008S00862
Olneck, Michael R. (University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, Wisconsin 53706 [tel: 608-262-9967; e-mail: olneck@education. wisc.edu]), **Regulating Language: Oakland's Ebonics Resolution, California's Proposition 227, and the Contestation of Linguistic Capital in American Education,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ In 1996, the Oakland, California school board provoked a national furor by adopting a resolution that designated the African-American students' linguistic patterns, termed Ebonics, as a distinct "language" having West African origins, & it deemed Ebonics to be African-American student's "primary language." The resolution directed the school system to develop a program "for imparting instruction to African-American students in their primary language for the combined purposes of maintaining the legitimacy and richness of such language…, & to facilitate their acquisition of English language skills." In 1998, California voters adopted Proposition 227, which required that "all children …be taught English as rapidly & effectively as possible … [and that] all children…be taught English by being taught in English." Proposition 227 succeeded in substantially curtailing bilingual education in California, as well as influenced passage of similar measures in other states, & provided impetus for the abolition of the federal Bilingual Education Act, & its replacement with the "English Language Acquisition Act." Drawing on Pierre Bourdieu's concepts of linguistic capital & linguistic market, & applying methods of discourse analysis, this paper endeavors to explain the nature, reasons for, & significance of similarities and distinctions between the discourses of the debates concerning the Oakland's "Ebonics Resolution," & California's Proposition 227.

2008S00863
Onwuzuruigbo, Ifeanyichukwu (Department of Sociology, Faculty of the Social Science, University of Ibadan, Nigeria [tel: 234 805 713 6285; e-mail: maziify@yahoo.co.uk]), **Migration, Urbanisation and Intra-Ethnic Conflicts: The Case of Aguleri and Umuleri in Southeastern Nigeria,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Despite its longevity, Aguleri & Umuleri intra-ethnic conflicts, among the Igbo ethnic group of Southeastern Nigeria, has, until recently, received minimal research attention. The few published studies merely highlight recent manifestations of the conflicts while giving little attention to its colonial roots. Consequently, the forces of migration & urbanization which began in the colonial times & underlie the recent bloody land disputes between the two urban communities have been ignored. The paper investigated the interface between migration, urbanization & conflicts over access, control & ownership of land between the Aguleri and Umuleri communities of Anambra State in Southeastern Nigeria. Data used for the study were generated through Archival sources from Enugu & Ibadan Archives in Southern Nigeria. Key-informant and in-depth interviews conducted among members of the two communities were used to complement archival data. The paper identified rapid migration & urbanization, promoted by the activities of European merchant companies, as putting pressure on available land. Furthermore, the colonial authorities redefined & distorted the traditional notion of land, making land an economic asset which could be privatized & commercialized. These developments promoted struggles over land. The conflicts had its primary basis in the uncritical incursion of capitalist development in the area.

2008S00864
Orlova, Irina (Institute of Social-Political Researches of Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Leninsky 32-a, ISPR RAS, 119991 [tel: 8(495)938-5183; e-mail: irorlova@mail.ru]), **Euroasian Civilization as a New Project,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ It is accept that the world in the XXI century will be composed of different civilizations in which each of them should learn to co-exist together with all the other. In this connection a dilemma of strategic choice becomes of basic importance for Russia and other states in post-Soviet territory. There exists only one alternative for them: either to follow the path of "re-assembling" the temporarily dispersed unique integral whole –the independent Euroasian civilization pursuing its own strategy of develop-

ment–or to allow their further dissipation between the structures of other more active civilizations thus reducing themselves to the condition of their additional raw, territorial, ecological, intellectual resources. The matter of the report is the theoretical development of a problem of socio-historical dynamics & interaction of civilizations in the present-day world. The report is focused on the new Euroasian Project viewed as an ideological & theoretical grounding of re-integration processes developing in the post-Soviet territory, of reconstitution the integrity of the Euroasian civilization with Russia being its kernel & main component.

2008S00865
Orne-Gliemann, Maud (IFAS, CIRAD, ARISE - SAFeWater project, Université de Montpellier III, Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa, 2113 [tel: +27 11 298 2717; +27 11 836 5850; e-mail: maud.orne-gliemann@wanadoo.fr]), **Local Water Resource Management in South Africa: Negotiating Community Action with Reform Institutions,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Since 1994 & the end of Apartheid, South Africa engaged on a large democratization enterprise. As part of this transformation, the National Water Act put to the fore objectives of equity, representativity, sustainability & efficiency in the water sector, & provided for the decentralization & devolution of management responsibilities. At local level, water user associations are progressively established, institutionalizing the pooling of capacities & resources for the operation and maintenance of water systems. This paper questions the creation and functioning of water user associations in already organized and managed contexts by looking at the interactions between community action & the newly established institutions in smallholder irrigation schemes. Following a stream of thought from the theory of public policies, the implementation of water user associations is understood as a negotiation process between the existing & the exogenous system, process mediated through the social representations of each actors. Supported by a community study, this research shows that the outcome of the negotiation process is manifold, ranging from parallel existence to assimilation of the two management systems. Focusing on people's perceptions and understanding of water management, the study argues that this diversity is the combined result of diverging management strategies and objectives, & diverging institution sizes & territories of reference for water management.

2008S00866
Ornetzeder, Michael, Bechtold, Ulrike & Nentwich, Michael (Institute of Technology Assessment, Vienna, 1030, Strohgasse 45/5 [e-mail: ornetz@oeaw.ac.at]), **Future Search and Assessment: Participatory Evaluation of the End-User Energy Technology Research Agenda in Austria,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper reports on experiences using a participative technology assessment (pTA) approach to discuss & evaluate research and development goals for sustainable energy technology in Austria. In a two-day Future Search & Assessment conference in November 2007, more than 30 randomly selected lay people have discussed the Austrian energy future on two different levels: general guiding visions aiming at long-term chances as well as deduced short-term aspects regarding the present end-user related energy research agenda. The strategy chosen consists of a well-balanced mix of focus groups, plenary sessions, expert inputs, & moderated working groups. We aim to show that pTA can contribute two-fold: First, it can contribute to the social robustness of the underlying strategies & scenarios of the research program; & second, the research topics that directly refer to the end-users can be critically evaluated in terms of social acceptability & user friendliness. Moreover the chosen approach serves as a platform to discuss long-term energy policies as well as practical consequences.

2008S00867
Ortega, Mario (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Xochimilco, Calzada del Hueso 1100, Villa Quietud, Coyoacan, Mexico DF, 14390 [tel: 52-55-5483-7090; fax: 52-55-5594-3966; e-mail: ortegaoli@hotmail.com]), **Street Hawking in the Historic Center of Mexico City,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ 1) Street hawking in the Historic Center of Mexico City. Informality, globalization & ground rent. 2) The causes & problems of the expansion of street hawking in Mexico City's Historic Center are analyzed. The structural reforms applied in Mexico during the past two decades, such as the overvaluation of the exchange rate, lowered inflation but raised unemployment. Privatization of the state sector also left its employees in the

street. The commercial opening of the borders & the reduction of prices of imported goods led to the bankruptcy of local manufacturing businesses and the lay-off of their workers as well. Given the absence of unemployment insurance, those who lost their formal employments have been forced to subsist in the informal sector. This is an activity easy to get into which does not require major investment, is unregulated, does not require renting a shop. 3) In a country which has proclaimed its free-market vocation through the signature of diverse treaties with the United States, Europe & Latin America, it is illogical that the city's excluded are denied freedom of commerce & that the informal vendors must elude police harassment in order to carry out their work, limiting their possibilities of business expansion.

2008S00868
Ortiz-Negrón, Laura L. (Social Science Research Center, University of Puerto Rico, Po Box 23345 San Juan, Puerto Rico 00931-3345 [tel: 787.764.000 Ext 2140; fax: 787.764.3625; e-mail: llortiz@uprrp.edu]), **States of Mutation: Reconfigurations of State, Business and Media,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper sets out an analysis of the transformations & new configurations between the State, business & media in Puerto Rico. The traditional demarcations between these three spheres are in flux as are their corresponding socio-political networks reveal new public & private scenarios. In the context of globalization, new technologies of communication, the fiscal crisis of the State, and media culture (mass-mediatization), we no longer recognize these three spheres' as we traditionally knew them in modernity. The State has managed downsizing via "partnership" initiatives with private enterprise & non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Simultaneously, business has assumed a discourse of "social responsibility" participating in joint projects with the local State agencies & NGOs. These collaborative partnerships are operationalized in varying ways with complex lines of responsibility, & varying degrees of outsourcing and subcontracting of heretofore-governmental functioning(s). Along the same lines, the media, particularly television, are everyday spaces for the production of the social. Television increasingly effects political power by way of programming that address and serve individual citizens, groups & communities in confronting and seeking the resolution of a myriad of problems in everyday life. The media's increasing involvement in social issues, in at times near independence of State generated directives, & at others, in direct concert with the State, is an important aspect of mediatic society. Given this state of affairs, it shall be argued that the ever-increasing metamorphosis of mass media in tandem with other businesses, now constitute entities assuming roles previously filled exclusively by the State, & a concomitant transformation of the State resulting in the appearance of a more mediatic-governmental entity. The new realignment of these spheres underline structural networks that reconfigure the world of the social. In this sense we can identify contemporary social change, requiring re-conceptualization & analysis, as resulting from an emerging social configuration with fluid sociopolitical and cultural forms.

2008S00869
Osborn Guy & Greenfield, Steve (University of Westminster, School of Law, 4 Little Titchfield Street, London, W1W 7UW [tel: 00442079115000; fax: 00442079115821; e-mail: G.Osborn@wmin.ac.uk]), **The Thin White Line; Cinematic 'Truth' and Tales of Injustice,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper considers how film has been used as a vehicle to portray stories of miscarriages of justice. It considers how film makers draw the line between documentary & fictional film to establish the 'truth' that the legal system failed to establish at the outset. Miscarriages of justice continue to provide a rich source of material but the questions remain when such films can be considered within the realms of fiction or part of a broader judgement on a failing criminal justice system. The paper draws upon, & expands, material included in Greenfield, Osborn and Robson's "Film & the Law" (Hart, 2008, forthcoming).

2008S00870
Padilla Lozano, Fernando, Enriquez Aranda, Rogelio & Plascencia Martinez, Fernando (Universidad Autonoma De Aguascalientes, Av. Universidad 940, Ciudad Universitaria, Edificio 6, Aguascalientes, C. P. 20100, Mexico [tel: +449 910 74 00 ext. 303; fax: +449 910 84 84; e-mail: fpadilll@correo.uaa.mx]), **Segregation Expressions in Aguascalientes, Mexico,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The Aguascalientes City has become an incipient metropolitan area. It consolidated as an outstanding industrial & commercial center in the country, being reflected in the tendency of populational and urban-industrial growth, & the excessive concentration of the production means & the population that demands services. The high classes leave downtown & move toward the north; the popular classes are induced by the State to live stacked in the territorial reserves. There is opposition in the relation downtown-periphery. Downtown is losing concurrence as the only place of massive consumption. In this case, shopping malls break into fragments and give sense to the urban area & the populational growth. The urban structure is reconfigured by the division of the City through new urbanized zones; consolidation of new social consumption spaces starting from new urban spheres & atmospheres that redraw social practices of some of the population sectors. In this context, it is registered in the report that there is interest to establish the derived repercussions of the urbanization process so that the main interrelations are shown among socio-demographic, cultural and urban variables to be able to identify the symbolic sense of the urban development.

2008S00871
Palazzo, Janete & Oliveira, Zenaide Dos Reis Borges Balsanulfo De (Universidade Católica De Brasília, SGAN 916 Módulo B, Brasília, DF, 70.790-160 [tel: 55-61-33515262; 99650987; e-mail: janjanpalazzo@yahoo.com.br]), **Does Teachers' Compensation Follow Research Findings?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper presents a discussion on the criteria for progressing in the career ladder for teachers of basic education in a Brazilian federative unit & in Portugal. First, it presents some questions related to teachers' performance evaluation, such as evaluation classification (formative & summative), the main goals of teacher evaluation, some difficulties found by school systems when conducting teacher performance evaluation, & some international experience on teacher performance assessment. After, it discusses the teachers' social role, focusing on the needs of fair financial and non-financial compensations, regarding their responsibilities, including their role as social change agents. Furthermore, it describes basic concepts about teacher incentives & compensation systems. Finally, it makes a comparison of the Statutes of Teacher Career of Federal District, integrating a federative State, Brazil, and of Portugal, a unitary State. This comparison involves aspects on teacher evaluation, criteria for progressing in career, fringe benefits & earnings. This study concludes that both statutes value specially certification & experience of teachers to progress in career. However, there are numerous research projects that found lack of significant relationships between these criteria and students' achievement. In contrast, it is highly promising that Portugal uses teacher performance evaluation as one of the criteria for advancement in career.

2008S00872
Palmas, Luca Queirolo (University of Genoa, Genova, Italia, 16100 [e-mail: luca.palmas@unige.it]), **Latin Kings. Voice and Representations of Public Sphere among Latino Street Organizations in Italy,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ During the last three years we have been engaged in an ethnography study among Latinos youth, mostly in illegal conditions & exposed to several forms of discrimination, in different Italian cities. Their forms of organizations have been framed in the public debate as linked to the gang experience. In the present paper we show the definition of public sphere emerging from the everyday life of the youth member of Latin Kings & the representation of the host society in term of inclusion/exclusion. The present paper is rooted in 100 life histories collected among members of the Latin Kings in Milan & Genoa from 2006 till 2008.

2008S00873
Panaia, Marta (CONICET/Universidad de Buenos Aires, J.E. Uriburu 950 1er piso [tel: 54-11-4508-3815/3618; fax: 54-11-45083822; e-mail: clementina1@fibertel.com.ar/ptrabajo@c ea. uba.ar]), **Organisation du processus travail, territoire et risque dans ce qui est reciclage urbains** (Organization of the Work Process, Territory and Risk in the Work of Urban Recycling), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)
¶ "*Cartonnage*" (trash scavenging) is an work activity undertaken in the public streets; consequently, the working conditions & environment are not structured & are highly unsanitary, especially when the work is done in the garbage dumps or in deteriorated environmental zones. The organization of the work process has territorial characteristics & varies according to zone, the objects collected, & the forms of commercialization. During

the crisis of 2001-2002, the augmentation of poverty & the impossibility of surviving in this work because of government controls relating to its legality, resulted in many scavengers, induced by municipal authorities, to try a cooperative manner. Some of them began to adopt more institutional ways of functioning, among them soliciting donations & offering services. Not all who tried this scheme survived economically. There have been recent attempts to have this activity registered with the municipality, with those who work in the new field of work called "recyclers." However, the idea has provoked numerous criticisms because of the working conditions & environment & the fact that the work is not structured & the workers are thus very vulnerable. (Abstract shortened by ProQuest.)

2008S00874
Pandey, Sumna (Department of Sociology, Govt. College, Dausa, Rajasthan, India [tel: +91 141 221372; e-mail: sumanavinay@rediffmail.com]), **Gender and Leisure: Emerging Patterns in Rural India,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Leisure provides women with a chance to relax & recover from the stress & fatigue of everyday life. It also provides a creative outlet & an important opportunity to establish & maintain social networks. Leisure & entertainment activities are a necessity for a balanced life. They help us explore new frontiers, build new relationships, enhance the variety & spice of life, and enrich our lives. They allow us to create our own delightfully imaginative world with its own innovations. They inspire us on to greater heights by providing us space for ourselves–giving us time to think, time to be different, time to be ourselves. Some consider leisure activities to be play & recreation. Leisure implies a less serious purpose without necessarily producing a product or skill. It implies joy, enthusiasm opportunity & energy. Some view leisure to be the opposite of work, i.e., "smelling the roses." Leisure or free time, is a period of time spent out of work and essential domestic activity. It is also the period of discretionary time before or running a business, attending school & doing homework, household chores, & day-to-day stress. In the world of leisure & entertainment, perhaps nothing is looked forward to as much as a Sunday. Wake up late, have an extended reading of the morning newspapers with all the supplements, a special brunch, spend time with the family, catch up with some TV & sleep, read the latest thriller, or just meet up friends. Sundays have that magical quality which makes them so special & eagerly awaited. It is a day which separates the work week just gone by & the coming, a day with leisure & entertainment at its heart. However, for many of us, due to a mix of technology & the increasing pressures of work, Sundays are gradually mixing with the rest of the week. Work becomes the central focus of all that we do, with dwindling time for everything else. Time for ourselves, friends & family is decreasing & becoming increasingly fragmented. This study will focus on the leisure activities of the rural people in India. How has the modern world entered the village? Are modern type leisure services reaching the villages? Are leisure based voluntary associations being formed? How has the leisure activities altered the villagers' lives? How are the female leisure activities different from the male leisure activities? Lastly is change in rural India bringing western-type leisure to the villages?

2008S00875
Pandey, Sumna (Department of Sociology, Govt. College, Dausa, Rajasthan, India [tel: +91 141 221372; e-mail: sumanavinay@rediffmail.com]), **Leisure in the Age of Technological Transformation in Rural India,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Leisure provides women with a chance to relax & recover from the stress & fatigue of everyday life. It also provides a creative outlet & an important opportunity to establish & maintain social networks. Leisure & entertainment activities are a necessity for a balanced life. They help us explore new frontiers, build new relationships, enhance the variety & spice of life, and enrich our lives. They allow us to create our own delightfully imaginative world with its own innovations. They inspire us on to greater heights by providing us space for ourselves–giving us time to think, time to be different, time to be ourselves. Some consider leisure activities to be play & recreation. Leisure implies a less serious purpose without necessarily producing a product or skill. It implies joy, enthusiasm opportunity & energy. Some view leisure to be the opposite of work, i.e., "smelling the roses." Leisure or free time, is a period of time spent out of work and essential domestic activities. It is also the period of discretionary time before running a business, attending school and doing homework, household chores, & day-to-day stress. In the world of leisure & entertainment, perhaps nothing is looked forward to as much as a Sunday. Wake up late, have an extended reading of the morning newspapers with all the supple-

ments, a special brunch, spend time with the family, catch up with some TV and sleep, read the latest thriller, or just meet up friends. Sundays have that magical quality which makes them so special and eagerly awaited. It is a day which separates the work week just gone by & the coming, a day with leisure & entertainment at its heart. However, for many of us, due to a mix of technology & the increasing pressures of work, Sundays are gradually mixing with the rest of the week. Work becomes the central focus of all that we do, with dwindling time for everything else. Time for ourselves, friends & family is decreasing & becoming increasingly fragmented. This study will focus on the leisure activities of the rural people in India in the age of technological transformation. How has the modern technological world entered the traditional village? Are modern type leisure services reaching the villages? Are leisure based voluntary associations being formed? How has the modern leisure activities altered the villagers' lives? How villagers are accepting the modern technology like the TV, Disco Music, mobile phones, modern movies etc.? How are the female leisure activities different from the male leisure activities? Lastly is change in rural India bringing western-type leisure to the villages? And the most important part is whether modern technology is changing their traditional values & norms?

2008S00876
Panzer, Gerhard (Institute of Sociology, Technical University Dresden, 01062 Dreden, Germany [tel: 49 351 46337453; e-mail: gerhard.panzer@mailbox.tu-dresden.de]), **Modernity without Rationality? Differences of Rationality Concepts in Theories of Risk Society,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The theories of "risk society" claimed to be theories of modernity. They intended to break the hegemony of the post-modern discourses without losing their important insights, particularly the problem with the rationality. But did risk-sociology construct modernity without rationality? Risk theories didn't refuse rationality in general, but they analysed the problems of rationality, which were different to Weber's problematic rationality he focused in his "iron cage." The concepts of rationality for risk society diagnosis was on the one side a disturbed rationality, which was produced by the conflicts about acceptability & the problem of trust, while on the other side the risky rationality emerged by their own consequences. In the paper I will compare these approaches by their interpretation of risk, under observation of the current diagnosis of societal problems. Evers/Nowotny and Douglas/Wildavsky deliver examples for the disturbed rationality. The theories of Beck & Luhmann illustrate the risky rationality. But both rationality-concepts have two appraisals of rationality I'll distinguish. In the conclusion, I discuss the consequences for the further development of the risk-theory.

2008S00877
Paoletti, Isabella (Centro di Ricerca e Intervento Sociale, NGO, CP 131, Perugia, Italy, 06100 [tel: +39 075 5941001; e-mail: paoletti@crisaps.org]), **Age Discrimination and the Discursive Construction of the Older Worker,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper aims to show social & institutional occasions in which to talk about older workers become relevant. In particular it aims to describe how older worker identity is socially constructed through specific institutional discourses & practices. The data collected in this study are part of a research project "Age Discrimination in the Work Setting." The data include interviews with older workers, selection personnel, job centres operators, trade union representatives; tape recording of encounters of older workers in work centres & job interviews. The data are inspected through a detailed conversation analysis within the ethnomethodological framework. The analysis describes how stereotyped assumptions about older workers' flexibility, drive, willingness to learn, in particular new technology etc. often are observable in the data analysed. In other words, the analysis aims to show how older workers are made redundant & disqualified for their job though specific discourses & social practices. The unemployment of older workers is a particularly dramatic phenomena at a personal level, but also a relevant issue to be faced in the labour market, since the increasing ageing of the population, particularly in Western countries, impose the inclusion of older workers in the labour force.

2008S00878
Paoletti, Isabella (Centro di Ricerca e Intervento Sociale, NGO, Perugia, Italy 06100 [e-mail: paoletti@crisaps.org]), **Migrant Women from Muslim Countries: Social and Institutional Discourses Producing Segregation,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Many migrant women see Europe & other Western Countries as places where they can finally see their rights acknowledged, but this is often an illusion. In their own country, with their husbands abroad, they often have the household role & they work. Emigrating to Italy, they find themselves segregated at home, they don't speak the Italian language & they are totally isolated. With no institutional & social support, nor the informal networks on which they can rely on in their own home country, often they find themselves segregated at home. The data analysed in this paper are part of larger set collected in the research project: "Women's Migratory Projects Coming from Muslim Countries: Support Strategies." The data comprise of interviews with migrant women, social workers & migrants associations' members. Through a detailed conversation analysis within an ethnomethodological framework, the paper explores moral, relational & identity issues, linked to specific women's immigration experiences. Women are shown to be often at risk of abuse & segregation. The study aims also to describe the influence that institutional intervention has on women emancipation processes, & that of social agencies' support, for example, immigrants associations.

2008S00879
Papakonstantinidis, Leonidas A. (The Highest Technological Educational Institute(University) of Ionian Islands, Athens. Greece, 117.42 [tel: 0030 210 9211120; fax: 0030 210 9250290; e-mail: lpap@teiion.gr]), **Building Social Capital for Local Development: The Economy of Poor and the Win-win-win Model,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The paper focuses, by "good paradigms" on a "new" poor areas development concept, by a win-win-win methodology [well known as "Papakonstantinidis Model"]. It highlights both: (a) the globalization & the local development methodology contradiction in terms of "diversification rate" from the global economy practices & (b) the contradiction between focus (DC) & focus necessity (LDC) in the world market: globalization is a phenomenon, mainly based on bargaining behavior rules & the individual winning strategies. From the other hand, local development may be concerned as a human/ political intervention & will in the bargain: it is suggested to be measured as the diversification rate from pure bargaining/ and/or/ Globalization Rules. It concerns the 4/5 of the world population, named the "society of the poor." From this point of view, the paper focuses on the "Local Development" term, as a discrete entity in a global economy, or a dichotomy in the globalization (bargaining) process: local development is more than economic term/ globalization methodology : based on social capital building, includes social cohesion, local skills, the sensitization process, etc., instead of individual winning strategies, in the bargain It's more than a win-win- win- approach, taking into account social capital & cohesion than pure economic/ market rules.

2008S00880
Paparizos, Antonios (Panteion University of Athens, Sygrou 136, 17 671 Athens [tel: +302109312245; fax: +302109312245; e-mail: apapariz@panteion.gr]), **Image de soi, Identité et Espace Public Eléctronique** (Self-Image, Identity and Electronic Public Space), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)
¶ In observing modern societies, we cannot help making the following contestations on the subject of the questions that interest us here: Television holds the place of a living mirror shaping/reshaping social & political reality; it constitutes a principal dimension, & it tends to become the public space par excellence. Human identity, on the other hand, can be shaped only within & through the "life" of the public mirror that television constitutes, which means that human identity is formed also by means of a continuing search, unconscious as well as conscious, of a televised possible image. Thus self-image also can be shaped only within & through possible images of man, constructed by television, publically ready & offered, & comprises images of man in solitude, in a parsed life or in exaltation. If, by consequence, in all society man develops his identity & self-image by means of a possible image of public self & by means of images offered by the others & their synthesis, in the societies of television, a possible televised image, becomes fancifully & through very vibrant anticipation & it consumes or devours itself even by everyone as if it were real. In modern societies, thus, man begins to live himself, often enough or through certain aspects, through a possible televised, or better yet pseudo-televised self-image, which means that he develops between himself & the television a closed circle of self institution & of self admiration, of self identification & of self consumption of self. (Abstract shortened by ProQuest.)

2008S00881
Papen, Uta (Department of Linguistics and English Language, Lancaster University, Lancaster LA1 4YT, United Kingdom [tel: +44 1524 593245; fax: +44 1524 843085; e-mail: u.papen@lancaster.ac.uk]), **"What Are You Giving Me These for? Challenging Dominant Views on Older Adults and Health Literacy.",** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ There is widespread interest among medical professionals, health education experts & sociologists in the links between literacy and health. Existing research claims that older people are likely to experience difficulties in understanding written information given to them by health practitioners & in navigating the literacy requirements of health care settings. However, much of the existing research is locked in a narrow framework construing literacy as an abstract skill. Drawing on the experiences of six elderly people in the northwest of England, the paper proposes a view of health literacy as situated within the institutional structures, the social relations & the discourses of the health care system. In these complex social environments, older patients engage in a broad range of literacy (and numeracy) practices. While they may have difficulties with some of the texts they encounter, they are able to draw on a range of resources to overcome these. These include drawing on literacy mediators & relying on their own knowledge & experience to challenge the doctors' views.

2008S00882
Parker, Julia D., Wulfhorst, J. D. & Guittierez-Montes, Isabel (Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho 83844 [tel: 208 882 8108; e-mail: jdparker@uidaho.edu]), **Social Equity, Health Risk and Environmental Tradeoffs in Agricultural Burning Systems,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Farmers in variable communities & agronomic conditions use open-field burning to eliminate crop residue. Although the reasons for the residue burning vary physiology, economy & worker efficiency & safety rarely are the environmental externalities from the smoke accounted for in environmental policy. In addition, because burning occurs mostly in rural areas, issues of environmental inequity related to risk, health, & tradeoffs may often be overlooked. In some areas of the United States & Central America, open-field burning is recognized as a hazard for air quality. However, halting this practice may lead to undesirable economic, sociological & environmental outcomes including: the divestment of individual landholders in agriculture, the decline of agricultural work, increased use of pesticides & herbicides, increased mechanization, reduction in the ability of small land holders to maintain agricultural operations. Nonetheless, continuing the practice of agricultural field burning may result in decreased air quality in rural areas in exchange for agricultural products demanded by an increasingly urbanized world including traditional food products, landscaping products & new fuel alternatives such as bio-ethanol. The case study scenarios we present focus on two fire-dependent agricultural systems sugar cane production in inland Costa Rica & Kentucky Bluegrass seed production in the rural Northwestern United States to compare and analyze rural residents' perceived mix of needs & well-being against market forces driven by generally urban (domestic and international) consumers' wellbeing, needs & desires. The analysis is discussed in the context of incorporating concepts from the precautionary principle into a model of adaptive governance. Implications are drawn about the distribution of risk within agricultural systems needing to include parameters of social equity and public health.

2008S00883
Parracho Sant'Anna, Sabrina M. ([e-mail: saparracho@gmail.com]), **Past in Future Tense: Museums of Modern Art in Comparative Analysis,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Conceived as lieux de mémoire, museums were often thought to be institutions that crystallized the past, taking objects out of everyday experience & out of context. In such regard, they have often been targeted by avant-garde's criticism as the mausoleums of modernity. However, the Museums of Modern Art were founded as institutions that faced the modern & tried to preserve the present; they were unique museums praising the memory of the future. The discourses, buildings & exhibitions gave shape to the institutions & formed a lexicon for the new artists who surrounded them. Nevertheless, the experience strengthened by these museums took place in extremely different directions, being shaped by the way concepts were understood & informed social life. This paper undertakes a comparative approach to the Museums of Modern Art in Rio de Janeiro & in New York City. It attempts to understand how similar patterns came to the world in such different ways, challenging usual concepts of modern-

ization & the current diagnosis of processes that supposedly led the world to a post modern culture.

2008S00884
Partida Rocha, Raquel Edith (U Guadalajara, Calle Liceo Num. 210 Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico [tel: 00-52-33-3658-46-30; fax: 00-52-33-3658-46-30; e-mail: raqueludg@hotmail.com]), **Trabajo de Muher: El Trabajo a Domicilio en Los Altos de Jalisco** (Work and Instability of Employment in Los Altos of Jalisco), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)
¶ This is a study that is currently developing in Mexico in the sense that it is evaluating in one region, "Los Altos of Jalisco," the forms of employment & their instability in an area that combines agricultural work & traditional manufacturing work. The hypothesis is part of a general assumption that forms of work in agricultural zones are more precarious than those available in urban spaces, where there is an absence of the formal relation of work such as that of professional or union organizations.

2008S00885
Partida Rocha, Raquel Edith (Universidad de Guadalajara, Calle Liceo Num. 210 [tel: 3336584630; fax: 3336584630; e-mail: raqueludg@hotmail.com]), **Trabajo y Precariedad del Empleo en Los Altos de Jalisco** (Work and Instability of Employment in Los Altos of Jalisco), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)
¶ This is a study that is currently developing in Mexico in the sense that it is evaluating in one region, "Los Altos of Jalisco," the forms of employment & their instability in an area that combines agricultural work & traditional manufacturing work. The hypothesis is part of a general assumption that forms of work in agricultural zones are more precarious than those available in urban spaces, where there is an absence of the formal relation of work such as that of professional or union organizations.

2008S00886
Parton, Nigel (University of Huddersfield, England HD1 3DH [tel: 01484 472761; fax: 01484 473261; e-mail: n.parton@hud.ac.uk]), **Changing Notions of Risk in the Rationale for the Provision of Children's Services in England: Towards the 'Preventive-Surveillance' State,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Recent years have witnessed major changes in the organisation of and rationale for children's services in all advanced liberal societies. However, the changes in England are, perhaps, the most ambitious. Increasingly the emphasis is upon the importance of intervening early before problems & needs reach crisis proportions & insuring that information about children and parents is shared amongst all agencies & professionals so that children do not fall through the 'net'. No longer is the central focus simply concerned with children in serious danger or at risk of significant harm but in trying to fulfill every child's potential & targeting services in such a way that children's welfare will be both safeguarded & promoted. This paper will analyse the changes currently taking place in England, the assumptions underpinning them & the implications these have for the changing relationships between children, parents, professionals and the state. Particular attention will be given to the changing role of social work & how different ideas about the notion of 'risk' can be seen to play a significant role in providing both the legitimating rationales & technologies for implementation in the new policy & practice landscapes.

2008S00887
Pascale, Celine-Marie (American University, Department of Sociology, 4400 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20016-8072 [tel: 202-885-2524; e-mail: pascale@american.edu]), **Theory Method and the Politics of Evidence,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ If we accept that all knowledge is socially constructed and historically situated, sociologists must refuse to reify the analytical constructs of social research & instead carefully, and consistently, examine methodologies as historically produced social formations. This paper is a theoretical investigation of the underlying philosophical foundations of qualitative tools for studying language & their ability to apprehend routinized relations of privilege. The epistemic foundation of any methodology directs our attention to certain 'realities' & not to others and thereby determines the horizon of possibilities for any research project–what can & cannot be seen as well as what can & cannot legitimately be argued. In this paper, I argue that without a grasp of the ontological & epistemological underpinnings of research methodology, we lose an important basis for understanding the production of knowledge. This is especially relevant to our ability to

develop research strategies that are congruent with contemporary concerns for human rights & social justice

2008S00888
Pasquetti, Silvia ([e-mail: sipas@berkeley.edu]), **Building the State and Enforcing Customary Law in Palestine: Law and Justice in West Bank Camps and Cities,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ What role does customary law play in the Palestinian Occupied Territories (POT)? Many studies have dealt with the establishment of proto-state institutions in the POT since the early 1990s: legislative council, court system, basic laws, & law-enforcement bodies. Yet, to date, few have used ethnographic methods to study how community concepts of justice inform the enforcement of law on the ground. My institutional ethnography of law-enforcement in a West Bank refugee camp investigates the local process of informal negotiation & reconciliation in both criminal & civil cases. It also examines the spatial dimension of customary law-enforcement by comparing the refugee camp with the nearby city of Ramallah. My paper relies on original materials including recorded meetings between police & security officials of the PA (Palestinian Authority) & tribal leaders from all over the West Bank and meetings of the Jalazon camp Popular Committee. My research moves from the ethnographic investigation of specific cases of tribal justice inside a refugee camp to the institutional analysis of the relationship between the PA institutions & the informal justice system in the West Bank.

2008S00889
Pasternak, Suzana & Bogus, Lucia (Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo -USP, Rua do Lago, 876 São PAulo, Brazil, 05508-900 [tel: 55 11 3091 4554; fax: 55 11 3091 4551; e-mail: suzanapasternak@uol.com.br]), **Segregation in a Peripheral Metropolis in Latin America,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Recent studies in Brazilian metropolis defend that the increase of socio-spatial segregation is part of the globalization impacts, with the de-industrialization process & the polarization among social segments. This paper tries to elucidate that phenomenon in a major Brazilian metropolis–São Paulo–in the last two decades. We notice the persistence of the traditional pattern of residential segregation, with the richer in the central & better areas and the poor in the peripheral part of the urban fabric, & the rise of some new forms. The central historical areas are suffering a demographic abandon, new centralities are formed, the richer area are being concentrated on one hand, & on the other hand the richer people sprawl in the boundaries of the metropolis in gated communities. The permeability between popular & middle class areas increases, with a bigger heterogeneity in the popular areas, besides the increase of squatter settlements. The poor people continue to be pushed to the boundaries of the metropolis, to areas far & without infrastructure, creating a disperse pattern of urbanization. The rich people are concentrating in a smaller segment of the urban fabric. Popular & middle spaces are more mixed now that they used to be in the 20th century.

2008S00890
Pasternak, Suzana & Bogus, Lucia (Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo-USP, Rua do Lago, 876 São Paulo, Brazil, 05508-900 [tel: 55 11 3091 4554; fax: 55 11 3091 4551; e-mail: suzanapasternak@uol.com.br]), **Upgrading Poor Settlements and Social Inclusion,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The presence of a great number of squatter settlements & irregular allotments in Brazilian metropolis, mainly in the metropolitan area of São Paulo shows that the absence of planning policies have been created cities with a strong social spatial segregation. The lack of a global planning strategy became a sort of a perverse planning model. Slums & squatter settlements have been consolidated as one of the few housing options for the poor. The growth of favelas in São Paulo Municipality, core of the biggest Brazilian metropolis, has increased over the past decades, reflecting not only the impoverishment the population, but also the way of the urban space is structured in our cities, both fragmented and segmented. The irregular allotments have not increase at the same rate, but they house a big share of the urban poor population. As intervention regarding the inclusion of these population, the municipality of São Paulo has been using upgrading squatter settlements, through a legal instrument- ZEIS (Special Zones for Social Housing), which makes the urban legal patterns more flexible and regularize the ownership of the land. For the irregular peripheral allotments, land regularization has also been used as a way to promote inclusion, by giving property to the dwellers, through amnesty & legal

titles. This paper analyzes these proposals & their efficiency as instruments to promote inclusion of the poor communities in the city of São Paulo. We wonder to what extent this kind of measures can promote a real inclusion, or an incomplete one.

2008S00891

Patel, Sujata (Department of Sociology, University of Pune, Pune 411 007, India [tel: 91-20-2569 0389; e-mail: spatel@unipune. ernet.in]), **Multiple Modernities or Colonial Modernity? A Critique from a Post Colonial Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper will interrogate the concept & theory of multiple modernities in terms of its epistemic & theoretical principles. The essential idea behind the multiple modernities thesis is that "modernity" & its features & forces can actually be received, developed, & expressed in significantly different ways in different parts of the world. An alternate frame for assessing the processes of modernity is the theory of colonial modernity. It argues that European modernity's key analytical frames were constituted in terms of its alterity with the East, through the binaries. The theory of colonial modernity analyses how European modernity constituted the discourse of the other in order to impose the European model of modernity on colonized countries. This discourse examined the issues & problems that arose with the imposition of European model as cultural, rooted in the 'Eastern' tradition & ignored an assessment of colonial capitalism as a moot cause of the problem. By arguing & focusing almost exclusively on cultural factors as framing polity & the political order, the theories of multiple modernities is following closely the theorizations on which classical sociology was constituted and which is embedded in the modernization theories. This paper evaluates how the theory of colonial modernity allows a more comprehensive assessment of the conflicts & contradictions that the impositions of the European model has led rather than the theory of multiple modernities.

2008S00892

Pattinasarany, Indera R.I. & Kusumadewi, Lucia Ratih (University of Indonesia, Department of Sociology, FISIP UI, Gedung C Lantai 2, Kampus UI, Depok 16424, Indonesia [tel: +62 21 78849025; fax: +62 21 78849025; e-mail: irapattinasarany@yahoo.com]), **Multicultural Education in Indonesia: Ideas and Practices,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Multicultural education perspective has been a public discourse in Indonesia since the onset of reformation era in 1998. In 2003, the idea of multiculturalism in Indonesian education system was legalized by Law 20/2003 on National Education System. The Law, among other things, promulgates that education should be implemented in a democratic, fair & non-discriminatory manner and by highly considering human rights, religious & cultural values as well as national diversity. However, many education observers are skeptical about the existence & effectiveness of multicultural teaching in formal education. It is caused by the fact that formal education practitioners are not equipped by the required capability in implementing multicultural education. In many cases, the implementation is deeply caused by the ideological interests of the educational institution. Furthermore, the ambiguous government politics monoculture in one side and multiculturalism in the other bring about the complexity of multicultural education implementation at schools. Students as young generation are victim of the ambiguity & discrimination practices. They are, in turn, the actors of discrimination and social intolerance practices. The paper is a study about ideas and practices of multicultural education in senior high school institution. The study will be undertaken by exploring the written and hidden curriculum at a number of high schools by different administrative systems (i.e. public & private schools) and religion affiliated arrangements (i.e. Moslem, Christian, Catholic, and secular schools). In addition, in-depth interviews with school authorities as well as direct observation regarding the implementation of multicultural education will be conducted. The study is the first one that scrutinizes the implementation multicultural education at senior high school level education in Indonesia. Output of this study is expected to provide input for policy making in education.

2008S00893

Pattnaik, Binay Kumar (Dept. of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India, 208016 [tel: +91 512 2597925; fax: +91 512 2597510; e-mail: binay@iitk.ac.in]), **Science Technology and Social Inequality in India: A Sociological Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The proposed paper is an analytical paper that looks at the phenomenon of social inequality as induced by the role of Science and technology (S & T) in India. The paper proposes to examine S & T induced various forms of social inequalities/stratification both within & outside the enterprise of S & T. Noteworthy that the inequalities engendered within the S & T enterprise are no less glaring & sociologically no less significant than the inequalities induced with the help of S & T in the larger societal contexts. In order to understand the role of S & T in the latter context, roles of S & T has been perceived, not as an autonomous one, but certainly within the political-economic framework of the Indian polity. Thus, the paper is an attempt to articulate the complex issues of social inequalities including social stratification induced by S & T in post independent India in the contexts of four major trend developments: (1) Modernization of S & T in India (causing artificial elitism in science, emergence of big S & T in India, stratification within the enterprise of S & T, emergence of people's science movement, etc.), (2) Development as triage (causing selective benefits and displacement), (3) Technology intensive agriculture & green revolution (benefiting the rich peasantry & causing depeasantization among small & marginal farmers) (4) ICT revolution (causing emergence of new elite workforce of ITES and KPOs). The paper summarizes through a socio-historical macro-analysis the role S & T played in shaping the class formation & emergent complex structure of the social stratification in India. Based on secondary data, the paper puts forward some of the original articulations with regard to the role of S & T in India.

2008S00894

Pattnaik, Binay Kumar (Dept. of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India, 208016 [tel: +91 512 2597925; fax: +91 512 2597510; e-mail: binay@iitk.ac.in]), **Understanding Peoples Science Movement in India: From the Vantage of Social Movement Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The proposed paper is based on several case studies of Peoples' science movement (PSM) organizations in India. These case studies include some of the more active PSM organizations like, Kerala Sashtra Sahitya Parishad (KSSP), People's Patriotic Science and Technology (PPST) Foundation, Marathi Vidyan Parishad, Delhi Science Forum, Eklavya, Srujanika, Bharat Gyan Vigyan Parishad (BGVS), Pashim Banga Bigyan Mancha & Karnataka Rajya Vijnan Parishad, all integrated under an all India umbrella network known as the AIPSN. Based on primary as well as secondary data collected from PSM organizations, the paper attempts: (a) to portray the life cycles, i.e., emergence (ideological roots), growth (activities and diversification, if any) & decline or renewal of these PSM organizations, & (b) to analyze the said phenomenon from the vantage of social movement perspective. PSM in India might have started as a discursive movement where activism started with a discourse & later on manifested some form of social mobilization. But as the analysis of this study shows discursive formation is not an encompassing framework to justly explain the movement. It fails to do so particularly because of the grassroots activities of KSSP and emergence of all India organizations like BGVS that indulges in social mobilizations. The analysis indicates that of late the PSM in India has taken the shape of social mobilization. At the same time, it further indicates that the PSM has grown beyond the conventional social movement framework, i.e., from mobilization to institutionalization. The emergent institutions have not culminated as the end-processes, rather make an intermediary phase, beyond which some of these PSM institutions have become dormant, some have started declining, some have withered away making way for new institutions & some have emerged stronger by realigning themselves under larger umbrella organizations. In the process the movement renews itself, as new PSM organizations have also emerged. But, at the same time, it is observed that the movement has lost its original radical teeth, spontaneity & focus. More of it have come under the influence of the government & have shifted their areas of focus (to literacy, environmental awareness & even rehabilitation & resettlement issues). Hence, PSM in India now has acquired more the hues of "Social activism" (not that of pure science as it was earlier). SUBMIT : Send

2008S00895

Pattnayak, Satya R. (Department of Sociology, Villanova University, 800 Lancaster Ave, SAC 204, Villanova, PA, USA, 19085 [tel: 6105194773; fax: 6105196319; e-mail: satya. pattnayak@villanova.edu]), **Economic Openness, Political Capacity, and Poverty Alleviation: India and Chile in Comparative Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The impact of greater openness to world economic forces, such as trade and investment, on a country's poverty rate has been much analyzed in the literature in recent years. However, the inconsistent use of a wide range of indicators that define income, inequality, perceived poverty, & aggregate growth has made it impossible to find sustained patterns of relationships between global economic forces & national poverty alleviation rates. It would be too simplistic to argue that since countries do not open their borders at the same rate & undertake the required policy reforms to the same degree, the outcome rates in poverty alleviation would vary. What is missing in the above conundrum is the omission of a string of variables that may prove to be pivotal in explaining a significant part of the cross-country variations in poverty alleviation rates. This paper will examine the role of domestic political institutional dynamics as a major intervening force in deciphering the variations in country-level poverty rates. In particular, the paper will investigate the intervening effects of "political participation," "administrative capacity of the governing apparatus," & "state spending in the civilian-public and military sectors." A powerful segment of the literature maintains that the intervening effects of these variables may explain the outcome inconsistencies found in the cross-national studies of globalization & economic growth or poverty (Bardhan, 2004; Birdsall, 2004; Graham, 2004; Ravallion, 2006, Robeyns, 2005; Sachs, 2002). With regard to the issue of operationalization, first, using aggregate cross-national data (1990-2006), the paper will present regression analyses that indicate global, Asian, and Latin American trends in the impact of global economic openness on changes in country-level poverty rates in recent years. Subsequently, it will examine the intervening impact of specific political variables as indicated above. In the final analysis, the paper will supplement the cross-national analyses with an investigation of Chile & India. Through these two case studies, the paper will investigate how the variables of "political participation," "administrative capacity," & "state spending patterns" have crystallized & have affected the relationships between global economic openness & poverty alleviation in Chile (in Latin America) & India (in South Asia). A deeper understanding of these two cases would probably be helpful in generating a sense of how political variables may indeed work in mediating the potential effects of greater economic openness on poverty alleviation worldwide.

2008S00896

Pausch, Markus (Centre for Futures Studies, University of Applied Sciences, Puch bei Salzburg, Austria, 5412 [tel: +43502211-1857; e-mail: markus.pausch@fh-salzburg.ac.at]), **Older Peoples Participation and the Debate in Austria,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The proposed paper aims at analyzing the role of older people's participation for political concepts of the welfare state, especially in Austria. While the European discourse on social policy is largely dominated by the conviction that the traditional welfare state is coming to an end, the proposed models of reform and change are rather different reaching from neoliberal approaches at the one end to socialist & communitarist ideas at the other. In Austria, prominent politicians promote their concept of the so called "Bürgergesellschaft" (civic society), in which citizens fulfil tasks which the state can no longer satisfyingly accomplish. In an aging society, it is not surprising that the role of older people then becomes especially important in this context. The impacts of that model would be manifold and importantly touch the future of leisure behaviour of older people. Furthermore, it could obliterate the frontier between the private and the public & even generate new social cleavages between "good citizens" participating & thereby producing (social) profit & "bad citizens" preferring their freedom & enjoying their retirement. The paper shall outline the main arguments in Austria.

2008S00897

Pauwels, Luc (Dept of Communication Studies, University of Antwerp, Antwerpen, Belgium [tel: 0032 3 647 03 73; e-mail: luc.pauwels@ua.ac.be]), **Reframing Visual Sociology: Core Constituents of a Multidimensional Methodological Framework,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In this presentation, I will present the key elements of a multidimensional methodological framework for visual methods that tries to account the wide variety of options & opportunities a researcher has when considering using visual input and/or output in the study of society & culture. These options & choices (often with epistemological & ethical consequences) are being discussed and put in perspective along the trajectory of a visual research project from conception to dissemination of the research findings or insights. Such an integrated conceptual framework for visual research is hitherto lacking. Most authors in the field limit themselves to discussing some existing modes or techniques (e.g. photo-

elicitation, native image making, systematic recording) or presentational formats (ethnographic film, visual essay) often without trying to either explain the existing diversity, underlying claims or methodological steps. While good examples & discussions of particular types of visual research do exist, few have ventured to provide & at the same time more analytical & integrated approach to visual research.

2008S00898

Pechar, Hans (University of Klagenfurt [e-mail: hans.pechar@uni-klu.ac.at]), **The Reception of PISA in Austria and Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Since 2000, the OECD's Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) has monitored the outcomes of education systems by conducting cross-nationally comparable assessments of student achievement. In Austria & Germany, the publication of the PISA results was accompanied by lively public controversies. The paper reconstructs the PISA debate in Austria & Germany & speculates why this report triggers so strong emotions & controversies in these countries. Two lines of arguments are provided: (1) Austria and Germany are unique in preserving early tracking that selects students destined for higher education already at age ten. Early tracking is a very divisive political issue & PISA fuels this controversy. (2) Austria & Germany have taken a special path (Sonderweg) in the development of their education systems, strongly emphasizing education as an end in itself. This exceptionalism is accompanied by a sense of cultural superiority. Hence, there is a strong discrepancy between the self image of the cultural elites and the outcome of PISA.

2008S00899

Pechurina, Anna V. (School of Social Sciences, The University of Manchester, Manchester, UK, M13 9PL [e-mail: anna.pechurina@postgrad.manchester.ac.uk]), **Creating a Home from Home: Russian Communities in the UK,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This study concerns Russian communities in the UK. I am deploying the concept of "imagined communities" (Anderson 1983) which delineates several strategies with which a person imagines him/herself as a part of his/her nation. I have expanded Anderson's concept in order to research the physical environments of Russians who live in the UK. I argue that material objects (in addition to language, religion, myths & ideologies) are involved in the creation of "imagined communities," & so represent one of the distinguishing features of a nation "away from home". To explore this area the study examines the interiors & the material objects of Russian migrant homes. Between October 2007 & April 2008, thirty interviews were conducted with Russians settled in the UK. I conducted tape-recorded, semi-structured interviews, adopting a flexible style of questioning. The strategy of the involvement of the researcher's experience & senses, drawing on Pink (2006), was employed. Thus, I am not only listening to my respondents, but also seeing & feeling what they have in their homes, freeing myself of the typical dynamic of the interview encounter. As part of my interviews, I toured the houses in which the respondents live and discussed the objects which have a special meaning for them. In some cases, the interviews were supplemented by photographs of objects & interior details. The proposed paper will primarily concern itself with the interview process. Reflecting on the case histories of the respondents, I will consider the qualitative connections between participant's 'self' stories & visual displays in the home.

2008S00900

Pedreño, Andrés, Baños, Pedro, Pérez, Irene & López, Francisco (Dpto. Sociología y Política, Social Universidad de Murcia, Murcia, Spain, 30100 [e-mail: andrespe@um.es]), **Policies, Stakeholders Perceptions and Land Use Change on Desertification Processes in the Mediterranean: A Research on the Region of Murcia (Southeast Spain),** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This communication explores the link between land use changes, policies & aquifer overexploitation, & desertification in Southern Europe. The distinctive character of Mediterranean areas arises from both physiographic conditions & the history of human development. The aridity, the frequency of drought events, the management of natural resources, especially soil, water and vegetation cover, & the human pressure on fragile ecosystems have produced land degradation & water shortage. Our starting point is that desertification problems in the Mediterranean countries shaped by economic & social changes are partly a by-product of the regional development along recent decades. The policies implemented along this period had not only failure to address but even exacerbated

desertification. Focusing on the Comarca del Noroeste (Murcia, southeast Spain), the results of interviews to relevant stakeholders in the area are discussed: irrigation-farmers4 union, regional & local administrations, agriculture professional organisations, private corporations, & non-governmental organizations. Interviews reveal a variety of ways of interpreting what "desertification" means. Also "aquifer overexploitation" is mostly a qualifier resulting from the perception of some undesirable results of groundwater use, which varies with the point of view & the social group. These perceptions fall into different categories, but each holds a different interpretation of the role of natural resources in the economy & the society.

2008S00901

Pedrozo, Sueila C. ([e-mail: sueila@pedrozo.com]), **To Be Cool or not to Be Cool: Young People's Insights on Social Issues in Rio de Janeiro,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper reports the results of a research conducted in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in November 2005. In-depth, individual interviews were carried out with 14 high school students, 16-18 years old, from public & private schools, & distinct socioeconomic and educational backgrounds. The research questions investigated social issues regarding the importance of money & consumption of trendy material goods, & informants' understanding about consumer society, social class, & education in Brazil, by bringing together the crucial implications of living in an unequal capitalist society, class conscious & educationally backwards although inserted in the globalized world. In the context of global changes, Brazil is continually compelled to a more sophisticated development, although basic needs of most of its population are not prioritized. The serious contrasts continually reinforce and reproduce socioeconomic inequalities, through exclusions and discriminations based, among other factors, on race, gender, residence & origin. Narratives on a first level criticized and refuted consumerism, though there were contradictions pointing to more subtle discourses. To consume or dream of consuming create illusions of belonging to a different stratum, & escaping from poverty; although, education is the most important factor for improving one's socioeconomic condition.

2008S00902

Peixoto, Clarice (Universidade de Estado de Rio de Janeiro, Rua São Francisco Xavier, 524 sala 9001B, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil, 22010-122 [tel: 552122446184; e-mail: cpeixoto@uerj.br]), **Family Film: From Family Images to Historical Artefacts,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This article focuses on the making of a family film & its transformation into a historical artefact. It explores the translation of memory by a first-person testimony. The conversations with my grandmother about her participation in the Gaucho Revolution (South of Brazil, 1923) led me to research these historical facts in the public archives, panning out documents from those days that could objectify her stories & her subjective images and, specially, allow the discovery of all possible relations between an individual memory & a collective memory. The insertion of photos & newspaper headlights in Bebela's film is much more than just a need to illustrate the filmed interviews. Besides being historical documents, they allowed the shining of important facts from the past that Bebela kept only on photographs, demonstrating how her memory was directly connected to the photos. In this case, the photos & the newspapers from that age contained information that, alongside with the speeches caught of film, improved & enriched the historic & videographic narrative. In the process of elaborating this project, the family involvement was fundamental, making this project a family production. There was a clear objective: turn the family film into a historical artefact. That implied in building a speech, telling a story from only one family member's point of view: the grandmother's. More than that, it implied in breaking with the family's inner circle projections and presenting the film to a wider public, turning private images into public ones. How the first recordings started when she was 90 years old & we finished when she was 101 years, the researcher highlights the social universe of the film & develops the central argument in the agents of history, constantly working with the relations of time & history, the history of time, & time and memory.

2008S00903

Pekkola, Sari (Center for Studies in Society, Culture and Landscape, Kristianstad University College, S-291 88 Kristianstad [tel: +46(44)203237; e-mail: sari.pekkola@hkr.se]), **Diaspora and the Internet: Bolivian Youth and Identity Work in the Cyberspace,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper studies the appropriation of virtual spaces by Bolivian youth in the Diaspora. I study virtual rooms as leisure spaces where old & new meanings of identity & relationships based on a sense of community can be pursued. One of the central questions in this paper is what kind of identities & interactions are produced and reproduced through new media. By describing the new media and its contents I try to understand processes of cultural production as a way of creating 'alternative cultures'. New media spaces as new places performing diasporic identities, or new social identities related to online as well as offline communities are focused. In the paper, I try to show how Bolivian diasporic communities of youngsters are created as 'alternative public spheres'. Issues such as how relationships between the local and global music cultures & new as well as old identities are articulated in the Internet are examined. I also give illustrations how contemporary social & political issues & changing identities are juxtaposed in complex collages. The central arguments of this paper maintain that the participants in these diasporic groups are continually discovering & rediscovering a dominated culture as well as creating different forms of diasporic communities in different virtual leisure spaces. Ethnographic methods have been used in the project. Participant observation of relevant websites, where different forms of popular culture and popular music may be staged, are carried out to study questions of identity, origins & belongingness.

2008S00904

Peled, Yoav (Dept of Pol. Sci., Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv 69978, Israel [tel: 972-3-6407395; fax: 972-3-6409515; e-mail: poli1@post.tau.ac.il]), **Class Struggle Under Religious Guise? The Shas Party in Israel,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Shas is an orthodox religious Israeli political party founded with the onset of economic liberalization in 1984. It has successfully mobilized lower class Mizrachim (Jews originating in Moslem countries; also known as Sephardim) with a message of Jewish solidarity & the restoration of traditional Jewish values. It accompanied this message with rhetoric of social justice & with an impressive array of social service institutions of its own. It has presented no alternative economic vision to the prevailing neo-liberal one, however, & has consistently voted, after some bargaining, for every economic measure enacted by the government. (The party leader, Eli Yishai, is currently the Minister of Industry, Trade & Employment.) The party's electoral success from 4 Knesset seats in 1984 to a peak of 17 seats in 1999 (currently Shas has 11 seats) is analyzed with the help of the cultural division of labor model. Mizrachim, I argue, are a semi-peripheral ethnic group in Israel, located between the dominant Ashkenazim (Jews of European origin) & the Palestinian Arabs. While for twenty-five years most Mizrachim had been voting for the right-wing Likud, since 1984 the poorer among them have been shifting their vote increasingly to Shas. The key to Shas's success, where other efforts to organize Mizrachi political parties had failed, lies in its integrative, rather than separatist, ideology with respect to Jewish-Israeli society & the Ashkenazim who control it. Shas seeks to replace secular Zionism with religious Judaism as the hegemonic ideology in Israeli society, and presents this as the remedy for both the socioeconomic & the cultural grievances of its constituency. This integrative message, emphasizing the commonalities between Mizrahim & Ashkenazim, rather than their differences, is attractive to lower-class Mizrahim, I argue, because of their semi-peripheral position in the society.

2008S00905

Pellegrini, Pablo A. (National University of Quilmes, Instituto de Estudios Sobre la Ciencia y la Tecnología, Solís 1067 (C1078AAU), Buenos Aires, Argentina [tel: 54 011 4305 8150; fax: 54 011 4305 8150; e-mail: ppellegrini@unq.edu.ar]), **Where Does Defeated Science Go? Rejected Biotechnology Rebuilding Networks,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Biotechnology, particularly when related to genetically modified organisms, has been the object of several scientific controversies that took place mainly between 1998 & 2001 in the major scientific journals. These controversies concerned different risks this technology may be involved: from genetic contamination (this is: gene flow, the transfer of the gene from the modified organism to another organism), to unexpected toxic effects on some species. In other words, they were concerned about the possibility that either inserted genes or the protein they expressed could be harmful to other species of plants, bacteria or animals. All of these controversies can be analyzed in terms of sociology of scientific controversies, that is, they can be characterized as composed by a core-set of scientists who are involved in experimentation or theorization directly relevant to the scien-

tific controversy, & within them is produced the closure of the controversy (Collins, [1985] 1992). But, what happens after consensus is made within the major scientific community, after the controversy is closed? It was suggested that different paths of adaptation were possible for those who were rejected after scientific controversy's closure (Collins, 2000). In this paper, I analyze four major biotechnology controversies: the one raised by Pusztai research, the one by Losey 1999 publication in Nature, the Mae Wan-Ho 1998 research & the Quist & Chapela 2001 publication in Nature. After describing the controversies closures, I follow these actors trajectories, in order to find out what happens with scientists who appear defeated after the closure of scientific controversy in such a sensitive field to public eye as biotechnology is. The result is a whole new dynamic of scientific interactions, where those defeated scientists keep holding the same position they showed in the controversy, in what it is called "undead science" (Simon, 1999). More interesting yet, they engage with other actors, not merely scientists, formulating a kind of controversy where broader environmental, political, economic and ethical issues are involved, therefore expanding the core-set which turns to envelope more identities (Michael & Birke, 1994). Consequently, they appear in new scenarios, as the public issue with genetically modified crops that took place in Brazil since 1998. A transition from scientific to social controversy is proposed in order to conceptualize the phenomena, suggesting that, within this process, formerly defeated scientists manage to rebuild their network of alliances reformulating, thus, the controversy in new terms.

2008S00906

Pellegrino, Giuseppina (Department of Sociology and Political Science, University of Calabria, Via Pietro Bucci, Arcavacata di Rende (CS) Italy [e-mail: gpellegrinous@yahoo.com]), **Local Technologies and Global Media: Transformations of Communications between Discourse and Practice,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The interrelationship between the media discourse about technology and local practice through which technology itself is shaped represents the core topic of the paper. On the one hand, technologies can be qualified as 'local' when analyzed from the perspective of their usage, adoption & appropriation in specific organizational and social settings. Social practices of appropriation across different sites constitute the texture of communicational routines & the bases for transformations of social interaction. On the other hand, a key role in such transformations is played by the global media (especially television & advertisement campaigns). Expectations, beliefs, metaphors linking current or future technologies to social settings of interaction are deeply mediated through the mass-media discourse, which is part of the way technologies are domesticated in & beyond domestic environments. Examples from both literature review & empirical research will be provided to illustrate how the intertwining of discursive & material practices constitutes a frame to interpret transformations in communication. Organizational practices & social uses of the Internet/ Intranet, the mobile phone & technologies for mediating mobility will be discussed as examples of the links between technoscapes & mediascapes (Appadurai, 1996) in the change of communication & mediated interaction. Appadurai, A. (1996).

2008S00907

Pellizzoni, Luigi (Dipartimento di Scienze dell, 'Uomo, University of Trieste, Piazza Europa 1, Italy, 34127 [tel: +390405583730; fax: +39040569441; e-mail: pellizzonil@sp.units.it]), **Manufacturing Nature. Converging Technologies and the Knowledge/ Power Dynamics,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In the last years, two master narratives have taken the floor in an increasingly pervasive way. One is that of 'knowledge-based economy', by which scientific knowledge & technological innovation are designated as the key factors for economic growth. Famously endorsed by the European Union it has been adopted by all the most advanced countries. The other narrative is that of 'converging technologies', by which we are at the beginning of a new era promoted by synergistic combination of nanoscience and nanotechnology, biotechnology & biomedicine, information technology & cognitive science, the driver of convergence being arguably nanoscience & nanotechnology. The two narratives are clearly connected. They both argue that techno-scientific advancement in the nano-bio-cognitive areas would enhance not only wealth but also sustainability. Both narratives, moreover, suggest a subtle interplay between the natural & the social, the discovered & the manufactured. The prospect is not only of a further step in the control of nature, understood as the non-human world, but that, such advancement taking place at the crossroads of body & mind, physical processes & cognitive processes, it would impinge on the core of human

beings, their own 'nature'. Enthusiasts & catastrophists predictably fill the debate. Predictably too, public discussion is framed by official discourses presenting such processes as universally beneficial, inevitable (self-driven), well-managed (by the usual knot of government-business interests), & therefore deserving public approval or (in the case of a lack of it) efficient decision-making. In addressing such issues, many critics question the marginalisation of relevant knowledge & commitments, the assumption being that a 'democratization' of knowledge entails a democratization of power. I will focus on the manufactured and contested character the world is assuming, arguing that the transformation of discoveries into inventions is likely to become crucial to power struggles, & against the mainstream I will explore the idea that in such context a democratization of knowledge may strengthen, rather than weaken, power structures.

2008S00908

Penkova, Nadija (Zaporizhzhja National University, Zaporizhzhja, Ukraine [e-mail: nsociology@ukr.net]), **Political Loci: Unconventional Approach to the Analysis of the Political Space,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The postmodern stage of development of the sociological science is characterized by changes not only in the approaches to the statement of a problem, research methods & ways of presenting the results but also by the change of criterion of scientific character. If earlier it was truth or validity, now it is efficiency which depends on financing & is determined by economical & sociopolitical goals. That is why our presentation is devoted to the unconventional way of analyzing social space from the point of view of its topological characteristics. We define political loci as space in which the control over groups of people is realized depending on their situational attitude to the corresponding sector of the authority. Loci viewed as the set of social & economic resources. Analyzing political space of Ukraine, we can see that permanent political crisis during 2004-2007 years formally testifies division of the state into the Western & Eastern parts according to the specificity of the electoral choice. Such structure of the electoral field represents a theoretical construction that is rather convenient for political leaders, because it allows them to use classical technologies of influencing the mass consciousness during the pre-election campaign. But careful study of the distribution of the political preferences both in the Western & Eastern parts reveals the fact of their relative homogeneity. It becomes clear that there are some loci which are identical to the characteristics of other region in spite of the local politicians' expectations. Such situation reveals existing discord between theoretical constructions and realities & the fact of using wrong electoral technologies, which can't provide adequate positioning of the political parties and achievement of necessary result in the Ukrainian reality any more. Existence of the separate loci in the political space of certain state is the characteristic not only of Ukraine. Thus, elaboration and introduction of innovative mechanisms of management acquire general actuality. Because it allows to increase efficiency of political administration, that is one of the most valuable priorities on the postmodern stage of the development of science.

2008S00909

Pereira, Elvira & Pereirinha, José António (ISCSP, Universidade Técnica de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal [e-mail: epereira@iscsp. utl.pt]), **Measuring Poverty using Social Indicators: The Development of an Index of Deprivation to Measure Rural-Urban Poverty Differences in Portugal,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Poverty can be conceptualized as incapability to achieve a minimal acceptable standard of living because of lack of resources. In this sense, poverty can be identified with involuntary material deprivation & measured directly looking at living conditions. Using data from the Portuguese Household Budget Survey 2000, conducted by the National Institute of Statistics, this paper describes the steps followed to develop an index to measure involuntary material deprivation in Mainland Portugal & some results of an analysis of rural-urban poverty differences in Mainland Portugal. The main issues of needs determination & items selection are discussed, & the criteria followed to address them in the initial selection of items are presented. The validity and reliability tests that were used to select the items for the final index are described. The index is then used to analyze poverty rural-urban differences in Mainland Portugal & suggest that material deprivation is higher in rural areas when compared with urban areas.

2008S00910

Pereira, Marcus Abilio (Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais, Dom José Gaspar, 500 Coração Eucarístico, Belo

Horizonte, MG-CEP 30535-901 [tel: 55 31 3319.4444; e-mail: magopebh@hotmail.com]), **Counter-Hegemonic Globalisation and Internet: Democratic Possibilities Between the Local and the Global,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ A deliberative model of democracy emphasizes the processes of collective deliberation between free & equal individuals that will lead to collective decision making. Even though this model represents a real progress in relation to the pluralistic theories of democracy, too much attention has been given to the institutional processes of decision making. For deepening democracy civil society organizations must challenge the hegemonic model of democracy & reinforce direct action & mass protest beyond institutional struggles. A participatory model of democracy must emphasize the role of social movements & NGOs in constructing networks with other organizations from different places, in order to constitute a counter-hegemonic globalization in opposition to the neoliberal globalization & to the hegemonic model of democracy (the liberal democracy) that limits the political participation to periodical voting in elections. Internet is a fundamental tool in this process of establishing & running decentralized networks that can help to build a planetarian identity through the connection between the local & the global that, according to Boaventura de Sousa Santos, are socially produced within the processes of globalisation. In this paper, I will examine how this technology of information & communication can favour the development of counter hegemonic globalization through dissemination of information & coordination of activities by social movements & NGOs actors.

2008S00911

Pereirinha, Jose (ISEG Technical University Lisbon, Rua do Quelhas, 6 Lisboa, 1200-781 [e-mail: pereirin@iseg.utl.pt]), **Women and Poverty in the European Union: Contribution to the Discussion of a New Set of Social Indicators,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ "Women & Poverty" is one of the critical areas of the Beijing Platform of Action adopted in 1995. Its implementation in the EU Member States requires the use of appropriate indicators of poverty among women for its monitoring intending evaluation purposes. The proposal of a set of indicators requires the prior clarification of i) the adequate concept of poverty that take account of its content as is explicit in the Declaration for Action, (ii) the choice of the theoretical approach that is adequate to analyse the gender dimension of poverty & the situation of the women in this critical area, & (iii) the explicit explanation of the analytical model that better describes the processes of poverty generation as is required to govern policy action. The ideal indicators are those that better reflect the adequate choices in these three dimensions. This paper discusses these three major areas of concern and proposes, using appropriate data, a set of new indicators for poverty with a gender dimension. Poverty is considered as a multi-dimensional concept & is conceived in terms of the multiple dimensions in which women, due to specific economic & social processes, may found themselves deprived of the essential resources for their well-being, as reflected in Beijing Platform. The adequate theoretical approach requires to analyse poverty among women looking at those factors of poverty that are specific to women, what corresponds, on the one hand, to a gender-differential approach to poverty analysis and, on the other hand, to analyse poverty looking inside the black box that is usual in classical studies of poverty, becoming explicit intra-household dimensions of poverty generation. The choice of indicators should also reflect the explicit consideration of the set of causal relations among variables that characterize a modelling approach to poverty among women, which is proposed.

2008S00912

Pérez, Carmen & Gálvez, Anna (Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, Barcelona, Spain, 08860 [tel: 34 936 735 101; fax: 34 936 641 970; e-mail: cperezsanchez@uoc.edu]), **Gender and Work: The Effects of Telework on Women's Work-Life Balance,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This communication is based on the main results of a R+D for the Women's Institute of the Spanish Government made by a research group of the Universitat Oberta de Catalunya. Within this frame, we will undertake an analysis of the specific case of some Spanish corporations & public bodies that have implemented telework programs & we will see the effects that these programs have had in the workers' work life balance. In this sense, at the end of the Nineties, some authors, by the time of the height of ICTs & their massive implementation in the labour market, saw in these enormous possibilities to conciliate the labour & family aspects. But other authors indicate that telework does not mean that occupation and family

can be automatically balanced. For example, telework erase the borders between the labour time & the family one, made specific in the feeling expressed by contacted female teleworkers to have to be available 24 hours a day as much for the corporation as for the family; they appear difficulties for promotion; teleworker is kept out of the decisions taken by the corporation and its daily pace and, therefore, is isolated at work, etc.

2008S00913

Pérez, Carmen & Gálvez, Anna (Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, Barcelona, Spain, 08860 [tel: 34 936 735 101; fax: 34 936 641 970; e-mail: cperezsanchez@uoc.edu]), **The Impact of Telework on Workers: Some Effects in Everyday Life,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In a R+D done by research group of the UOC for the Institute for Women's Affairs of the Spanish Government, it has been tried to analyse the transformations that take place at family level as a result of telework. In this sense, we have been able to observe that although telework allows to save time in commuting & a greater autonomy in the management of the remunerated working time, it also has been observed that can favour the feeling that teleworkers have as to be available 24 hours a day for the corporation & that teleworkers are kept out of the decisions taken by the corporation & its daily pace and, therefore, is isolated at work. In addition, difficulties are detected for promotion at the corporation. In the case of women, telework can contribute to reinforce the traditional role of women like nursemaid & main responsible in charge of domestic-family work. Therefore, telework can be a weapon of double edge as a measure for the work-life balance, since on the one hand it can favour a more effective management of the own time but, on the other hand, can contribute to continue relegating to women workers to the domestic sphere.

2008S00914

Pérez, Lourdes Ortiz (Departamento de Sociología, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid 28049 [tel: 34.1.497.51.28; fax: 34.1.497.42.59; e-mail: lourdes.perez@uam.es]), **Ageing and Reflexive Modernity. Older Peoples Life Styles and the Hidden Link,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ By now, Gerontology & Sociology have both failed in linking social change, or main characteristics of actual advanced societies, with the demographic phenomena of population ageing. At this moment, old age remains a "special", maybe "excluded", area of knowledge about social life, with some special theories or conceptual frameworks & equally special methodologies, & maybe academic separate devices. However, social change is now transforming the experience of older people. I try to explore the connection between changes in everyday life of people in their old age, or late maturity, & the broad social change named modern reflexivity or second modernity, based on work from Gilleard & Higgs (2005). I present a theoretical schema of second modernity trying to identify the main dimensions of change & how they influence older people everyday experience in Spain. I explore also the plausibility and utility of life styles as a basic conceptual framework to explain such relations. The main empirical basis is a construct of life styles in old age, they emerge by categorizing responses in a survey (Living Conditions of Older People in Spain) conducted in autumn 2006, (n=2.500, people 65 or plus). The main variables are of areas of time use & sociability.

2008S00915

Pérez-Rincón Fernandez, Maria del Socorro & Cañas López, Jorge Eduardo (Universitat de Barcelona, Doctorat en Geografía Humana, Sant Antoni Maria Claret 133 Ppal 3a 08025 Barcelona [tel: 34 934330780; e-mail: urbperezrincon@hotmail.com]), **Urban Contra-Projects: Representation and Ephemeral Interventions in Renewals space. Ciutat Vella - Barcelona,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Urbanism, as a control practice, includes some city representations and excludes others, however, there are subaltern forces built by marginal groups that subvert the acts imposed by the dominant urban discourse & that use imagination to temporarily create their own city narratives. The purpose of this work is to make visible the social impacts & alternative representations for urban renewal projects. The case study is Barcelona's downtown, the analysis becomes an approach with an empiric focus, where it is used as main instrument to the interactive observation the daily practices transformation & the actors subjective constructions. We try to find contra-projects & ephemeral interventions in renewal's space in order to rescue the marks of cultural values through the prints in the public space; to discover the symbolic links between the place & the urban culture through the "social creative expression".

2008S00916

Perkons, Rita (UnitingCare Children, Young People and Families Services, PO Box W244, Parramatta, NSW, Australia, 2150 [tel: 61 02 9407 3201; fax: 61 02 9687 6349; e-mail: rperkons@burnside.org.au]), **Inter-Cultural Organisational Development: A Contribution to Aboriginal Social Justice,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper traces the journey that a major, mainstream non- government organisation working with disadvantaged children, young people and families in Australia, has taken with local Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) communities. The shared journey has been travelled using an inter-cultural organisational development approach which recognised the desire of all travellers to attain Social Justice for, & strengthen the accessibility, relevance and delivery of services to, ATSI people. The paper explores the approaches the organisation used to: (i) improve the recruitment and retention processes of ATSI staff & the accessibility of existing services; & (ii) design new services which better match local community needs & cultural issues. The research examined, on a meta level, the existing structures, process & tasks providing a description of what was the case from the point of view of the organisation & those at the receiving end of the services; and then discussing what ought to be the case from the point of both the organisation & those at the receiving end of the services. The paper also explores the impact at an organisational level of changes to Australian public policy settings which effect ATSI people, & the challenge of developing genuinely inclusive and consultative relationships in an increasingly 'top down', non-participatory public policy environment. Qualitative research methods were used including participatory action learning, auto-ethnography & the critical analysis of secondary data.

2008S00917

Perlstadt, Harry (Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824-1111 USA [tel: 517 353-5089; fax: 517 432-2856; e-mail: perlstad@msu.edu]), **The Politics of Doing Social Assessment and Evaluation Research,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Social assessments & evaluation research are political in the sense that they drive agendas & often encourage partnerships or direct participant involvement in the design, data gathering and interpretation of the study. Some sponsors encourage community participation but have "non-interference" guidelines for evaluators while others want the researcher to play a more proactive in the program & facilitate participant involvement. The research scientist reports on the strengths & weaknesses of a program or policy, identifying areas of agreement & disagreement, and suggesting reasonable next steps in a neutral way, while the researcher activist serves as a catalyst to empower the participants or sponsors & help them build a case for their agenda. These themes will be explored in evaluations of community based programs & policy related assessments.

2008S00918

Persson, H. Thomas R. (IPAS, Università Bocconi, Viale Isonzo 23, 20135 Milano, Italy [tel: 0046709571771; e-mail: thomas. persson@unibocconi.it]), **Sport for All: A Greek Democracy,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper takes its starting point in the Danish Sports Confederation's "Sport for all" policy & reacts to two statements that were frequently stressed by people in the Danish FA during a yearlong fieldwork carried out in 2007. One of the statements was based on strong prejudice towards people with an immigrant background, the other against women. All of our views, prejudiced, or not, are related to knowledge. Consequently, accessibility to the different arenas where knowledge is created and communicated is of greatest importance. This applies to all of us, both laypersons & researchers. We are all in need of acquiring knowledge, but as researcher we have a greater responsibility in creating & diffusing this knowledge. This paper will illustrate & problematize the actual knowledge gap that exist between the Danish FA & the reality it organises & how this affects the potential social capital at both ends, at the same time as it questions our role as researchers. Where does it start and where does it end? This paper draws on data gathered during a multi-sited ethnographic study carried out in Denmark through a combination of techniques such as non-participant observations, semi-structured interviews & analysis of secondary documents.

2008S00919

Peshkova, Vera M. (Centre for Analyses of Social-Political Processes, Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Krzhizhanovskogo 24/35, k. 5, Moscow, 117218, Russia [tel: +7(916) 5820746; e-mail: pever@mail.ru]), **New Immigrants and Minorities: Ethno-cultural Diversity and (Re)Production of Identities in Post-Soviet Russia,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Ethno-cultural diversity of Russian population is one of the most substantial factors of the Russian reality. The hierarchical model of the Soviet Union territory division continues to influence on politics & ethno-cultural practices of ethnic groupings. Last two decades Russia has become the immigration country also. There are different categories of immigrants in the Russian Federation which differ Post-Soviet Russia migration from Soviet migration i.e. forced migrants, refugees, labor migrants. Besides immigrants can be classified on immigrants from "the Near Abroad" (precisely former Soviet Union republics) & "the Far Abroad". Mingling traditional & modern culture, local & global they create their own networks of meanings that help them to adopt in new circumstances. Briefly speaking, ethno-cultural landscape of post-soviet Russia is organized by several ethno-cultural categorized groups i.e. title populations of republics and immigrants of different waves of immigration. My intention is to consider how non-homogeneity of immigration waves & complicated ethno-cultural & socio-demographic composition of immigrants (re)produce different individual & collective identities in Post-Soviet Russia. For example, in major Russian cities for the some immigrants dominating method of ethnicity existence at the public level of ethnic cooperation have mostly become ethnic performances. Ethnic performances are important firstly as mechanism of community self-preservation & secondly they are very expansive, outside directed & as a result a "rainbow" of cultural styles & forms is created. Thus, ethnic performances become a part of socio-cultural space in multiethnic Russian cities and part of collective identity of "old-comers" immigrants. One more example is the "Other Russian" are Russian or Russian speaking immigrants from former-soviet republics to Russia.

2008S00920

Peshkova, Vera M. (Centre for Analyses of Social-Political Processes, Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Krzhizhanovskogo 24/35, k. 5, Moscow, 117218, Russia [tel: +7(916) 5820746; e-mail: pever@mail.ru]), **Producing of "Visible" Minorities and the "Otherness": A Discursive Analysis of Representing of Ethno-cultural Diversity in the Russian Press,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ National, regional, ethnic, cultural & other expression of diversity has grown dramatically since the collapse of Soviet system. How ethno-cultural diversity is produced, reproduced & perceived in the Russian society of post-soviet time? The Mass media, in particularity the Press, play the essential role in defining of the public discourse about ethno-cultural diversity. It should be underlined representation ethno-cultural diversity is often correlated with representation "the Otherness". The Russian Press problematizes ethno-cultural diversity of the society in Russia in several stereotypical ways, mainly using categorizations and evaluations. Categorizations can be analyzed through the use of specific linguistic/discursive devices in out-group categorizations and labeling. Also, there are some speech & cognitive strategies, which greatly influence on people perception of the information about ethno-cultural diversity represented in the Press. The topic-matters of ethno-cultural diversity representing in the press bring to constructing & then to producing the some stereotypical images of immigrants & ethnic minorities granted as entities. For example, the main tendency of the representing of Azerbaijanians in Russia in the Press is to reproduce the typified & stereotyped categories which describe & represent Azeri community like "criminal, trade minority". The underlining of their mainly immigration status & cultural difference features create image of ethnic minority which doesn't look like "We", which brings mainly cultural & demographic treats, that are explained in terms of assumed cultural properties, consequently, doesn't assist to positive attitudes to them among auditorium of the mass media. On other side, immigrants are represented in the Russian Press according to their anthropological, cultural & social characteristics (appearance, clothes, language, & behavior). The representation in the Press cultural differences of immigrants combined with the social-economical problems is often accompanied by the description of how fears & solidarity of "Us" against "aliens" are formed. The essence of the problem of consequences of the immigration for "Us" is formulated like "they don't want to live by our laws" & "they infringe upon our interests". Using ethnic categories in describing of the immigration is served for political discourse to justify the socio-economic & the political exclusion of immigrants.

2008S00921

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Brazil, 20051-070 [tel: 55-21-2526 2713; fax: 55-21-2247-2968; e-mail: elina.pessanha@terra.com.br]), **Labor Justice in Brazil: Extending the Reach of Law and Building Institutional Innovation,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Labor Justice in Brazil rules over individual & collective working conflicts; more than this, the notion of collective interests and rights is a founder principle of the institution. But if a clear boarder between individual & collective scope predominated until the decade of 90, the procedural innovations introduced by 1988 Constitution, to extend the access of the diffuse interests to justice, have redefined this picture entirely. In the middle of the 1980s, the law that instituted the "public civil actions" started to regulate the defense of the supra-individual rights. In the same decade, the new Constitution foresaw norms for the defense of meta-individual rights (diffuse & collective) and, finally, in 1990, the Code of Defense of the Consumer, dealing with diffuse and collective interests "not clearly defined", allowed the inclusion of work issues. Our paper discusses the complexity of this performance. The qualitative analysis of significant concrete cases of "Public Civil Actions" has allowed us to show how the main actors, representative unions of capital & work & the labor law operators, have adjusted their social functions to new demands and how they face the new challenges of procedural innovations.

2008S00922

Pessanha, Lavínia, Campagnac, Vanessa & Matos, Denise Ferreira de (National School of Statistics Sciences, Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, Rua André Cavalcanti, 106, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil, zip code: 20231050 [tel: 55 21 21424696; fax: 55 21 21420501; e-mail: lavinia.pessanha@ibge.gov.br]), **Public Policy Councils in Brazil: Limits and Possibilities,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Public policy councils are new deliberative instances legally based on the Brazilian 1988 Federal Constitution. Characterized as arenas for non-conventional social & political participation, in which the public administration is shared between the State & the society, through legally instituted governmental & civil representations. The article presents a quantitative panorama of the Brazilian city councils of sectoral policies, after information found on the 2001 Survey of Basic Municipal Information (MUNIC), carried through by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). The MUNIC 2001 edition researched the country's 5,560 cities & investigated city councils of 13 public policies sectors, generating the most updated & complete database on the subject. The article analyzes the city councils in relation to their formal existence, their effective activity, the balance between social & governmental representation, & the existence of a special fund in each sector; it also presents the councils' spatial distribution in Brazil. Additionally, it synthesizes the literature's main conclusions regarding the councils' qualitative limits & possibilities in being participative instances in which the State & the society may walk towards democracy. The authors also wonder about the social organization capacity of the cities, regarding the effectiveness of these arenas.

2008S00923

Pessanha, Lavínia & Mitchell, Paulo Vicente (National School of Statistics Sciences, Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, Rua André Cavalcanti, 106, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil, zip code 20 231 050 [tel: 55 21 21424696; fax: 55 21 21420501; e-mail: lavinia.pessanha@ibge.gov.br]), **Social Indicators, Food Security and Basic Human Being Needs: The Brazilian Case,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Food Security is an indispensable policy-orientation principle to the fulfillment of the human being rights to alimentation, thus, it is much more than guaranteeing adequate nutrition under the merely biologic point of view. This comprehension comes from the understanding that food is one of the satisfiers of the basic human being needs (BHN), which, if adequately fulfilled, will result in essential conditions to the rights of all to have a meaningful live. In the context of the BHN, social, economical & cultural rights, which provide the base for citizenship, require public policies guided by principles involving each one of the requirements demanded to satisfy such needs. Therefore, the paper traces a population comparative picture of Food Security, as well as its relations with the BHN & other different socio-economic indicators, in Brazil, through a cross-sectional analysis. This study is based on one of the methods recommended by FAO for the evaluation of Food Security, the food security & hunger perception method, which combine objective & subjective indicators associated with individual feeding conditions. The National Brazilian Household Sample Survey 2004 incorporated a Feeding Security Supplement, an innovative experience on quality of life, is the database used in the study.

2008S00924

Peters, Karin B. M. (Netherlands, Postbus 47, 6721 GC Wageningen [tel: +31 317 486025; fax: +31 317 419000; e-mail: karin.peters@wur.nl]), **Leisure Time in Urban Public Spaces: Creating Social Cohesion?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper engages with the meaning of multi-cultural interactions in urban public spaces. Both researchers & policymakers are trying to deal with the increased tensions & argue that interethnic encounters can serve as a way to do so. Parks & playgrounds can be interpreted as such as everybody can stay, meet each other, enjoy the area & also be anonymous in the world of strangers (see for example Lofland 1973). Leisure activities may offer occasions for interethnic interactions. Contextualized in the discussions about social cohesion & the role leisure activities can play in establishing more social cohesion in neighborhoods (Blokland 2003; Marschall & Stolle 2004), we will argue that urban public spaces are important meeting places. Not because people meet new people, but because they tend to get social information about their neighborhoods which stimulates social cohesion.

2008S00925

Phan, Mai B. (School of Social Policy, Sociology and Social Research, Canterbury, Kent [e-mail: mbp4@kent.ac.uk]), **Sociology, the Emperor, and his Clothes: Understanding the Paradoxes of Institutional Change through Legislative Reforms in Canada and Britain,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper asks the question: how do governments do progressive politics? I draw on new institutional theory to argue that normative, cognitive & structural conflicts undermine the state's involvement in emancipatory politics. These can be revealed through the mechanisms by which legislative reforms are achieved: the role of systemic failures & crisis narratives, the effects of policy contradictions & opportunity structures. These processes are embedded in different local-national & regional-international levels of politics. This paper examines the progress of anti-discrimination bills in Canada (British Columbia Bill 64) and Britain (Race Relations Amendment Bill 2000). In both cases, reforms are constrained by conflicting policy objectives that are perceived by executive as relevant, legitimate & as having higher priority. Nevertheless, the directions of substantive changes differ between cases, driven by divergent areas of policy tensions which can be understood by different regional & historical contexts. Through a better understanding of the institutional factors that shape & constrain anti-discrimination laws, we can identify ways to make better policies as well as more effective policy-making processes in this area.

2008S00926

Phillips, Mike & Aga, B. (i-DAT, University of Plymouth, Drake Circus, Plymouth, PL48AA [tel: 447971993023; e-mail: mike.phillips@plymouth.ac.uk]), **Social Operating System: A Model Behaviour,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper discusses the creative interventions made by the authors and collaborating artists/designers through the extension of an 'Architecture Operating System' (Arch-OS) to an entire city. The technologies of Arch-OS were designed to monitor energy usage, communications & social behaviour of a buildings occupants. 'Social Operating System' (S-OS, www.s- os.org integrates the kernel provided by the Arch-OS system (www.arch-os.com) to model the social behaviour of the City of Plymouth. Whilst town planners and architects model the 'physical' City & Highways Department's model the 'temporal' ebb & flow of traffic in & around the City, S-OS models the 'invisible' social exchanges of the City's inhabitants. S-OS converts the physical building of the Arts Centre into a 'Central Processing Unit' to run S-OS as a RealLife Social Operating System, generating creative interventions & strategic manifestations on, by & for the citizens of Plymouth. By modelling these activities S-OS seeks to define the 'value' of human interaction as a 'real' immaterial resource. By exploring the modelling of social behaviour through the integrated technologies of S-OS, this paper attempts to make manifest the subtle complexity of human interaction in contrast with the various social 'profiling' database technologies currently used to model the social condition.

2008S00927

Piana, Daniela (University of Bologna, Via Bersaglieri, 4 40132

Bologna Italy [tel: 00393391990907; e-mail: danielapiana@hotmail.com]), **Judicial Cognition and Legitimate Justice as Social Artifact,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In Europe, we assisted in the last decade to a spectacular process of standardisation of the concept of due process of law, which has been translated in terms of standards of judicial performance and judicial efficiency. In this respect, the quantitative description of the quality of justice & the measurement of the performance of the courts has become a major leverage to reshape the self-perception of legal actors & judicial institutions, which traditionally were used to assess their legitimacy against the respect of legal standards. This shift turned out into an uneven doctrine of due process of law, in which the quantitative standards defining the optimal timeframe of the judicial procedures complement the legal standards defining the degree of coherence the judicial procedures should maintain with the law. On the base of a wide data set collected in a four-years run research project, this article provides a reconstruction of the logic of action laying at the base of this process & raises some critical issues about the legitimacy of the judicial function & the "grammar" of the judicial cognition in the European contemporary societies.

2008S00928

Pinazo-Hernandis, Sacramento & Montoro-Rodriguez, Julian (Universidad de Valencia, Avenida Blasco Ibañez, 21 46010, Valencia (Spain) [e-mail: Sacramento.Pinazo@uv.es]), **Parenting-Grandparents in South Africa, Spain and the USA–Diversities and Commonalities; Discourses and Debates. Examining the Profile of Grandparent Families Raising Grandchildren in Spain,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Over the past years, families have increasingly relied on grandparents to assume caregiving responsibility for their children. The circumstances giving rise to child care by grandparents are primarily related to divorce of parents, adult parent substance abuse, child abuse, unemployment, incarceration of adult parent, and absence of adult parents. The present study attempts to examine the profile of Spanish grandparent families who provide extensive care to their grandchildren. Based on recent empirical studies of grandparent caregivers in Valencia & Barcelona, we present information about the main socio-demographic characteristics of grandparent families. The study includes information from both grandparent & their grandchildren, & in addition to personal characteristics, we examine resources & demands available for grandparents (social support, coping abilities, financial strain) and report on psycho-social outcomes (emotional health, burden, depression) & health behavior of grandparents (service utilization). Finally, parenting practices & ways to assist grandparent families with parenting skills training programs are discussed.

2008S00929

Pinkney, Sharon M. (The Open University, Social Policy Department, The Open University, 2 Trevelyan Square, Boar lane, Leeds LS1 6ED, UK [tel: 0113 2444431; e-mail: s.m.pinkney@open.ac.uk]), **Children's Participation: Voice, Agency and Representation,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper explores the contested & dynamic (UK) policy field of children's participation & how competing discourses are made visible, articulated, negotiated, produced & reworked through social policy texts. A new configuration is emerging within policy frameworks where a version of children's rights is being absorbed, appropriated, mainstreamed & represented. Children are often constructed as 'victims' & 'villains' & images and representations of children are prevalent in normative as well as within policy discourses. I explore the emergence of 'voice' within children's participation as well as questions about how constrained those voices are & other means of participating. The relationship between children & agency is central to the analysis. I attempt to discover what happens when we assume children are competent social & moral actors. My research provides examples where children are challenging & refuting pathologising images and shows how children experience difficulty constructing normalised narratives of self within social welfare contexts. Children's Rights Officers, psychological 'experts' & social workers often assess & represent 'the best interests of the child'. Children negotiate the role of 'experts' in have continuous difficulty in getting their voices heard. Adult/ professionals & children have very different understanding of listening. The analysis provides fresh insight into the construction of children within the social policy process of participation.

2008S00930

Pinto, Celi Regina Jardim (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, RS Brasil [fax: 55 51 33831412; e-mail: celirjp@terra.com.br]), **Globalization vis-a-vis Latin American Historical Nationalism,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper has as aim to answer a main question: which are the consequences for the nationalist though & political practice in Latin America & mainly in Brazil of the presence of a global civil society & global movements, as environment movement, human rights, political transparencies agencies, via campesina etc.? The paper has three parts. In the first one, it will discuss the ideal of national in Latin America, & mainly in Brazil. In the second part, it will discuss the idea of globalization and internationalization as far as the social theory is concerned, and finally, in the third part, it will propose a set of questions and hypotheses about the relation between the national & the global in Latin America, mainly in Brazil.

2008S00931

Pinto, José Madureira & Queirós, João (Instituto de Sociologia da Faculdade de Letras da Universidade do Porto, Via Panorâmica, s/n, 4150-564, Porto, Portugal [tel: +351 91 4911302; e-mail: jmp@fep.up.pt]), **Employment Structures, Educational Handicaps and Uneven Development in a Portuguese Metropolitan Region,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The coexistence of poor levels of education & low economic development is one of the most marked features of the Vale do Sousa, a territory partly contiguous with the second largest metropolitan area in Portugal. Focusing on a local community which was studied thirty years ago & was recently revisited, this paper compares two stages of social relations, by analysing the interrelations between social & productive structures and schooling demand, on the one hand, & school dynamics, required vocational qualifications & the development model, on the other. We emphasize that, at the basis of the development impasse & of the reproduction of the region's condition as a pool of low-paid labour, there is low average propensity for investment in school qualifications on the part of families (even today, many youngsters don't go beyond the nine years of compulsory education). This tendency was & is bound up with the specificities of local productive activities, which are, nowadays, increasingly connected, in a clearly dependent position, with international enterprise networks. The aforementioned processes cannot be detached from the region's pattern of migration flows (especially commuting trips). These flows, which have recently become, in part, international range migrations (commuting to Spain, short-term emigration), sustain & prolong the social mechanisms, both objective and symbolic-dispositional, which, whether in the declining peasant economy of thirty years ago, or at the dawn of the present "century of knowledge", here have limited people's access to educational & cultural capital, & contributed to reproducing the region's peripheral social condition.

2008S00932

Pirani, Bianca Maria (University of Roma "La Sapienza", Rome, Italy, 00198 [tel: 0039.340.80.52.752; e-mail: biancamaria.pirani@uniroma1.it]), **Beyond the Carnival: Re-instating Body and Mind,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper focuses on the problem of the corporeal body as a vehicle for inter-relational dynamics between modern humans & time. The temporal aspect of the body is an important regulating factor, both for the individual & societies. In modernity, the social use of time distorts biological rhythms. This causes a tension, conflict or opposition in perception between 'cyclical' & 'linear' time, between time as a 'receptacle of events' & time, as modern scientific-philosophical thought, considers it as a 'succession of events'. In this conflict, the carnival body makes up for the absence of body in the construction of experience with exceptional practices. This article suggests to consider the body as a locus of movement, that is to say, as a synchronous map produced at a certain point by the interaction between its own genetically programmed varieties of biological automatism & the action of the external factors which continuously mould its interactive balance. This balance causes the body to take root in the environment through which we consign our biological selves to the network of social interactions. Taking root is the basis of our way of acquiring knowledge.

2008S00933

Pirani, Bianca Maria (University of Roma, "La Sapienza", Rome, Italy, 00198 [tel: 0039.340.80.52.752; e-mail: biancamaria.

pirani@uniroma1.it]), **Mapping Bodies: The Bodily Factor in Localization of the Human Mind,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ A primary & important source of spatial knowledge is produced in mapping practices. Mapping is central to human activities and precedes both language & counting. Mapping produces knowledge which has particular conception of space as a container for social activity. A map can be defined as the intersection between the longitude & the latitude by which a body gets its orientation in space & in time. We call longitude of a body the set of relations of speed & slowness, of motion & rest that compose its biological memory. We call latitude the set of affects that occupy a body at each moment, that is the intensive states of emotional force (force for existing, capacity for being affected). The longitudes & latitudes together constitute nature, the plan of immanence or consistency, which is variable & is constantly being altered, composed & recomposed, by individuals and collectivities. This paper focuses on specifically the practice of mapping in a set of location-based technologies, specifically referred to BC Interfaces, as a methodology we use to structure and store spatial knowledge, allowing the 'mind's eye' to visualize images in order to reduce cognitive load, & enhance recall and learning of information.

2008S00934

Piskunova, Inna (Saratov State Social-Economic University, 89, Radischeva str., Saratov 410003, Russia [fax: +7(8452)332-212; e-mail: Piskunowai@mail.ru]), **Leisure and Education: Integration Problems under Modern Russian Conditions,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (858) 571-8979. Fax: (858) 571-8694. E-mail: info@csa.com

¶ On a background of the transformations occurring in a modern Russian society, increase of the importance of the education (a major factor of development & realization of potential of the person) is obvious; orientation to individuality becomes important; education acquires the form of the continuous social ability to live including variety of forms of educational communication. In conditions of formation of "society of knowledge" it is necessary to consider prospects of development of leisure spheres alongside with its educational resources in the context of modernization of educational sector, activization of the training potential and development of perspective educational models. In modern Russia, the relevance of such developments is caused by occurring structural reorganization of economy & by active attraction of many citizens to a social political life. Some of the primary goals of the modern Russian society are ability of citizens to education during all their lives, & also acquirement of the professional and leisure competence for individual life planning, for successful adaptation in a society in conditions of dynamically developing changes. The important role for optimum realization of leisure offers is played by the scientific approach by means of which the space that integrates segments of education & leisure can be studied. Keywords: Leisure, continuous education, self-creation, individualization, motivation, institutionalization, space.

2008S00935

Pitulac, Tudor (Petre Andrei University of Iasi, Str. Gavriil Musicescu, nr. 6, Iasi [tel: 004/ 0232 / 206.600; fax: 004/ 0232 / 206.600; e-mail: sebastian.nastuta@gmail.com]), **"That's What I'll Do in Paradise." Social Processes Involved in Building Up the Image of Paradise by Jehovah's Witnesses,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ After having directed a study about several Jehovah's Witnesses congregations in Romania we aimed to identify the social mechanisms involved in their conversion. Based on the systemic stage model of religious conversion proposed by Lewis Rambo (Understanding Religious Conversion, Yale University Press, 1993), we identified a series of elements specific for conversion within the social and cultural context of Romania–an ex-communist country where the Jehovah's Witness have been a forbidden cult till 1989. In a previous article we argued the idea that the decision to convert implies, in the Witnesses' case, the deliberate and conscious assumption of a social stigma "in exchange" of several immediate community benefits & of the promise of a future earthly Paradise. Also, we identified the manner in which biblical arguments are turned into unbeatable logical arguments that persuade the individual to assume rationally, as an implicit cost-benefit analysis, the social stigma. The element that we consider to be crucial during conversion is one's perception & representation of some intangible elements: the future earthly Paradise (Pitulac, Nastuta, Choosing to be Stigmatized: Rational Calculus in Religious Conversion, in Journal for the Study of Religions & Ideologies, pp. 80 97, no. 16 Spring

2007). First of all, in this study, we are going to present, in an ethnographic manner, the representations that various types of Jehovah's Witnesses have regarding the future Paradise & how these images play a functional role in the process of conversion or in current religious activities. Then, with the help of well-established sociological concepts (primary socialization, resocialization, theory of relative frustration etc.), we are going to emphasize how these social processes determine the way a person builds up his own representation of Paradise. Moreover, we are going to highlight and explain the differences between men & women, young & adults, between those who were recently converted & those who converted a long time ago. The most striking difference identified is that between people who were brought up in families of Witnesses and those who were converted. The main characteristic that differentiates their representations is related to the fact that the latter resort to a certain representation of Paradise specific for the religion they used to belong to.

2008S00936

Platek, Daniel (Department of Far and Middle East, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland, 30-387 ul. Gronostajowa 7 [tel: +48126645415; e-mail: danielULplatek@wp.pl]), **Islamism and the Rise of the New Media in the Middle East. The Case of the Iranian Nuclear Program,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In August 2005, high-ranking officials from Washington D.C. demanded full control over the nuclear program of Iran, having indicted the Iranian president for Islamic sympathies & hostile attempts, thus, putting the Western world at risk. Yet, the accusations against the Iranian authorities for their belligerent Islamism originated mainly from failure to understand the transformations which had taken place in Iran for the past thirty years & from simplifying & manipulating the messages communicated in the media on both sides of the conflict. The development of new electronic media in Iran & throughout the Middle East resulted in distinguishing between the message communicated locally, within one country, addressed to the citizens of that country, & the one addressed abroad & concerning the 'Western civilization'. The latter was qualified as Islamic, since it was an effect of the attempts made to define & underpin one's independence from the Western world. In my article, I shall concentrate on presenting Islamism as a concept used in the media to manipulate public opinion. In fact, Islamism & fundamentalism were social movements whose life-span expired with establishing the Islamic Republic of Iran & bridging the gap between the government & the society from before the revolution in 1979. The development of new media added to strengthening Iranians' national identity, while Islamism constituted the legitimizing foundation of the republic, gradually reduced to the role of mere representation of foreign policy. The role of the media comes down to the formation of an internal imagined community, on the one hand, & to representing the republic for the Western world, on the other; hence the migration of the category of Islamism, as it functioned in the Middle-Eastern politics, from the notion used to describe the ideology of radical political & religious movements against the state to a media instrument for presenting the threat posed by the Middle East and representing Middle-Eastern regimes on the international agenda.

2008S00937

Platek, Daniel (Department of Far and Middle East, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland, 30-387 ul. Gronostajowa 7 [tel: +48126645415; e-mail: danielULplatek@wp.pl]), **Nation-State and Mobilization. European and Islamic Civilizations in Comparative Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In the article, I shall analyze the concept of the revolutionary mobilization of social movements in two diverse socio-cultural contexts, i.e. the Islamic & the European one. In the traditional approaches to explaining revolutionary processes, stemming from the resource mobilization perspective (Charles Tilly), the emphasis is on the nation-state as the major facilitator of a protest in the form of generating a political opportunity structure. In the model put forth by historical sociologists, particular attention is attached to the short-term determinants of a revolutionary change, leaving aside the influence of culture & ideology on social mobilization. Another aspect of the analysis is an attempt to explain the revolutionary processes within the Muslim culture. On the one hand, we can distinguish between the theories in which reference is made to the history of Muslim politics as the grounds for the cyclical processes establishing & overthrowing of the authorities & the characteristic return to authoritarianism (Ernest Gellner). Yet, on the other hand, revolution is understood as a return to the ideological origins & an attempt to revive Islam by ridding it of foreign influences. Nation-state is perceived as the determinant of the revolution-

ary process in the first case, while in the latter it is seen as an element, which is basically foreign to the Muslim culture & which leads directly to the outbreak of a revolutionary protest. In my article, I shall analyze the possibility to combine the two approaches as exemplified by the Iranian Revolution of 1979 & the Russian October Revolution of 1917. Both the formation of nation-state and the Islamic culture are substantial opportunities & implements to trigger protests in Muslim states. I shall evidence that the analyses of past episodes & long-term structural transformations are the two complementary areas upon which to base one's explanation of the comprehensive notion of revolution.

2008S00938

Pleyers, Geoffrey (FNRS - UCL (Université Catholique de Louvain), Place Montesquieu, 1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium [e-mail: geoffrey.pleyers@uclouvain.be]), **From Nairobi to the 2008 Global Week of Action,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Some of the actors & events which most strongly incarnated the alter-global aspirations have recently shown some difficulties. It is particularly the case in France but also in Italy & Catalonia, three of the most dynamic poles of the movement between 1997 and 2004. The WSF, which propelled the alter-global movement in the mass media headlines, does not benefit anymore from the attraction related to innovation & has to manage a more routine phase of organisation. Hence, debates on the movement policy guidelines, less media coverage & some less successful recent events led some observers to assert that the alter-global movement has entered its declining period. The debate concerning this assumption of a decline of the WSF & the alter-global movement must be carried out with so much rigour & prudence because some former alter-global leaders have seized this debate to support the political project they would like the movement to take. To avoid falling into internal quarrels between movement leaders & organic intellectuals, thus, require reconsidering the movement recent evolution regarding concrete case studies among the most significant recent events. This article will propose a brief overview of six events in June & January 2007 (the "Gatherings of the Zapatista people with the people of the world", the renewal of Attac-France & the World Social Forum of Nairobi in January; the mobilizations against G8 in North-East Germany, the first Congolese Social Forum & the first U.S. Social Forum in June) as well as a balance of the January 2008 Global Day of Action. It will be notably based on direct observations of four of these mobilizations. Some aspects of these Social Forums and mobilizations clearly question the assumption of a declining phase. The movement & the Social Forum process is definitively less dynamic in some of its historical strongholds but it continues to attract new activists & to reach new regions which may constitute poles of a new dynamic process. Besides, many countries experience a reorientation of activists focus, now less oriented to media events & more to expert networks, intern meetings & local activism.

2008S00939

Pleyers, Geoffrey & Zermeño, Sergio (CADIS (EHESS), 54 Bd Raspail, 75006 Paris [e-mail: geoffrey.pleyers@uclouvain.be]), **Social Actors and Movements Toward a Local Empowerment in Mexico,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Disappointed by the weak impact of the political movements & the limits of the transition to democracy, a rising number of Mexican citizens, communities & social actors have recently choose to focus on developing local or regional spaces that allow them to manage directly local or regional problems & to improve their level of life. Beyond their wide diversity, the Zapatistas' "Council of Good Government" to NGOs projects, citizens groups, local movements, local political actors & civil servants involved in decentralisation processes, all share the idea that the local/regional territory may become a place to rebuild social relations & to develop more participatory practices. Some of these movements have had a significant impact on the improvement of people's life. On the base of case studies conducted in different regions of Mexico, our paper will focus on actors that get involved at the local/regional level & develop some questions these movements raise for classical social movement theories.

2008S00940

Polanska, Dominika (Södertörns University College, Stockholm, Sweden [tel: 004686084629; e-mail: dominika.polanska@sh.se]), **The Emergence of Gated Communities in Post-Communist Urban Context,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper focuses on the emergence of gated communities in post-communist urban context & discusses the reasons behind their increasing numbers & popularity. The focus lies on the middle-sized Polish city & main interests are in the forms of gated communities emerging in the city as well as who their residents are, their motives behind moving to gated housing & in other explanations behind their emergence. In order to answer the questions of the study interviews, observations, questionnaire and studies of advertisements, brochures & material from Internet websites were conducted. It is argued in the paper that gated communities are a mix of growing social polarization, spread of a culture of fear & developers' advantageous conditions on the housing market. Keywords: gated communities, post-communist cities, urban planning, urban policy, fear of crime

2008S00941

Ponte, Stefano (Danish Institute for International Studies, Strandgade 56, 1401 Copenhagen K, Denmark [e-mail: spo@diis.dk]), **Of Bad Fish: Regulation, Eco-Labels and Popular Culture in the (Re)Construction of European Bio-Economies,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ According to prevalent accounts, a 'properly' managed knowledge-based bio-economy rests on regulatory measures incorporating principles of quality management, systemic performance objectives, and decision-making based on 'impartial' expertise & value-free science. In the context of EU preoccupations with guaranteeing 'secure, healthy & sufficient food', this involves a complex set of regulations known as the 'hygiene package'. But regulation does not have a monopoly on representations & perceptions of bio-economy management. Private ecolabels compete in this space of depiction and, despite their claims to impartiality, operate in the context of competitive pressures & specific political economies. Furthermore, popular culture & the media develop & spread their own conceptualizations of what is 'good' & 'bad'. This paper examines the overlap of interests, political uses of science and knowledge, & claims to legitimacy that constitute actual and imagined bio-economic management. Empirically, it draws from the case study of defining 'good' fish by analyzing three parallel processes pertaining to regulation, private standards & popular culture: (1) the imposition of past bans on fish imported from Lake Victoria into the EU on the basis of 'food safety' regulation; (2) the development & application of the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) label on 'sustainable fisheries'; & (3) representations of the fish bio-economy as in the award-winning documentary 'Darwin's nightmare' by Hubert Sauper.

2008S00942

Popkov, Yury V. & Tyugashev, Evgueniy A. (Sociology Dept, Instit Philosophy & Law, Siberian Branch Russian Academy Sciences, Novosibirsk, Russia 630090 [tel: 7 9137287909; fax: 7 383 3300975; e-mail: yuri@philosophy.nsc.ru]), **Scenario Analysis of the Future: System-Genetic Prospect,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The standard model of scenario analysis of the future assumes the calculation of potentially infinite set of scripts by means of quantitative parameters variation. Thus, the realization of the concrete script looks like a result of casual coincidence of circumstances. Scripts are developed as an applied scientific product for strategic management of the interested social subject. The conceptual circuit of the script is determined by objective logic of development of the social subject for which this script is developed, & by the character of the solving of previous crises of its development, by the types of the elected alternatives. In system - genetic prospect the scripts of the future are considered as various outcomes of resolution of conflicts which repeatedly met in the past. The center of the scenario potential of the social system is composed of the basic culture archetypes determining tendencies & countertendencies of cultural development. Situational distinctions in the historical environment define the scenario variations of realization of the standard models of the social subject behavior. Genetically primary form of the scenario analysis is the art script. The art nature of scenario approach determines the limitation of the scripts' set by subject archetypes of narrative circuits of the world literature. The choice of fundamental archetypes oppositions has crucial importance for efficiency of the scenario analysis.

2008S00943

Popov, Dmitry (State University-Higher School of Economics/ General Sociology Department, 20 Myasnitskaya Street, Office 246, Moscow, Russia 101000 [tel: +7 916 6743833; fax: +7 495 1520231; e-mail: dmitryULpopov@sociolog.net]), **Understanding Virtualization Challenges: Identities of 'Virtual Worlds'**

Makers, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Virtuality is a space where real objects are replaced by simulations. Researchers of virtualization see surrounding world as set of the "layers" forming difficult multidimensional space. Intellectuals become founders & "ideologists" of "the virtual worlds". Intellectuals are not simply highly most skilled "professionals". Functionalists have especially emphasized their role of retranslation & creative revising of cultural values in a society along with the critical analysis of social experience. In 2006-2007, we have researched visual images of creators of virtual worlds in the Soviet & Post-Soviet mass-media. At the second investigation phase, which is implemented now, visual aspects give way to verbal, text aspects. Focused interviews become the main research method. From the sociological point of view, it is obviously important to analyze typical groups of founders of virtual worlds in spheres of telecommunications, the Internet, advertising, PR. In these groups, demiurges of the virtuality are concentrated. During carrying out the focused interviews, it is planned to verify & extend theoretical model of virtualization. This model was proposed by Prof. N. Pokrovsky on the first stage of our research project. According to this model, time & space cease to be definite, they are diversified & pluralistic. The geographical space became flexible, it is designed artificially. Time has ceased to be objective, it is not an indicator of processes & facts any more. It is a duration between connections to virtuality. The consumer of virtuality is flexible, he can acquire any identity. Copy replaces referent & become independent.

2008S00944

Porio, Emma (Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Ateneo de Manila University, PO. Box 154, Manila 0917, Philippines [tel: 632-4265990; fax: 632-4265990; e-mail: eporio@ateneo.edu]), **Governance, Capital, and Shifting Spaces of Power in Metro Manila,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ To preserve their primacy & dominance, national capitals construct and assert representations & projects of power before the nation and the world. The national capital region (NCR) or Metro Manila serves as the major locus & staging area of these capital building strategies & assertions by the state & elite power as well as by the resistance of sub-altern groups. The ways that flows of transnational capital, politics, & ideas are organized or channeled into the capital region's spatial & social fabric is mediated by the national & local politics. In the Philippines, at least three major forces have shaped the process of capital city building & assertion over the past two decades, namely, (1) the decentralization of national government functions to the local government units (LGUs) of cities, municipalities & provinces, (2) democratization of socio-political life, & the (3) nation's bid to be globally competitive where its major insertion to the global economy is anchored on cheap labor as reflected in the state's strategic emphasis on labor migration, business process outsourcing (BPOs) services, & the light export oriented industries in export-processing zones. Questions about the quality of life & environmental sustainability of the capital region also pose challenges to its continuing dominance, desirability, and representation of the nation-state. In international press & TV coverage, contradicting images of high-rise buildings in the financial district & urban poor settlements & other similar images are portrayed. This paper argues that for the past two decades these forces have presented erosions & challenges to the national capital's project of hegemony & dominance, in part because of the multiple ways that state power, capital, and democratic movements have become decentralized (multi-sited), heterogeneous, & porous as reflected in the shifting spaces and symbols or representations of power in, & of the national capital.

2008S00945

Portillo, Maricela (Academia de Comunicación y Cultural Universidad Autónoma de la Ciudad de México, Fray Servando Teresa de Mier No. 99 Col Centro, C.P. 06080 [tel: 00 +52 55 51349804; e-mail: marportisan@yahoo.com.mx]), **Imágenes Culturales de la Juventud. El caso de la construcción mediática de la juventud mexicana en la televisión** (Cultural Images of Youth. The Case of the Media Construction of Mexican Youth on Television), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ The culture industries have envisioned determined models of being young. These models are part of the hegemonic discourse (Hall, 1980) that legitimates determined cultural images. In this sense, the strategies with which youth are represented in mass communication media are particularly worrisome. On one hand newscasts disseminate stereotypical images of so-called urban tribes–images with which a certain type of youth (com-

ing from the lower class, with little education, & unemployed or in informal employment) with determined social practices (delinquency, gang membership, violence) is associated. On the other hand, fictional programs show a pasteurized image of youth–images associated with beauty, hedonism, fashion, enjoyment, music, & a certain rebelliousness. This paper presents some reflections on the forms of which are constructed media determined images of youth, particularly on television. Secondly, it presents some preliminary data from a broader study of the presence of programs dedicated to youth & programs that present youth as protagonists of what open national television has to offer. The author wants to show the importance of analyzing the strategies with which the mass communication media, in particular, television, contribute to legitimating a determined discourse on what it is to be young today & the social consequences that will come of it.

2008S00946

Porto, Maria Stela Grossi (Brasília University, Campus Darcy Ribeiro, Asa Norte, Brasília, Brazil [tel: 70910900; fax: 55 61 34272878; e-mail: msgrossi@unb.br]), **Decriminalization of Drugs: An Alternative in Decreasing Brazilian Violence?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In Brazil, the question of violence is in an almost direct relation to two other major problems: these of the traffic & consumption of drugs & of the traffic of arms. The government has just made an anti-drug law, started as Law Project, number 115/2002, & turned into law, since the 23 of August 2006. The new law, number 11.343 defines, among other providences, some measures to prevent the use of drugs & to help the social insertion of users and drug-dependents. Yet, the law establishes norms concerned the repression of nonauthorized production & drugs traffic, besides of defining crimes related to the problem. The presentation intends to discuss some consequences that may occur after the legislation, which, I advance as hypothesis of study: first, it is important to analyze if, & in what measure, it's possible to presume that the decriminalization of the consumption, without the decriminalization at the level of the commerce of drugs, would participate in the increasing of drug use & dependence. In a direct relation to this, the second hypothesis, is that it would be said that the subterranean world that involves the illegal commerce of drugs, with its links to arms use & traffic is one of the majors factors to increase violence. Concerning to this aspect, & even if it's a very convertible issue, I would say that drugs decriminalization (at list, some of them) could bring to the market dimension & to the regulated competition a huge business, that belongs, nowadays, to the sub-world of criminality & invisibility, which is, besides of this, dominated by terror's logic, by fear, by delation & by barbarism. In parallel connection, it would be urgent to find more rigorous control mechanisms to the use & the traffic of arms. Mainly, if we consider the fact that they are always linked with corruption in its multiple levels, from the official & public to the private 'business', that are related to them. Complementary to these hypotheses it could be useful to verify that, once this objective would be accomplished, the question would turn to prevention polices, at the public health dimension. The question is a complex one car, if it is true that the drug user has part of the account in this illegal commerce, he cannot carries, alone, the onus for the existence of the problem.

2008S00947

Posner, T. Natasha (School of Health and Social Studies, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL, U.K. [tel: 44 02476 150629; e-mail: natasha.posner@warwick.ac.uk]), **The Meaning of Recovery with Psychosis and Early Intervention,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ An evaluation of an established UK program of Early Intervention in Psychosis included clarification of the program components & the underlying rationale of intervention. Investigating presumed linkages between program activities & expected outcomes allows the 'logic' or 'theory' of a program to be illuminated. This presentation will draw on the findings of a program logic exercise that was conducted in 2006 involving discussions with Early Intervention Service management groups in four different project sites. Not surprisingly, given the UK Department of Health policy implementation guidance & a demonstrated degree of consensus over essential elements of early intervention teams, this investigation found that there was essential agreement between the services about what they were aiming for overall, & how to go about it. However, responses to a question asking what indicated 'recovery' from psychosis, produced varying & contradictory responses. Different underlying program models appeared to surface & intertwine at this point, & it was evident that there was no absolutely necessary or sufficient indicator of recovery. This raised questions about the underlying rationale of the program & the meaning & implica-

tions of the term recovery in psychosis. The supportive interventions described, fit well with a model of individual empowerment & self-management of an ongoing condition; and one acknowledged indicator of recovery is awareness of the vulnerability to recurrent symptoms & how to manage them. In keeping with this, the use of the term recovery, has in practice, a relative & subjectively defined/negotiated meaning.

2008S00948
Possamai, Adam (University of Western Sydney, Sydney, Australia, 1797 [e-mail: A.Possamai@uws.edu.au]), **Popular and Hyper-Real Religions on the Internet,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Popular Religion reflects the lived & unstructured religion of subordinated groups & is a term which has developed mainly in contrast to institutionalised, established, and/or official religion which has a rationalised, codified, & written down 'theology'. Popular religion refers to the religion of the people when they do not follow the codified official religion of the elite group by for example, & depending on the context, changing the official liturgy of the established religion to their own liking, bringing eclectic elements into a syncretic set of beliefs from other religions that are not officially recognised, or simply by following their past religion in opposition to the new official one. However with the advent of hyper-real religions (a sub-set of popular religion that uses global & co-modified popular culture for their religious work) on the Internet, our understanding of popular religion needs to change, as the use of this support is redrawing the boundaries.

2008S00949
Potot, Swanie (URMIS, University of Nice Sophia Antipolis, CNRS, Pôle Universitaire St Jean d'Angély, 24 avenue des Diables Bleus, 06357 Nice Cedex 4, France [tel: +33 4 92 00 11 89; fax: +33 4 92 00 13 92; e-mail: potot@unice.fr]), **Recruitments Complexity and the Role of New Migrant Workers in the Western Extensive Agriculture,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Harsh international competition in agriculture, transformations of its production process & European Union enlargement play in favour of deep changes in the management of farm foreign workers in Western Europe. Resulting from a fieldwork conducted in South of France in 2006-2007, I propose to analyse this phenomenon considering it as symptomatic of the impact of globalization on working migration. Agriculture is a specific sector as it needs large quantity of workers on very variable periods, for hard & low paid jobs and cannot be delocalized. Facing these constraints, farmers have turned to aliens quite early: contracts managed by the French Office des Migrations Internationales were established in 1945 to introduce temporary workers from Maghreb. However, foreign manpower has greatly evolved during the last decades. The recourse to daily undocumented workers is not new but has nowadays a definite role in the job structure. Being illegal, they remind out of any juridical protection & are entirely devoted to their employers, so they put pressure on the legal one. In parallel, since 1992, OMI contracts have been deeply modified, to be closer from the employer's demand of flexibility & open to new eastern European migrants. Meanwhile, both recruitment forms are over passed by a third one: sub-contracted workers, "posted" by foreign firms whom situation is quite ambiguous regarding French law. Firms from all over the world can send reliable workers on a cheaper basis with the advantage of externalising the management of the human resource. In this communication, we shall explain why & how this complex situation has occurred. Secondly, we'll examine how the global context & international legislations weight on migrants' experiences. Through the case of agriculture, our point will be to illustrate how weak economic sectors, submitted to globalization process, tend to experiment newest deregulated forms of employment, sometimes even forcing legislation to adapt.

2008S00950
Poynting, Scott (Manchester Metropolitan University, Rosamond St West Manchester, UK, M15 6LL [tel: 0161 2473038; fax: 0161 247 6321; e-mail: s.poynting@mmu.ac.uk]), **The 'Between' of Generation and Culture: Lebanese Immigrant Youth in Australia,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Against the background of heightened concern in 'Western' nations about the second generation of Muslim immigrants in connection with 'home-grown terrorism' & their supposed refusal to 'integrate', this paper interrogates the common sense that the second generation is 'lost' between cultures. Informed by in-depth, open-ended, semistructured interviews with young second generation Lebanese-background immigrants, this paper presents empirical material from two cohorts of participants, in 1997 & 2003. It is argued that, far from being 'lost', these young people are constructing blended & alternative identities which they reflect on consciously, under circumstances of everyday racism to which they respond strategically. These cases are used to explore some ongoing problems in the notions of 'generation', being 'between' cultures, & hybridity.

2008S00951
Priban, Jiri (Cardiff Law School, Cardiff University, Museum Avenue, Cardiff, United Kingdom, CF10 3AX [tel: +44 29 20752073; fax: +44 29 20874097; e-mail: priban@cf.ac.uk]), **Social Differentiation of EU Constitutional Justice: A Socio-Legal Perspective of European Constitutionalism and Divided Sovereignty,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper focuses on the constitutional pluralism argument, especially its perception of constitutional sovereignty as differentiated and divided between specific social subsystems. The EU paradox of divided sovereignty & the Union's differentiated constitutional domain are used as examples of profound semantic changes in the sovereignty discourse in contemporary national & post-national societies; changes particularly promoted by the European Court of Justice & national constitutional courts. However, European constitutionalism & especially the complexity of institutional relations & conflicts between the ECJ & national systems of justice also reveal the persisting capacity of the sovereign nation state to operate at EU level. This persistence effectively questions the claim of governance theories that nation-state institutions are becoming redundant in an emerging globalized European polity. The self-constitutionalisation of European society, rather, proceeds by internalizing state sovereignty as one of its systemic operations & the EU's horizontal network of constitutional communication (both cooperative & conflictual) between the ECJ & constitutional courts of EU Member States is one of its most persuasive examples.

2008S00952
Proust, Serge (University of Saint-Etienne (Modys), Bât D, Recherche, 6 rue Basse des rives. 42000 Saint-Etienne, France [tel: 33 0477421986; e-mail: serge.proust@univ-st-etienne.fr]), **French Public Theatre: Rationalisation between Market and State (Session 1),** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This communication is about a field in which rationalisation is not under the influence of markets & their various agents, but depends on political authorities. We will sum up our research publications on this issue. In France, the intervention of the State & other public local governments, allowed the development of production & diffusion of plays that are out of scope of the usual demands of the market. Except a few dozens of private theatres exclusively located in Paris, public governments are the only patrons for theatre institutions. The constitution of public theatre results both from changes occurred within the political field (development of policies of cultural democratisation) & a demand from the State (in French, "une demande d'Etat"). The historical experience of Art theatre together with recurrent economical failures led most of the theatre artists to conclude that the State alone was able to neutralise the market rules. Public intervention, which has been widely diversified for the last 40 years, allowed the development of an artistic production. This production was due to the constitution of few hundreds of independent non-profit organisations, few dozens of institutions that are disseminated over the French territory & several thousands of technicians & artists, thanks to the "Intermittence system" that is one of the essential factors necessary to this development. However, this administered economy of theatre has some consequences. On the one hand, it led to a growing professionalisation of theatre companies which geared toward the specific & more complex operating rules of public administrations. On the other hand, the persons in charge of administration & artistic matters within the companies must demonstrate skills in administration & political knowledge, making them able to adjust to national & political power. Thus, they have to master or even to internalise political and administrative categories, which is particularly obvious when one sees their use of political or administrative specific vocabulary. This implies that theatre companies & institutions have to go with public plans that depend on social work, which are far from the rules & demands of artistic activity. Thus, actors & stage directors are open to art criticism, which particularly address the bureaucratisation of these companies, their submission to these demands & the weakness of their aesthetic demands. We will show how, in this field, various forms of specific companies or personal measures (such as free work exempt from any institutional frame) constitute forms of compromise between the necessary

maintenance of an administered economy, & the refusal of more radical forms of administrative & political rationalisation.

2008S00953

Proust, Serge & Vallet, Pascal (University of Saint-Etienne (Modys), Bât D, Recherche, 6 rue Basse des rives. 42000 Saint-Etienne, France [tel: 33 0477421986; e-mail: serge.proust@univ-st-etienne.fr]), **The Different Theatre's Audience in a Local Area,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In France, the "theatrical decentralisation" progressively initiated in the late forties & then developed in the sixties, is one of the eldest overlapping between cultural democratisation & local policies. Breaking with the private theatrical sector in Paris, the State supported, in big urban centers, the setting up of permanent non-profit theatres which would have to display an artistic activity in their vicinity. However, the aesthetical hierarchy between these non-profit organisations & the national theatres (all but one being set in Paris) remains very strong. Most of the analyses of theatre audiences tend to emphasize the limits of these policies (in these different theatres). Indeed, audiences belong to the upper classes & elites, especially the cultural elites which are characterised by a possession of strong cultural capital. The more the public live near Paris, the more this elitism is obvious. These analyses, though, tend to homogenize theatre audiences and make them look static. Our presentation will debrief the preliminary results of an ongoing research on the "spatialisation" of theatre audiences in Saint-Etienne's area. This research, which took place in 2007-2008, based on a survey using a questionnaire was carried out in 20 different locations with 37 plays performed. It allowed us to take into account a variety of institutions. Our aim was to analyse the degree of exchange between audiences & their movement from one location to the other. We distinguished several types of audiences. First, the audience with an intense spectator activity who moves from one location to another, attending plays with dissimilar aesthetics. Second, the audience with a spectator activity as intense as the previous one, but who go to a more limited number or locations in order to attend plays of globally close aesthetics. Third, less mobile audience who attend few plays.

2008S00954

Puga, Cristina & Luna, Matilde (Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, Circuito Mario de la Cueva, Ciudad Universitaria, DF 04510 [tel: 5622 74 00 ext 322; e-mail: puga@servidor.unam.mx]), **Organized Business and Civil Society. An Institutional Redefinition,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In many developing countries, business political & social action has significantly changed in two ways over a decade. On one side, there is a weakening of the corporative representation which encouraged business unity through a monolithic position face to government and society. Today, an organizational fragmentation based both in fields of activity & in capital strata gives way to a multiplication of business associations which dispute the public space. On the other side, there is a new business commitment to social & welfare causes (and often to political ones) closely related to the self-imposed standards which have been called "business social responsibility" a device to legitimate business face of a society which blames capital expansion for social inequality & environmental problems. The mentioned changes have at least two interesting consequences: first, the political need to adapt or create new institutional spaces & mechanisms through which government, business (now greatly differentiated) & society may reduce conflict, reach agreements & eventually work together. Second, a strong trend to reduce the frontiers between market and civil society, a trend enhanced by the State withdrawal from welfare responsibilities by the great financial need of civil society organizations as well as their growing economic activity and by the occupation of public space by business new organizations. This paper explores some of these changes in the relationship between Mexican business & civil society with an aim to reach conclusions that may be suitable to explain similar changes happening in many other countries. An emphasis is set on relevant problems concerning democracy & public debate along this process, where we find three menacing elements: the market push towards a "colonization" of civil society; a growing ambiguity in political representation & a tendency to favor negotiation over deliberation as a means to take decisions & reduce conflict.

2008S00955

Purkayastha, Bandana (Sociology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269-2068, USA [tel: 860-486-3791; fax: 860-486-6356; e-mail: bandanapurkayastha@yahoo.com]), **Interrogating Intersectionality: Contemporary Globalization and Racialized Gendering in the Lives of Highly Educated South Asian Americans and Their Children,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper draws upon & extends Helen Ralston's work on South Asian migrants to Canada. The data is drawn from my research on highly educated South Asian migrants to America & their children, the 1.5 & 2nd generation. I examine two related theoretical questions on transnationalism, gendering, & racism. (a) I discuss contemporary forms of racialized gendering that affect how migrants and their children are able to "do family" or become social and political citizens of their adopted country. I focus on highly educated migrants & their children in order to hold class "constant," & show how gendered racism continues to negatively affect South Asian Americans despite their middle-class-to-affluent social location. (b) I link the within-country experiences to a transnational contextcomposed of the policies of multiple countries that allow or discourage migrants & their children's movement & interactions, social interactions in cyberspace, and the activities of multinational companies engaged in making a profit by selling cultures; to move away from the current focus on home-and-host countries. Linking these two discussions, I present a model of intersectionality that spans "real" & "virtual" social worlds, intersecting social, political & economic processes that are shaping racialized/gendered experiences of migrants & their children.

2008S00956

Puttergill, Charles Hugh (Department of Sociology, University of Pretoria, Lynnwood Road, Pretoria, South Africa, 0002 [tel: + 27 12 4202715; fax: + 27 12 4202873; e-mail: charles. puttergill@up.ac.za]), **Notions of Inclusion and Exclusion: An Analysis of Conversation on Social Transformation amongst Middle-Class White South Africans,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Transformation from apartheid to an inclusive democracy in the South African society foregrounds questions on identity. This paper reflects on how middle-class white South Africans, who historically benefited from a privileged position, reflect on the change they face in the communities they live in as well as their sense of belonging to the broader South African society. The loss of control over institutionalised power within the society threatens white privilege. The extent to which white middle-class South Africans adapt to changing material circumstances & subscribe to a broader more inclusive South African identity is considered in the paper.

2008S00957

Quemin, Alain (Université Paris-Est / Institut Universitaire de France / LATTS (CNRS), 64 rue Tiquetonne, 75002 Paris, France [e-mail: quemin@univ-mlv.fr]), **Contemporary Art Market Today: Territorial Influence on a Globalized World,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Although the contemporary art market seems to be perfectly globalized today, in as much as internationalization tends to characterize contemporary art & present aesthetic ideology insists on "metissage," or cultural eclecticism, the "regional" dimension (i.e. international but limited to one part of the world)--and notably the national dimension--plays a major role on the art market at various levels. This presentation will show the impact of "regional" influence on the auction marketplace, & in particular the concentration of auction houses in a small number of cities. This metropolitan character of the art market is moreover limited to a small number of countries. A second part of the presentation will focus on contemporary art fairs. The most important are likewise situated in a very small number of countries, all of which are located in the Western world. The same concentration pertains also to commercial galleries. Their geographical distribution aligns very closely to that of the art fairs & auctions in a highly select number of cities and countries. A third part of the presentation will analyze the nationality of the artists who are most successful in the international contemporary art market by using statistics for year 2006. Finally, we will test the main theories of globalization against this empirical data on the contemporary art market in order to determine their usefulness & limits.

2008S00958

Radford, David P. (Flinders University of South Australia, Adelaide, S.A., Australia [e-mail: david@radford.id.au]), **Understanding 'The Religious Convert': An Unsuspecting Victim of External Forces to Manipulate Change or a Conscious Actor Applying External Forces to Help Bring about Change?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ It is clear that when one speaks of religious conversion or the religious convert we speak of change; change in beliefs, behaviours, relationships,

attitudes, perceptions, even a change in a 'universe of discourse.' As social researchers we seek to apply theoretical frameworks to understand social dynamics & processes such as religious conversion but in the end do we understand the social actors themselves involved in those processes? Finally, it is they who 'convert', they who face the consequences of this change, & they who live out the reality of what is happening to their lives & in their communities. In this paper, I suggest that it is not only an 'active' convert that is involved in these processes but one who is 'rational' enough to understand what is happening, to weigh the advantages/disadvantages involved, & to know what changes they want to achieve. The point is not that external factors do not play significant roles in the process but rather that 'converts' are not simply 'pawns' to be manipulated by those external factors; they are 'players' strategising to bring about change.

2008S00959

Radiukiewicz, Anna ([e-mail: radiukiewicz@wp.pl]), **Civic Socialization in Poland and the Role of European Integration - The Case of Polish Civic Organizations,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The main subject of my paper will be civic socialization in Poland. Fundamental aspect of the new circumstances in Poland is democratization. It is a complex process which leads to situation when the democratic system of government is stabilized & becomes the only place in public life available for the interplay of interests & values. For comprehensive realization of this process culture change is needed. This is the reason why the civic socialization may play significant role in post-socialist countries. I would like to start my presentation with characterization of the current civic culture of Polish society. Then I would like to examine the factors which influence on its shape: history & latest opening of Poland to the world. I am also interested in the role played in this process by organizations, which banded together citizens. I will show the differences in this sphere by concentration on functional or dysfunctional attitudes of the Polish citizens for democratic system. The presentation of main directions of the future investigation towards the dysfunctional attitudes of Polish citizens will be my conclusion.

2008S00960

Radl, Jonas (European University Institute, Dept. of Political and Social Sciences, Badia Fiesolana, 50014 San Domenico di Fiesole, Italy [tel: +393201864978; e-mail: Jonas.Radl@EUI.eu]), **Too Young for Retirement? Too Old to Work? Assessing the Relationship between Class, Gender and Age Norms in Western Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Life-course theory presumes that the transition from work to retirement is influenced by age-graded social norms. Analogously, the ageism debate has pointed to the persistence of negative age-stereotypes at the workplace; arguably a formidable obstacle to the widely accepted policy goal of extending working lives. Drawing on recent micro data from ESS, the paper presents empirical evidence on social norms concerning retirement behavior in ten Western European countries. The retirement age norms under analyses include preferred exit ages & proscriptive retirement norms. Notably, the presented findings reveal considerable variation between as well as within European societies. With reference to the notion of 'early-exit cultures', multivariate regression analysis is applied in order to evaluate the influence of national retirement patterns on the normative configuration of age norms. On the micro level, proponents of a second modernity assert a vanishing importance of conventional class divides for individual life plans & preferences. Quite the contrary, the estimation results highlight the salience of social class as a determinant of retirement norms. Furthermore, it is found that male & female retirement age norms are markedly different. At the same time, however, men & women largely agree on the gendered nature of these norms.

2008S00961

Rajagopalan, Prema (Department of HSS, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, India, 600036 [tel: +91 44 22574513; e-mail: prema@iitm.ac.in]), **Confluence of the Capital: Work Requirements in the New Knowledge Economy,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ According to the World Bank, the 4 main pillars of the new Knowledge Economy that is sweeping all countries of the world are : * Strengthening the Economic & Institutional Regime *Developing Educated & Skilled Workers * Creating an Efficient Innovation System * Building a Dynamic Information Infrastructure. This paper focuses on one of the pillars i.e., Developing Educated & Skilled Workers as an enabler in the new Knowl-edge Economy, Creation, Diffusion & Use of Knowledge has been a part of any civilisation. Why then a special focus now? This is because we find that KE demands a new set of competencies at the workplace. Emphasis until recently was placed only on strengthening the HUMAN CAPITAL. This refers to formal education & training in the required skills of either the Agrarian Economy, Industrial Economy or Service Economy. KE demands a more comprehensive training that extends beyond 'Human Capital' to include both 'Social Capital' & 'Cultural Capital'. In fact, an integrated approach of all the 'capitals' is said to be more effective & meaningful in training a workforce. How is this addressed in the Indian context? Strategies adopted & projected as necessary requirements for the 'new work ethic' in the prevailing KE would be discussed in this paper.

2008S00962

Ramalho, José Ricardo, Rodrigues, Iram Jácome & Conceição, Jefferson José da (Department of Sociology, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Largo S.Francisco 1, R.418, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 20050070 [tel: +55 21 22660113; e-mail: jricardoramalho@uol.com.br]), **Restructuring Industry and Territory: The Case of the ABC District in São Paulo, Brazil,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The purpose of the paper is to discuss the effects of industrial restructuring on traditional industrial districts. Based on data from the main Brazilian industrial cluster, located in the outskirts of the city of São Paulo (known as the ABC region), the text intends to bring arguments to the debate about the role of territories & their local economic & political actors (including workers & trade unions) in the new phase of the organisation of global commodity chains. The regional crisis related to industrial restructuring in the 1990s, which resulted in the closure of many plants, contributed to put together different social forces (including the militant trade unions), resulting in the creation of a new institutional alternative called "Regional Chamber of the ABC". The paper will try to demonstrate that despite the lack of cooperation mainly from the multinational corporations, there has been some relative consensus in the ABC on this new strategy of governance which aims at building guidelines for public & private policies with the intention of including the local social forces in the process of decision making about the revitalization of this industrial territory.

2008S00963

Ramírez, Saúl (Instituto de Investigaciones Dr. José María Luis Mora, Plaza Valentín Gómez Farías # 12, Col San Juan Mixcoac, México D.F., C.P. 03730 [tel: 52 55 1005363; e-mail: saulULrasa@hotmail.com]), **El Impacto del Programa Oportunidades en Niños Indígenas Mexicanos, en Relación a Sus Opciones de Empleo y Trabajo Como Medio de Acceso a La Justicia Social** (The Impact of the Opportunities Program on Indigenous Mexican Children, in Relation to Their Options of Employment and Work as a Means of Access to Social Justice), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ This paper analyzes the impact of the Opportunities Program on the young indigenous population with regard to employment & work, based on the notion of social justice. The core issue is to analyze whether the indigenous Mexican children who were beneficiaries (when the program began operation), or continue as beneficiaries through Opportunities, or who now belong to the economically active population continue in the traditional work patterns of their parents or have obtained better employment or work. The analysis is divided into three parts. First it theoretically examines concepts of social justice & indigenous rights, public institutions, & child labor. Second, it analyzes the Opportunities Program, its advantages & disadvantages, the profile of the beneficiaries, & the notion of poverty & its alleviation. Finally it examines questionnaire & other data on the program, with the aim of identifying elements that would improve its impact on employment & work for the indigenous beneficiaries, using both quantitative & qualitative methodology.

2008S00964

Rampersad, Anand A. R. (Behavioural Sciences, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad, West Indies [tel: 1-868-707-5280; e-mail: pastiche6@yahoo.com]), **Caribbean Youth: Crisis or Challenge in a Neo-Globalizing Sphere. The Case of Trinidad and Tobago,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In the age of neo-globalization, the dependency syndrome is intensifying its impact on the socio-economic structure of the Caribbean. Some of the outcomes are beneficial whilst others present serious challenges to the Caribbean youth. The Caribbean youth who experiences favorable socio-economics conditions are better prepared to respond to the challenges such

as information technology in the age of neo-globalization. Those youth who are socioeconomically disadvantaged are more likely to suffer reduce life chances. It is important therefore that the state, the private sector & non-governmental organizations work together towards maximizing the potential of the Caribbean youth in the age of neo-globalization. Keywords: Neo-globalization; dependency syndrome; youth

2008S00965
Randolph, Antonia (University of Delaware, Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice, Newark, DE 19716, United States of America [tel: 302-831-6114; e-mail: arandolp@udel.edu]), **Race as a Resource? School Composition and Teachers Disparate Discourse on School Quality,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper analyzes multiculturalism as an ideology that affects teachers' evaluation of school quality. Specifically, the paper analyzes interviews with 84 teachers at 11 American public elementary schools to understand how school composition affects teachers' perception of the quality of the schools. The paper finds that teachers spoke positively of multiracial schools because they were multiracial, while teachers at predominately African-American schools devalued those schools because of their racial composition. These findings suggest that multiculturalism may have the unintended consequence of creating new inequalities between schools depending on their school composition.

2008S00966
Räsänen, Pekka (Department of Sociology, University of Turku, FIN-20014 University of Turku [tel: +358 50 567 2230; fax: +358 333 5080; e-mail: pekka.rasanen@utu.fi]), **Ageing Population and the Digital Divides in Nordic Countries,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The paper asks to what extent the Nordic countries, which have been characterised as the world's leading information societies, show similar patterns of the Internet use with each other. Research interest is in the disparities between older & younger generations. The empirical analyses are based the Danish, Swedish, Norwegian & Finnish sections of the European Social Survey 2002 (N=7539), 2004 (N=7211) & 2006 (N=7078). The dependent measures consist of the Internet use variables. Information on respondent's country of residence, age, gender, education, & income is used as the independent measures. The results indicate that there have been recognisable structural characteristics attached to the use patterns throughout the early 2000s. This means that the availability of the new information & communication technology (ICT) does not result in equal distribution of use between age groups. On the contrary, new technologies tend to create new social inequalities, which are often interrelated with the already existing inequalities. In this sense, it is feasible to consider whether the new ICT is developing a similar source of social exclusion as we have witnessed earlier in connection with literacy and illiteracy.

2008S00967
Ratcliffe, Peter B. (University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, UK. [tel: +44 2476 523146; fax: +44 2476 523497; e-mail: Peter. Ratcliffe@warwick.ac.uk]), **'Ethnic Group' and the Population Census in Britain: Mission Impossible?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper will review the reasons why it was felt necessary for the first time in the 1991 Census of Population to insert a question on 'ethnic group' & at the same time ask why it took so long for this to happen. It then questions whether it is possible to generate a valid & reliable measure of 'ethnicity'/ethnic group in such an exercise, especially given that conflicting pressures/agendas mean that the resulting question(s) is inevitably destined to be deployed to meet disparate & competing ends (therefore inevitably becoming 'Janus-faced'). Focus then turns to the specific form the question has taken, first in 1991 & then in April 2001. As the author was a member of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Working Party on the ethnic group question, an insight is given into the forces constraining those who wanted a more radical shift in question structure & content. It concludes with an assessment of the potential use of data generated in 2001, especially in the light of the fact that 'religion' was also added to the Census agenda at this time.

2008S00968
Ratcliffe, Peter B. (University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, UK [tel: +44 2476 523146; fax: +44 2476 523497; e-mail: Peter. Ratcliffe@warwick.ac.uk]), **Sociology and Sociologists: Part of the Solution or Part of the Problem?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper tackles the thorny issue of the place of the discipline in contemporary society. In particular, it examines the structural constraints that impact on the work we do as a profession. Those concerned with the area covered by RC05, for example, normally express commitment to an emancipatory project that seeks to empower those subject to oppressive forces & strive towards broader societal change. Indeed, this is enshrined in the RC05 mission statement. But what does this mean in practice? To what extent is our sphere of influence constrained by external forces, not least institutional monitoring/assessment regimes which are increasing central to modes/systems of state control? Does this ultimately mean that we flatter to deceive (ourselves as well as our 'subjects')?

2008S00969
Rayaprol, Aparna (University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, AP 500046 India [tel: 91-40-23010478; fax: 91-40-23011088; e-mail: arayaprol@gmail.com]), **Changing Locations and Transnational Identities,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Globalization has made movements around the world far less one-sided. While the decades following the 1960s showed people moving to the developed world, in the 21st century we see that the destination is now the new high-tech India. As pioneering work such as Helen Ralston's showed us, immigrant women, more often than men, tended to serve as unpaid keepers & embodiments of memory. While the immigrant men were on the "fast track" of individualism in the new capitalist society, it is the women who are expected to stay in touch with the past & remind the men of their cultural background. However, in contemporary times the children of immigrants are now looking toward their parental homeland to come and discover themselves & transform the economies of the world. People with US & UK citizenships now buy property in major Indian cities like Bangalore, Hyderabad & Chennai & at the same time do not close their options of relocating in the US or UK when their children are old enough to go to college. The investment of diasporic wealth into the nation of origin was common for the Jewish & the Chinese diasporas but rare for the Indians. Today we witness a change in that notion & see that the landscape of Indian cities seems to be changing with the needs of the transnational populations. This paper will examine the ways in which movements of people between nations in the contemporary context has an impact on economic & social lives of not only the ones who move but their kin & families around. Cities in India also offer cheap labor for basic housework & servicing, so the new wealth taps this labor & creates a whole new range of jobs for the poorer migrants from rural parts of the state. The paper will also look at the ways in which lives of women of various classes have undergone a transformation in terms of the jobs that are available to them. Do changes in economy automatically reflect a transformation in the lives of women? Or are they continuing to wear the burden of tradition on their shoulders? Do gender relations get more equalized or new patriarchies reinforce older ones thus creating newer kinds of gender hierarchies? These are some of the questions that will be examined in this paper with a particular focus on High-tech Hyderabad.

2008S00970
Rayaprol, Aparna (Department of Sociology, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad Ap 500046 [tel: 91-40-23010478; fax: 91-40-23011088; e-mail: arayaprol@gmail.com]), **Has Feminist Research Changed Pedagogical Approaches in Social Science? Are We Actually Walking the Talk,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ As the fault lines in the Indian social & cultural terrain get deeper along dimensions of caste, class & gender, conventional approaches of merely 'incorporation' of these 'variables' in mainstream curricula need to be interrogated. This paper will critically examine the challenges of teaching courses on gender as part of a social science curriculum in Indian universities. While some courses like Sociology of Gender, & Feminist Theory in Political thought have been consciously designed to move away from empiricist courses like Status of women, there are other specialized courses such as gender & marginalized groups where questions of gender, caste & class are discussed in the classroom. A typical example would be a course in gender and development. There are many issues of neatly weaving in feminist theory into mainstream courses & I think we have been only partially successful. Taking a reflexive approach, I will try to provide an account of my experiences in teaching gender-related courses to both men & women at the post-graduate level in sociology & discuss the gendered-responses of the students. In a larger context, my thinking on the subject is informed by the argument that feminist pedagogy, while resisting academic ghettoization, must not only make visible the practices of patriarchy, but also attempt to imbue the study of society, politics &

the economy with a feminist consciousness. At a ground level, I will also reflect on the ways in which feminist consciousness has challenged power structures & sensitized the functioning of committees against sexual harassment on an Indian university campus, & other administrative matters related to student life. The battles that were fought by feminists in the 1970s have largely been won but there is always the extra mile that remains to be traversed.

2008S00971

Rech, Yohann & Mounet, Jean-Pierre (Laboratoire SENS Université Joseph Fourier Grenoble1, Université Joseph Fourier Grenoble 1, UFRAPS BP 53, 38041 Grenoble Cedex 9 [tel: +33 4 76 63 50 94; e-mail: yohann.rech@ujf-grenoble.fr]), **The Participatory Management of Outdoor Recreation Areas: Governance and Participation,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Technical or environmental controversies are frequent in outdoor recreation. In managed areas, the administrators are so confronted with the problem of decision-making in context of strong uncertainty. Indeed, nature sports are very regularly renewed and their followers often practice without belonging to an associative structure & without being with a professional. In order to bring appropriate solutions to these problems, several French Regional Natural Parks rushed into the way of the participation, notably by the implementation of a participatory management. However, the consultation cannot be effective if it is only based on the representation of the spokesmen. If the political representation of an individual is assured in its electoral constituency, the territorial distortion provoked by its move does not allow him to speak where his practice takes place. Our research conducted in the Regional Natural Park of Chartreuse (France) is based on sixty semi-directive interviews. On the one hand, the goal is to understand whether the participative democracy in protected areas remains of the order of the speech or if this one takes shape by procedures & recognizable modes of organization to imply the followers. On the other hand, the conditions of emergence of the participative democracy are questioned.

2008S00972

Reddig, Melanie (Sozialwissenschaftliches Institut, Soziologie I, Heinrich-Heine Universität Düsseldorf, Düsseldorf, Germany, 40225 [tel: ++49 211 8112851; e-mail: reddig@phil-fak.uni-duesseldorf.de]), **Power Struggle in the Religious Field of Islam: Modernization, Globalization and the Rise of Islamism,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Taking into consideration Pierre Bourdieu's religious field studies and Olivier Roy's studies of Islamism the rise of Islamism can be traced back to a power struggle in the religious field of Islam. Islamists gained power by taking advantage of religious liberation, modernization & globalization. Decisive for the success of Islamism is its apparent opposition to modernization and globalization, while at the same time it adapts to new religious interests that result from these two processes. First, Islamism offers strict religious rules & a strong religious identity for orientation in a modernized world without contradicting the demands of modernization. Second, the religious community of Islamism is an abstract community detached from specific cultural backgrounds. Since Islamism has rid itself of Islamic traditions, it can be practised in every society. Third, Islamism appeals to individuals who experience relative deprivation when modernization and globalization alter the social structure. Islamism offers new possibilities to express identity, moral superiority & the rejection of the society.

2008S00973

Reder, Stephen (Portland State University, 632 SW Hall St., Rm 122, Portland OR 97201, USA [tel: 503-725-3999; e-mail: reders@pdx.edu]), **Different Strokes for Ageing Folks: Measuring Literacy Changes across the Lifecourse,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper analyzes data from a recently completed panel study of adults. A sample of about 1,000 individuals was drawn from a population of early school leavers in the United States and followed over eight years, conducting repeated interviews and assessments of literacy & numeracy proficiency & practices. Growth curve models were used to examine the dynamics of change in these repeated assessments. Of particular interest in these analyses are the effects of age on growth & decline of proficiencies & practices across the lifespan. Proficiency and practices measures, though positively correlated, show very different dynamics of change. The findings support a practice engagement theory in which increasing levels of engagement in literacy practices contribute to the growth of proficiency in younger adults & offset the loss of proficiency in older adults. Implica-

tions are discussed for educational programs & policies to meet the needs older adults & of increasingly graying societies and workforces.

2008S00974

Regnault, Madina (École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS), Paris, France [e-mail: madinaULregnault@yahoo.fr]), **The Involvement of Public Authorities in Creating Cultural Capital in the South West Indian Ocean: Reunion and Mayotte Islands,** *International Sociological Association,* (ENG)

¶ Through the cultural specificities of Reunion & Mayotte (French Islands), our subject is to study how & under which conditions a mainly intangible cultural heritage can be converted into economic capital. First of all, according to the official definition of "Intangible Heritage" elaborated by the 2003 UNESCO Convention for Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage, we shall demonstrate that the cultural wealth of Reunion & Mayotte is essentially intangible & not material. It is based on an important immaterial heritage & not on handicrafts. Then, we shall see how & in what extent public authorities are attempting to convert this intangible cultural capital into economic capital. We shall question both concrete & ethical obstacles coming up against this possible conversion. Eventually, we will show in what way public authorities are trying to link cultural tourism and sustainable development, & how they act towards private actors involved in the sector. To conclude, we will highlight the economic, social, sociological & cultural benefits of interconnected field policies development.

2008S00975

Reiter, Herwig (University of Bremen, Institute of Sociology, Bremen, Germany, 28334 [tel: +49 1623368834; e-mail: hreiter@gsss.uni-bremen.de]), **Context, Experience, Expectation, and Action: Towards an Empirically-Grounded, General Model for Analysing Biographical Uncertainty in Youth Transitions,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Youth transitions in post-communism provide a particularly instructive area for studying the phenomenon of biographical uncertainty because they allow the observation of 'external', 'internal' and 'reflexive' moments of uncertainty at the same time. The complexity of the societal transformation is reflected in individual knowledge and in diverse patterns of coping with the new requirements and circumstances of growing up & entering, for instance, the rapidly changing world of work. On the basis of findings from a qualitative-explorative study of transforming meanings of work and unemployment in post-Soviet Lithuania, the paper proposes a general model for analysing biographical uncertainty in youth transitions and illustrates it with an in-depth discussion of a single case. Finally, the model is tentatively discussed against the background of selected biography-related classifications of youth transitions found in other recent youth studies.

2008S00976

Revel, Martine (Ensgsi Inpl /Ceraps, Nancy, France 54000 [tel: 00 33 3 20 833647; e-mail: mart.revel@gmail.com]), **The Common Roots of Deliberative Imperative Both in Public and Private Spheres,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper intend to present an overview of the common roots of the "deliberative imperative" as Blondiaux & Sintomer (2001) state it both in public (i.e. deliberative democracy) & private spheres (i.e., firms), & of the constraint democratic organization developing currently. The landscape depicted here is an extremely contrasting one: trends towards democratization of knowledge and individual empowerment as well as growing equality (in the statutory sense as enunciated by Tocqueville) alongside opposite developments such as the increasing co-modification of knowledge, the rise of precarity & socio-economic inequality. The whole issue of participatory management & democracy is marked by these major current & contradictory developments that account for the diversity in the processes initiated. We would like to stress the circulation of knowledge & practice between the political, administrative, commercial, managerial, & academic spheres, as well as on cross-border exchanges. Part of this analysis will focus on the contradictory influences affecting participatory democracy, both in economic & public spheres. A series of structural convergences & divergences could account for similarities and differences between participatory dynamics. As such, we will focus on institutional developments; socio-economic & socio-cultural changes. We will also pay attention to three overlapping factors: (1) normative frameworks, (2) the technical tools for participation and (3) the actors involved in disseminating, adapting and legitimizing these processes. Demands for greater partic-

ipation were voiced by social movements, from the work place to urban movements. These three factors vary in importance & we shall try to measure the relationship between them, depending on national and local contexts.

2008S00977
Rezaee, Sobhan (Student of Culture and Communication, ISU University, Tehran Iran [tel: +9809329249145; e-mail: sm. rezaee@yahoo.com]), **The Transition of Iranian "Sexuality Paradigm": from Fundamentalist Period in 1980s to the New Season after the 2001,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ To understand the social sexuality of Iran, the author designed a model for analyzing the different aspects of it. According to him, "Sexuality" is a "Paradigm" which exists in Biocultural Context. For analyzing this system, He combined the AGIL Model of Talcott Parsons & Habermas' distinction in the Public and Authority Spheres. Beyond it, the paper separated in two parts: Sexuality paradigm in Fundamentalist Period of Iran in 1980s and Cyber-Sexuality paradigm in the new Era after the 2001. For understanding them, every part was analyzed in all of the four aspects of the model. Additionally, the methodology of this research is contextual analyze & documentary method. On the first area, all the sex education & family consulting books, which were published or republished in 1980s, were contextual analyzed. On the next step, we confronted with the cyber-sexuality paradigm of Iran (2001-2008) & use from same method. However, for accessing to the research universe, we use several motor searches & seek to related Persian sites that put the Sex Education as their central issue. At last, 15 live sites were found & analyzed by some exact factors. In regard to Adaptation area, the research divided in three parts: Internet Chat, Social Network Systems & Persian Pornography & our complete or random samples included: 72 Iranian profiles in Yahoo 360; 12 porno sites, 4 sex forums, 1552 pornographic images, 270 porno movie clips & 614 sexual stories, which are encoded & contextual analyzed completely. Under every part, the author with documentary studding analyzed the related sex roles, behaviors, laws, stereotypes, religious orders, ideological and demographic information of Iran on every period for Integration and goal attainment areas of two parts. At last, the conclusions of two parts (Fundamentalist & Cyber spheres) were compared & its clear transition of Iranian "Sexuality Paradigm" was showed. Keywords: Sexuality Paradigm, Iran, Public Sphere, Authority

2008S00978
Rhéaume, Jacques (Communication Sociale, University of Quebec in Montreal, C.P. 8888, Succ. Centre-Ville, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, H3C 3P8 [tel: 1514 9873000; fax: 1514 9876186; e-mail: rheaume.jacques@uqam.ca]), **A Clinical Sociology Practice in Health and Social Services in Quebec,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)

¶ How can we develop sociological research, from a clinical sociology viewpoint, close enough to decision making centers to get some influence while keeping a critical standpoint? We will explore that issue in reporting a Canadian experience in Quebec province related to health institutions. Partnership in research has been established between university researchers & primary care health services in Montreal. This initiative is supported by government and addresses main issues in preventive social & health services. This partnership model raises many questions: research & practice linkage; a confrontation of types of knowledge: academic, professional & common sense between researchers, practitioners and services users; a complementary perspective between medical and social research; the necessary link between local & general knowledge production. These many dimensions will be presented in describing some concrete research results. Most of them are related to the immigration situation & processes involving social and health services.

2008S00979
Rhéaume, Jacques & Alderson, Marie (Département de Communication Sociale et Publique, UQAM, Montréal (Québec) [tel: (514) 987-3000; fax: (514) 987-6186; e-mail: rheaume. jacques@uqam.ca]), **La Psychodynamique du Travail: Une Approche en Recherche Avec Les Infirmières et Pour Celles-Ci** (The Psychodynamic of Work. An Approach in Research with Nurses and for Them), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)

¶ Based on the results of research conducted by the authors in 2008, this paper presents the psychodynamic of work as an interesting approach for the development of knowledge with nurses & for nurses. The study investigated the effects the effects of a reorganization of work in a Center for Rehabilitation & Long-Term Care (CHSLD). The reorganizations considered were the introduction of the modular system of care, of the life environment approach, & of the System of Client Information designed for the CHSLD. Problem: The transformations were introduced in most of the CHSLDs of Quebec without having been evaluated. Theoretical & methodological framework: The psychodynamic of work & its own method were retained. The research groups were composed of voluntary nurses. All care units & all work quarters were represented. A total of 26 nurses, from a possible 76, participated in the study. Results: Important sources of sufferance, taking the form of paradoxes, hindered the direction of the work. A range of defensive strategies deployed by the participants attested to the lived sufferance. Conclusions: Important questions relating to the role of the nurses were raised: role conflicts, ambiguous exercise of power, extensive search for identity, & impasses in action marked the scene.

2008S00980
Rhomberg, Chris (Department of Sociology, Yale University, New Haven, CT, USA, 06520-8265 [tel: (203) 432-3346; e-mail: christopher.rhomberg@yale.edu]), **De-Institutionalization and Mobilization: Reconstructing Strike Theories in Post-Accord United States,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This essay uses a deviant case analysis of the 1995-2000 Detroit Newspapers strike to highlight dimensions of mobilization previously neglected in traditional Industrial Relations (IR) and new left political theories of strike activity. As the formal institutions regulating labor relations in the U.S. have declined, the boundaries of labor disputes have likewise become blurred, and workplace struggles have expanded or re-entered into other arenas of the state & civil society. Urban & metropolitan communities have become a crucial terrain of strike action for unions in the contemporary United States.

2008S00981
Ribac, Francois (ERASE/University Paul Verlaine, Metz, France 57000 [tel: 00330251876125; e-mail: francoisribac@wanadoo.fr]), **How Popular Music's Fans Learn Music,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In (popular) music, sound reproduction devices, including domestic equipment, function as apprentice musicians' instructors. In the domestic sphere, especially in their rooms, teenage musicians absorb & emulate the music they love and, thus, acquire its stylistic vocabulary. Shared enthusiasm for a recorded repertoire brings together music fans, who subsequently go on to form bands and make their own music. The absorption & emulation of a musical repertoire, thus, lay the ground for a process of individuation. The translational movement described above can be divided into three stages: the first is the process through which a repertoire is imported; the second involves the appropriation of this repertoire in the domestic sphere; the third is the moment when a musician exports to the public sphere his/her own repertoire. Between 2005 & 2007, I undertook a study of the circulation and uses of recordings in the Ile-de-France (Paris & its suburbs). I tried to trace the different stages in the learning process of thirty young rock, hip- hop & techno musicians (women & men) who are carrying out their work in the Internet age. To represent these multiple spaces/places & itineraries, I relied, in particular, on network mappings who represent what we might describe as 'the spaces of popular music,' those territories in which actors & their innovations are constantly reconfiguring the 'local' & the 'global.'

2008S00982
Ribes, Alberto Javier (Departamento de Sociología V (Teoría Sociológica), Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Pozuelo de Alarcón, Madrid, España, 28223 [tel: +34 687471307; fax: 913942850; e-mail: ajribes@cps.ucm.es]), **Modernity and World Crisis in Spanish Sociology: 1936-1950,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ For historical & political reasons, Spanish sociology has remained apart from the mainstream of classical sociology. Although Spanish classical sociologist had been educated in the hegemonic sociology, after the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) some of them found themselves forced to look for new concepts & theories which could explain their society & the newly "re-discovered" because of the exile Latin America. Thinking sociologically even from Latin America or Spain, some sociologists as Ortega y Gasset, Francisco Ayala, Luis Recaséns Siches or Medina Echavarría made a radical critic on modernity & on the hegemonic values of the Western world, which is at the same time a critic on hegemonic sociology. For some of them, Hispanic culture was seen as a marginalized branch of the Western culture which, in those difficult moments, could eventually offer

some important ethical values to the world culture. In this paper, we will present some of those efforts to create concepts & theories, paying attention to the critic of the Western values as to the critic on the hegemonic Sociology.

2008S00983

Richter, Dirk & Reker, Thomas (LWL-Hospital Muenster, Muenster, Germany [tel: +49 251 591 5175; e-mail: dirk. richter@uni-muenster.de]), **The Social Exclusion of Mentally Ill Patients: Towards the Measurement of Objective and Subjective Exclusion Indicators,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Introduction: The social situation of persons with mental disorders gets currently new attention. Apparently, community psychiatry has failed to reach the initial aim of full social inclusion of mentally ill people. Adequate instruments to measure social exclusion are not available. Methods: Following a theoretical sociological analysis, we developed a self-report questionnaire which tries to measure social exclusion from different social realms, e.g., work & economy, friendship & intimate relations, everyday & leisure activities. This instrument contains both, objective & subjective indicators. Subjective indicators try to measure the perception of being excluded & discriminated against. Alcohol-addicted, psychotic & affectively disordered inpatients from LWL-Hospital Muenster took part in the study. A sample of mental health staff served as control group. Results: 220 questionnaires were returned. Analyses show that the patient sample differs highly significant on nearly all measured aspects from the control group. The perception of being excluded correlates significantly with objective exclusion. Additionally, patient sample analyses revealed that affectively disordered patients are better socially included & psychotic patients are least included. Discussion & conclusions: Data on social exclusion of persons with mental disorders where not available in Germany. The results of this study in a German psychiatric inpatient sample confirm recent data from other western countries on the extent of exclusion. Strategies against social exclusion of mentally disordered people need to be developed.

2008S00984

Riesch, Hauke & Spiegelhalter, David (Statistical Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK [tel: +44 1223339785; e-mail: h.riesch@statslab.cam.ac.uk]), **The Risk of Living in Harrogate: How Press Releases Influence Media Coverage of Risk Stories,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In 2007, British newspapers reported on a study on the areas with the most incidence of "hazardous" drinking. The reports included a league table of local authorities showing that typically middle class areas such as Harrogate are on top of the hazardous drinking league. However, the table was a synthetic estimate: what the study showed was the pattern of hazardous drinking within the British middle classes as a whole, regardless of location. At the same time, a report was published on the influences of nutrition on cancer. Although the press release particularly highlighted the connection between obesity & cancer the most newsworthy conclusion, it was a point on red meat on which much of the press coverage eventually focused. In both cases, the press release influenced the way the story was reported. Through these case studies, we examine how risk stories evolve from the actual scientific studies or reports through to the press releases, the new reports & eventually the public discussion of the issues. We will look at how decisions made in the presentation of the press release influences the reception of a story & guide the discussion of it into directions probably not intended by the scientists involved.

2008S00985

Rinkevicius, Leonardas (Kaunas University of Technology, Department of Sociology, K. Donelaicio 20-313, Kaunas, LT-3000, Lithuania [tel: +370 699 17171; e-mail: leonardas. rinkevicius@ktu.lt]), **Shared Scares and Scary Shares: Shifting Nuclear Risk Discourses in Eastern Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Sociological explorations of public nuclear risk discourse in Eastern Europe indicate a dramatic shift from the anti-nuclear stand during the years of singing revolutions in the late 1980s towards political commitment to phase out nuclear power seeking the EU accession in the late 1990s. The recent years indicate yet another shift in nuclear politics towards a "nuclear renaissance" in quite a number of Eastern European societies. This process has to do with the so-called nuclear nationalism, however, differs from this notion significantly as well. After the inclusion into the EU member-states family, several Eastern European countries have undertaken explicit policies to sustain existing nuclear power capacities & developing the new facilities. One might sociologically expect these countries to be facing serious repercussions of cultural trauma rooted in the Chernobyl catastrophe, however, the public discourse, as the paper indicates, has shifted quite to the contrary direction. Namely, pursuing energy security, primarily a relative independence from the gas and oil supplies from Russia, the countries like Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, the Baltic States, Poland & others have undertaken significant steps towards new nuclear power facilities. These steps point to the dramatic shift in the public discourse from the shared scares & traumatic social attitudes towards nuclear power in particular & totalitarianism in general, towards rather different realm of issues. The latter is rooted in the economic domain rather than civic or academic. Albeit keeping in the back-stage of public discourse the issues of nuclear risks and their distribution across social groups & borders of nation-states, the public authorities in Lithuania & other countries that are studied in this paper, are preoccupied with the issues of who & what percentage of shares (stakes?) will be holding in the new nuclear power institutional arrangements. The public discourse is neither concerning the nuclear risks in general, nor the social perceptions of sustenance of nuclear statehood in Lithuania nor other Eastern European countries. By contrast, it is first & foremost, concerning how the shares in the new public-private nuclear facilities shall be distributed, not least amongst particular countries, e.g., Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia & Poland. More importantly, the shift is taking place of wish washing the nuclear scares from the public domain and substituting them by the new kind of public scares regarding the ownership of shares in the new nuclear power plant. The latter symbolically has been named Leo LT, & its meaning epitomizing not only the importance of this project for the republic of LT (Lithuania), but the lions' fight for shares in the new nuclear facility that is bringing to the past the nuclear scares & trauma predominant in the late 1980s & early 1990s. It is way beyond the diagnosis of transitional societies as occurring in the "double-risk" faze as indicated in our earlier publications (e.g. Rinkevicius, 2001), it is opening up an entirely new page in the shaping of public nuclear risk discourse in Eastern Europe.

2008S00986

Rittersberger-Tiliç, Helga & Ergin, Nezihe Başak (Dept Sociology, Middle East Technical U, Ankara, Turkey 06531 [tel: 90 312 210 5987; fax: 90 312 210 7972; e-mail: helgat@metu.edu.tr]), **Squatting as Strategy of Protest or as Resistance to Planning: The Case of Eyüp, Istanbul,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Discussing squatting's different meanings & characteristics; the study aims to examine an "urban social movement" in "global" Istanbul. In Eyüp protests emerged in 2005 & became discussed publicly after urban renewal projects were started. The neighborhood was originally known as "leftist" squatter area in the pre-military coup period (before 1980s) & reappeared on the urban agenda in the 2000s, this time as an area of resistance. Istanbul was discussed as an emerging "global" or "world" city, and most recently has been assigned as "European Cultural Capital of 2010." In the frame of this macro changes Istanbul itself started to be redesigned & so called "problem-areas" & their populations more openly were "criminalized." These developments were reinforced by ongoing rural-to-urban migration processes. The differences between "Squatting as a Protest or as Resistance to Planning" stem from "movement" characteristics (i.e. identities, emergence, agents, networks, strategies, alliances, institutionalization, & repertoire). The causes & goals of "squatting" do show great variety, ranging from anarchist projects on an individual or communal level (more typical for Europe); or addressing at inequalities in the urban housing market, and at survival strategies in the informal sector.

2008S00987

Rittersberger-Tiliç, Helga & Ergin, Nezihe Başak (Middle East Technical University, Department of Sociology, Ankara, Turkey, 06531 [tel: 00903122105987; fax: 00903122107972; e-mail: helgat@metu.edu.tr]), **Squatting as Strategy of Protest or as Resistance to Planning: The Case of Eyüp, Istanbul,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Discussing squatting's different meanings & characteristics; the study aims to examine an "urban social movement" in "global" Istanbul. In Eyüp, protests emerged in 2005 & became discussed publicly after urban renewal projects were started. The neighborhood was originally known as "leftist" squatter area in the pre-military coup period (before 1980s) & reappeared on the urban agenda in the 2000s, this time as an area of resistance. Istanbul was discussed as an emerging "global" or "world" city, and most recently has been assigned as "European Cultural Capital of 2010". In the frame of this macro changes Istanbul itself started to be redesigned

& so called "problem-areas" & their populations more openly were "criminalized". These developments were reinforced by ongoing rural-to- urban migration processes. The differences between "Squatting as a Protest or as Resistance to Planning" stem from "movement" characteristics (i.e., identities, emergence, agents, networks, strategies, alliances, institutionalization, & repertoire). The causes & goals of "squatting" do show great variety, ranging from anarchist projects on an individual or communal level (more typical for Europe); or addressing at inequalities in the urban housing market, and at survival strategies in the informal sector.

2008S00988
Rivera-Beckstrom, Maria Elena P. (Sociology Department, New School for Social Research, New York, NY 10003 [tel: 917-776-7671; e-mail: rivem622@newschool.edu]), **The Philippines and the United States: Postcolonial Constitutional Politics,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper traces the evolution of the Philippine relationship with its former colonizer, the United States, as dramatized in the post-independence episodes of constitution making. Focusing on the politics behind the constitutional amendment following the launching of the Republic of the Philippines in 1946 known as parity amendment which gave way to equal rights to Americans to develop & utilize the Philippine resources, this paper looks into the dynamics of the period between the former metropole & the colony, & within the colony itself. It argues that postcolonial constitutional politics continue to be a space of resistance and contention between the former metropole & colony, the outcome of which not only instructs a structure & dynamics of power and legitimation but also provides an understanding of the continuities and precedent-setting patterns for Philippine constitutional politics. The postcolonial, in this case, is a struggle for the colony to assert its sovereignty & nationhood, but it also refers to the postcolony's struggle to grapple with the responsibilities that came with independence to the detriment of constitutional processes.

2008S00989
Rivera-Beckstrom, Maria Elena P. (Sociology Department, New School for Social Research, New York, NY 10003 [tel: 917-776-7671; e-mail: rivem622@newschool.edu]), **Truth and Freedom in a Controlled Public Sphere: The Philippine Case,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Focusing on the Philippine experience, this paper will explore the key moments in the Philippine history when the public sphere was controlled by the powers that be. In particular, the paper will tackle the period surrounding the 1898 Philippine revolution against Spain & the period surrounding the People Power in 1986. These two historical moments are characterized by oppression and suppression. Although the public sphere was controlled, the people have found a way to gather & take action. It is the main argument of this paper that even when the public sphere is controlled, an alternative public sphere away from the despotic eyes is created. This sphere may not be free of motives in the Arendtian sense but this sphere was a space of freedom & action. Arendt (1993) states that "Action, to be free, must be free from motive on one side, from its intended goal as a predictable effect on the other. This is not to say that motives & aims are not important factors in every single act, but they are its determining factors, & action is free to the extent that it is able to transcend them" (p.151). This paper will tackle how the motives, no matter how of great importance they were for those who constituted the alternative public sphere, were still transcended in the course of engagement in the space of freedom.

2008S00990
Rivera-Ferre, M. G. (Animal and Food Sciences Department, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Edifici V, Faculty of Veterinaria, Campus of Bellaterra, Barcelona, Spain, 08013 [tel: +34 93 5814091; e-mail: martaguadalupe.rivera@uab.es]), **The Agro-Food Chain Towards a Post-Carbon Era: Links between the Food Sovereignty and Degrowth Proposals,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ We are facing important challenges for the future of humanity. Our economy & our food production & consumption are based on fossil fuels, but the reserves are coming to an end & the climate change is forcing the search of alternatives to this situation. Furthermore, the unsustainable use of energy reflects the unsustainable society we have created, based on the continue consumption of goods & commodities by those that can afford them, process that has been reinforced with the development of the globalisation. The energetic crisis we will face will mean the crisis of the agro-food chain, both from the production to the consumption. To overcome the energetic & the agro-food chain crisis, two different recent alternatives

have been proposed. The first one, centered in the energy issue, is the degrowth, borne in France from the academy; the second one is the Food Sovereignty, borne from the peasants & civil society movements worldwide to overcome the unfairness & unsustainability of the agrofood-chain and its impacts on the local cultures. The two proposals, despite their different origins, have some common aspects that deserve attention. Furthermore, what the two alternatives are reflecting is the need for a change in the organisation of the society & the socioeconomical system & both proposals are going into the same direction, calling for a localisation of the economy & the food-chain

2008S00991
Rivera-Ferre, M. G. & Portorreal, F. (Animal and Food Sciences Department; Autonomous University of Barcelona, Edifici V, Faculty of Veterinaria, Campus of Bellaterra, Barcelona, Spain, 08013 [tel: +34 93 5814091; e-mail: martaguadalupe. rivera@uab.es]), **Food Sovereignty Indicators at the Community Level in Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Spain: Analysing the Political, Cultural, Ecological and Economical Viability of Small Family Farms,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ In 1996, the global peasant movement together with many civil society organisations introduced the concept of Food Sovereignty. Food Sovereignty promotes trade policies & practices that serve the right of peoples to food & to safe, healthy & ecologically sustainable production. Formally, it is described as the right of peoples to define their own food & agriculture; to protect and regulate domestic agricultural production & trade in order to achieve sustainable development objectives; to restrict the dumping of products in their markets; & to provide local fisheries-based communities the priority in managing the use of & the rights to aquatic resources (IPC, 2002). Since it was first proposed, Food Sovereignty has increased its importance as an alternative for those who criticise the capitalist model of development. Many organisations working at the community level defend its principles and work towards it. However, such organisations lack methodologies to measure, either in a qualitative or quantitative way, the progress of levels of Food Sovereignty. We developed a set of indicators to analyse Food Sovereignty at the field level & the viability of small family farms that will be tested during 2008 in different communities from Dominican Republic, Guatemala & Spain. Here, preliminary results will be presented & discussed.

2008S00992
Robinson, Ronald B. (University of California, Santa Barbara, Department of Sociology, Santa Barbara, CA 93106 [tel: 805-893-3118; e-mail: ronaldbrobnson@umail.ucsb.edu]), **Reframing Racial Discourse In and About Schools,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ As a Black man, ex-inner city public high school teacher, & current doctoral student, I am appalled at much of the "race discourse" occurring within schools & about them. Whether related to the so called "achievement gap," "diversity," or "colorblindness," this discourse ostensibly attempts to address the problem of racial inequality. However, its framing of the problem masks the implicit ideologies & interests of "white supremacy" (Bonilla-Silva, 2001; Lemelle, 1998), which is both part of & perpetuates the problem. In this paper I define white supremacy as: a feedback loop integrating the political, socio-cultural, economic, ideological, and psychological regimes of power, discourse, practice & media effects that maintain non-whites in a racially subordinate position vis-à-vis whites while disadvantaging African-Americans in particular. Engaging what Schon & Rein have called "frame restructuring" (1994, 1996), I problematize white supremacy and analyze how its framing the problem of & solutions to racial inequality in terms of the "academic achievement" gap between blacks & whites (e.g., Thernstrom & Thernstrom, 2003) disadvantages black males & inner-city youth & schools in particular (Wilson, Smelser, Mitchell, 1998). I also propose a counter-hegemonic framing & culturally responsive and transformative solutions to the problem.

2008S00993
Robitaille, Michèle (Sociology, University of Montreal, Quebec, Canada [e-mail: michele.robitaille@umontreal.ca]), **When Informational Representation of the Mind Allows the Conception of Interfacial Technical Devices: Towards the Denial of the Embodied Memory,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ For many years now in the West, the definition of memory has played a fundamental role in describing & understanding human subjectivity. Yet, if we trust numerous scientists who feel that forgetting is a disability we

must eliminate, biological memory is henceforth inadequate & must be transformed. In fact, the optimization of intellectual performance constitutes one of the technosciences' main promises. Such research seems to benefit from widespread social acceptance, whether we are talking of relaying biological memory, via a panoply of technical devices, or measuring it, improving its functioning, stimulating it, repairing it, accessing others' memory or, ultimately, transferring it. However, the conceptualization of these devices stems from a singular vision of memory & its functioning, as well as that of the senses and the body, thus reducing them to computational processes. We will discuss the informational representations of the mind & of memory that allow for the conception of various technical devices which, in turn, brings us to neglect the abilities of biological memory and those of the body in general. To do this, we will refer directly to the work of researchers in neuroscience, artificial intelligence, computer science, robotics & the nanotechnologies.

2008S00994

Rodrigues, António Farinhas, Pereira, Tiago Santos, Carvalho, António & Nunes, João Arriscado (Center for Social Studies, Coimbra, Portugal [tel: +351 239 855 570; fax: +351 239 855 589; e-mail: afarinhas@ces.uc.pt]), **Parliament and Scientific Knowledge: A Question of Double Delegation?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The controversial questions raised by some S&T issues are often called to discussion in our contemporary societies. However, at the political level, the management of those questions has not been conducted in the most robust & effective way. At the level of the decision making process, the "double delegation" paradigm (Callon et al, 2001) deals with the transfer of authority to civil servants and elected staff, & consequent delegation of authority to manage scientific & technical problems to experts. Depending on the diversity of institutional drawings, the establishment of several assessment options is thought to be a reinforcement dealing with this delegation process. However, with the emergence of new risks (Beck, 1986), the participation of citizens became more relevant in a reflexive process of deliberation that would call them as actors at the decision-making level of S&T issues. The participatory validation of technologies, the prospective & predictive exercises, the debate & development of public policy procedures are examples of participatory demands around these issues. National parliaments, legislative places par excellence, must reflect these concerns in our contemporary democracies. In the Portuguese case presented, MP's do not have an effective support of "border/interface organizations", thought to legitimate governance. These structures, with its accountability outline, tend to reflect the diverse "civic epistemologies" (Jasanoff, 2005) at stake. Through the study of two cases, the debates in the Portuguese parliament concerning nuclear energy (NE) & medically assisted reproduction (MAR), we tried to advance some remarks on the way the Portuguese MP's dealt with those issues. The debates present different characteristics from the point of view of economical interest, of the collective or individual dimensions and of the legislative results. Defining the MPs' interventions in the plenary session it will be clarified in what ways the MPs operate the border between science & politics, falling back upon statements of political, economic & social order, & their association with scientific subjects; we'll identify the legitimating processes in the sorts of information, institutions, actors & statements to which they appeal; we will also elucidate the direction followed by the discussion on the case studies, defining the peculiar moments or structures of the different historical stages of discourses & the subjectivity processes associated to them, put in evidence the emerging topics, namely the environmental, economic, technical & ethical ones.

2008S00995

Rodrigues, Eugénia (Universidade do Minho, Dep. de Sociologia & Centro de Investigação em Ciências Sociais, Campus de Gualtar, 4710-057 Braga [tel: + 351 253604212; fax: +351 253 604697; e-mail: eugenia@ics.uminho.pt]), **Open Source Monitoring,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Despite all the assertions about "the information society" & the role new technologies may play in enhancing public participation and in decentralising societies, there have not been many concrete instances that display specific, novel ways in which public access to ecological information has changed the politics or management of the environment. This is not to say that new ICTs have not had a central role in the gathering, processing, displaying & accessing of environmental information by a multitude of actors. New "user-friendly" geo-referencing tools, for instance, mean that it is now possible to map, literally, one's decision about where to live or buy a house, or to investigate environmental aspects of one's children's route to school. Important though these phenomena are, there has still been little cooperation between providers and users of environmental information. By & large, information providers are organisational actors: government agencies, corporations, & large pressure groups. Where there have been information struggles, these have typically been between opposing organisations: between, say, Friends of the Earth & official environment bureau or between EU bodies & national agencies. Citizens have typically been only the receivers of information. If there is a network, it has mainly seen information flow in one direction. In this paper, I analyse a particular case where an explicit attempt was made to combine these two elements: lay publics were thought of as suppliers of information too. By conceiving of individuals as nodes in a monitoring network, the S@W (Senses@Watch) project aimed at granting citizens a place in the formal informational system. By focusing on sensorial information as much as on electronic sensors & new technologies, it sought to draw on a universally-available source of information & to increase reliability by the same token. Finally, by designing the informational network to be supported by the internet, the S@W project aimed to systematise the sensorial reports in a readily accessible & easily comprehended manner. This paper focuses both on the conception of the S@W initiative & on some sociological consequences of its design & operation.

2008S00996

Rodrigues, Eugénia & Yearley, Steven (Universidade do Minho, Dep. de Sociologia & Centro de Investigação em Ciências Sociais, Campus de Gualtar, 4710-057 Braga, Portugal [tel: + 351 253604212; fax: +351 253 604697; e-mail: eugenia@ics.uminho.pt]), **Locating Environmental Monitoring: How to Analyse Environmental Monitoring in the Light of Sociological Theory,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper has two aims: a) to show how central environmental monitoring is to many forms of environmental activity and intervention & b) to indicate how the practice & role of monitoring can be beneficially understood in sociological terms. In this abstract, we will simply illustrate these two aims. With regard to the first aim, let us consider the case of risks. All sociologists are now familiar with the notion of environmental risk, risk management & risk reduction. But we argue that the establishing & management of risks is always tied to practices of monitoring. Without environmental monitoring, there can be no risk calculations. The irony is that all the sociological attention has focused on the risks & none on the monitoring. We show that this applies to a very wide range of environmental phenomena. With regard to the second aim, we use case-study material to indicate the different ways that monitoring can be undertaken. We demonstrate that there is a sociology of monitoring. We indicate that the choice of monitoring procedure (whether it is mechanised or dependent on skilled interpretation, whether it is done by professionals or citizen activists) has significant implications, both for the information that monitoring generates & for the whole way in which environmental issues are conceptualised. We conclude with a call for the wider recognition of the significance of environmental monitoring practices & for proper sociological acknowledgement of monitoring role in environmental cultures.

2008S00997

Rodriguez Soler, Joan (Centre d'Estudis Sociològics QUIT, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Departament de Sociologia, Cerdanyola del Vallès, Spain, 08193 [tel: +34 93 581 33 03; e-mail: juan.rodriguez.soler@uab.cat]), **Local Development vs. Globalization: Complementarity or Conflict?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper is a result of a thesis that is being developed within the context of a research about local development. This is defined as those economic & structural change processes that are given in and from the territory, which satisfies the demand of new economic, social & ecologic needs of population, creating new activities and new forms of employment. In this context, these one become an employment that might be denominated as "good employment". In this outline of territorial action, new local actors, new objectives, etc. emerge. The question is if this new outline of action is generating changes in the relationships among local actors & which effects it has in the employment. We have studied two territories that have suffered the industrial crisis of seventies-eighties, in the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona. Methods and supported data have been: statistical data about the socioeconomic framework of the territories, the realization of interviews to representative local actors & the study of projects and local agreements. The conclusions raise for discussion if local development is being consolidated as a model of complementary development to the existing one or, on the other hand, submit to the liberal logic of the economic globalization.

2008S00998
Rodríguez Suarez, R. Alexis (Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Grup Hebe, Pl. Imperial Tàrraco, 1 [tel: +34 977 55 9748; fax: +34 977 55 9770; e-mail: nitrofractal@gmail.com]), **Music in Unstable Cultural Territories. Metaphors of Sociability among Young People,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The aim of this paper is to present some of the ideas of an on-course research that proposes to have a look at young people, in mobility or migration, experience of nocturnal leisure, making an attempt to find the symbolic relationships that are constructed in the leisure spaces. We will try to put the young people & the migration in a festive/musical perspective to think about how the new identity borders are built. In order to talk about this experience, we propose to look at three aspects, that are interrelated: the first is the way they "party", the second the music & the ways of consumption, & the third young people & their biographies. We are taking into account the construction & negotiation of the identity of the young people as if it was an axis in the weave of this shared network of meanings that compose the taste community. We will try to understand this construction like a process of cultural hybridity that happens in the contact between cultures (border absence) & where mechanisms of inclusion & exclusion are settle from the practices of musical consumption putting in evidence the flexible borders of identification & the conformation of the identity. The ethnographic cases are youth in Barcelona & the musical practices of youth in Tri-city in Poland.

2008S00999
Rodríguez, Ana (Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, Barcelona, Spain, 08015 [tel: 0034635401472; e-mail: arodriguezgrane@uoc. edu]), **Relación Entre Industria del Cine e Industria Cultural: Paradigmas, Transformaciones y Resistencias** (Relations between the Film Industry and the Cultural Industry: Paradigms, Transformations, and Resistances), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)
¶ The Adorno-Horkheimer text on the cultural industry as deception of the masses began what will be a whole line of research about the relation between industry & culture, anticipating in some way the stigmas of post-Fordist production. In this study the author takes as a line of argument that which contends that the imperatives of global Hollywood are crucial for the contemporary political economy, given that as they stimulate it, so are they stimulated by it. Also, the film industry is adopting an increasingly major role in political agendas as artistic-cultural product. The interest that the cinema has awakened in cultural sectors is not restricted to Europe. We see relations being established between state & capital, asserting themselves as forms of interventionism & nationalism are displaced & silenced. Therefore, the slippery terrains of the cultural & the industrial will remain sketchy. (Abstract shortened by ProQuest.)

2008S01000
Rodriguez, Robyn Magalit (Sociology, Rutgers University, Piscataway, New Jersey 08904 [tel: 732-979-5768; e-mail: rrodriguez@sociology.rutgers.edu]), **Migrant Workers and New Forms of Labor Internationalism in Asia,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Newly industrializing economies in the so-called Asian "tigers" have come to rely more & more on contractual or temporary workers. South Korea, Taiwan & Hong Kong, for instance, procure cheap migrant workers from poorer neighboring countries. Philippines and other Southeast Asian countries have become what might be termed "labor brokerage" states that actively export their citizens to work as service, construction & manufacturing workers. "Labor brokerage" has emerged as a lucrative venture for these states as they earn billions of U.S. dollars in remittances from their overseas citizens. This paper documents the ways migrant workers in Asia are engaging in new forms of labor internationalism, as manifested in the recently formed International Migrants Alliance (IMA) which convened for the first time in Hong Kong in 2008. Through organizations like IMA, migrants initiate novel linkages with migrants of other nationalities, local unions, NGOs & other civil society groups in their struggles for better wages and working conditions in their countries of employment.

2008S01001
Rogowski, Ralf (School Law, U Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom CV4 7AL [tel: 00442476523212; fax: 0044247654105; e-mail: r.rogowski@warwick.ac.uk]), **Constitutional Justice. Thoughts on the Impact of the German Federal Constitutional Court of Justice,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The paper presents findings of a study (Th. Gawron/R. Rogowski, *Die Wirkung des Bundesverfassungsgerichts.* Baden-Baden: Nomos 2007) on the impact of the German Federal Constitutional Court. The paper gives an overview of the analytical concept of this study and introduces research results on the impact of the German constitutional court in two implementation arenas: the legislature and the judicial arena. Furthermore the paper assesses the impact of the decision-making on the court itself. It proposes to view the court as an autopoietic organisation which is constituted by self-referential decision-making processes. This organisation is increasingly capable of using information on its impact in a reflexive manner for purposes of building up cognitive complexity.

2008S01002
Rohe, William M. (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, USA 27599 [tel: 919-962-3077; e-mail: brohe@unc.edu]), **A Socialist Growth Machine: The Evolution of Urban Revitalization Programs in Barcelona,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Urban revitalization programs are often contentious due to conflict between the "exchange" & "use" values held by the different social groups (Castells 1977, 1983: Harvey 1973 ; Logan & Molotch 1987). Investment & business interests are concerned with achieving the highest & best use of land while neighborhood residents are primarily interested in preserving or enhancing local amenities. It is left up to the political process to determine whose interests are satisfied & whose are thwarted. There are relatively few examples of redevelopment projects that have been successful in balancing exchange & use interests: projects that provide an opportunity for business interests to make profits and at the same time substantially improve the quality of life for low- and moderate-income residents. The city of Barcelona, however, has been credited with having a number of these well-balanced urban redevelopment projects (Calavita & Ferrer (2000). The full set of reasons behind Barcelona's success with its urban revitalization program, however, is not clear. Moreover, there are reasons to believe that the city's urban revitalization programs have changed in recent years. In particular, that the role of neighborhood organizations has declined over time (Borja 1996, Calavita and Ferrer 2000) while the role of the private sector has increased. Moreover, there are reasons to believe that the conditions that were responsible for Barcelona's success in urban revitalization are changing & that the socialist city government has given into the "growth machine.' Based on six months of field work in Barcelona including interviews with 35 officials & community leaders-- this paper will describe the evolution of redevelopment planning in the city, describe the involvement of community organizations in each phase of revitalization & explore the new challenges that are being faced in the city. The implications for both urban theory & the practice of urban revitalization will be explored.

2008S01003
Rohracher, Harald (IFZ- Inter-University Research Centre for Technology, Work and Culture, Schloegelgasse 8, 8010 Graz, Austria [tel: ++43 316 813909-24; fax: ++43 316 810274; e-mail: rohracher@ifz.tugraz.at]), **Intermediary Organisations as Facilitators of Social Learning Processes. The Case of Green Electricity Labels,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The contribution will be about social learning in the creation and coordination of consumer choice for green electricity by intermediary organizations. In particular, the analysis will centre on the establishment of green electricity labels by environmental and other non-governmental organizations in Germany and Switzerland. These labels set sustainability standards for electricity from renewable energy, for instance by specifying which types of biomass may be used for electricity generation under the labelling scheme & setting up accreditation & evaluation procedures. Such green electricity labels serve as a 'boundary object' between electricity generators, suppliers, consumers and regulators & have the potential to shape the transformation of the energy system by creating & articulating demand for specific electricity products & mediating the establishment of socio-technical constituencies around green electricity generation and use. The NGOs involved have been important facilitators of social learning processes. They have played a vital role in defining & negotiating new standards, enrolling & aligning supply- & demand-side actors, communicating with a wider public and building trust for the respective products, establishing links with regulators & shaping policies for renewable electricity at national & European levels. Their role has been especially important in translating between the different logics of demand, supply & regulation, in creating new links between incumbent and new actors in the electricity sector & in organizing learning processes between these actor

groups. The case study is also an example of 'civil society intermediary organizations' increasingly acting as agents of innovation, particularly around environmental issues.

2008S01004

Rojo, Teresa & Garcia-Dils, Ramon (Sociology Dept., University of Sevilla, Americo Vespucio s/n, Sevilla 41005, Spain [tel: +34954551751; fax: +35954556850; e-mail: trojo@us.es]), **Democratic Educational Experiences in Spain Facing the Challenges of Education for all,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper presents preliminary results of research on free educational experiences in Spain as to find out whether they are poor and marginal or innovative & enriching regarding the debate on strategies to face future education challenges. The study focuses on free education centres such as Paidea (Mérida, Extremadura), Donyets (Valencia), Ojo de Agua (Orba, Alicante), Roura, La Casita, La Pinya & la Mosaina (Barcelona, Catalunya). Also, attention is given to their external projection as well as to the growth of national networks ("Red Andaluza de Aprendizaje Alternativo") and their affinities with international experiences networking under IDEC (Internacional Democratic Education Conference: Berlín 2005, Sydney 2006, Sao Paulo, Mogi das Cruçes 2007). The contribution recalls Spanish educational problems, challenges and opportunities recently faced by primary & secondary schools legislative reforms aiming to increase flexibility & democracy and to reduce students' failure in public schools.

2008S01005

Rolle, Valérie (ISCM, University of Lausanne, Anthropole, Dorigny, Lausanne, Switzerland 1015 [tel: +41 21 692 32 20; e-mail: Valerie.Rolle@unil.ch]), **A Taste for Figures. Social Uses of Images in the Tattoo World,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)

¶ This contribution will examine tattooers' aesthetic preferences through interviews conducted in Summer 2007 in Switzerland. It will show that preferences for certain tattoo styles come from the valorization of specific abilities among tattooers. Tattooers have to customize their client's projects and, ideally, to invent patterns, rather than tattooing "flash"; predetermined designs at the client's disposal. However, inconographic models that are commonly shared by tattooers frame this work of customization and creation. In this way, it allows tattooers to highlight their own creativity. The display of tattoo pictures on Internet or in tattoo magazines provides with a recognizable personal style to recognize and with models to be followed for tattooers as well as tattooees, who also get inspired for their projects through these media. Social uses of images in the tattoo world enables us to understand how a taste for figures is prevailing among tattooers, & how a particular aesthetics constructs itself through a play between innovation & repetition (Eco, 1994).

2008S01006

Román, Alejandro (El Colegio de México [tel: 55 57365944; e-mail: afroman@colmex.mx]), **Education of Mexican Youths and Their Assimilation by Socioeconomic Segment in United States,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The achievements in school of migrants & their descendents in United States are an indicator that, according to assimilation theories, permits to know if migrants & their children are assimilating to the new society. It means, if they have similar education to the natives, we can say that they are assimilating. In particular, the segmented assimilation theory pointed out that the assimilation of migrants & their descendents will be different among socioeconomic segments; & we think that not only by segments, either by generation of Mexican youth. Our objective in this paper is to analyze the segmented assimilation for the different generations of Mexican youths in United States through their educational achievements. The source of data is the Current Population Survey 2003, with this source we are going to study the educational differences among Mexican & natives youths through dissimilarity index; besides we will emphasize the influence of several elements on educational achievements with a logistic model. The main results are, the second generation from low & high income is having more assimilation than the third generation from the income low, & women are getting better results than men in educational terms.

2008S01007

Romero-Ortuno, Roman, Callinan, Sheila, Finnegan, Deirdre, Somerville, Claire & Lawlor, Brian A. (Technology Research

for Independent Living, St James's Hospital, Dublin, Ireland, 8 [tel: +353877535539; e-mail: romeroor@tcd.ie]), **The Differential Impacts of Social Contact vs. Social Engagement, Social Isolation vs. Loneliness and Living Alone on Parameters of Life Satisfaction and Physical and Mental Well-Being: An Observational Cross-Sectional Study of 1,334, Community-Dwelling Older People in the South-Central Area of Dublin,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Objectives: To assess the differential impacts of social contact vs. engagement, social isolation vs. loneliness & living alone on quality of life, happiness, self-rated health, anxiety and depression on a large sample of community-dwelling older people. Design: observational cross-sectional study based on a secondary analysis of a dataset obtained using the Geriatric Mental State (GMS)-Automated Geriatric Examination for Computer Assisted Taxonomy (AGECAT) package. Setting: South central area of Dublin. Participants: 1,334 community-dwelling subjects of 65 years and over recruited between 1993 & 2002 from seven general practices around St James's Hospital. Methods: Bivariate statistics for unpaired data, followed by ordinal regression models for the five outcomes of interest. Results: This study confirms the supremacy of social engagement (attendance to social & religious meetings) vs. social contact (frequency of contact with friends, neighbours and relatives). Contact with relatives was the only form of contact not associated with positive outcomes. In multivariable analyses, loneliness was a strong predictor of poor outcomes, & social isolation (Wenger's private restricted network) also predicted poor self-reported health. The findings are in keeping with previous reports but remain relevant for the design of interventions in the field of social connection for older people in our local setting.

2008S01008

Rooks, Ronica N. & Harris, Tamara (University of Colorado Denver, P.O. Box 173364, CB 188, Denver, Colorado 80217-3364 [tel: 1-303-556-2506; fax: 1-303-556-8501; e-mail: Ronica.Rooks@cudenver.edu]), **Who's Getting Sicker Faster among Well-Functioning Older Adults?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Based on conflicting perspectives, the accelerated aging & the Black-White crossover hypothesis, we tested if well-functioning Blacks get sick at a slower rate than Whites over time. Data are from the 10 year Health, Aging, & Body Composition study (n=3,075 in 1997) in the United States, where 46% of women & 33% of men are Black. Results showed coronary heart disease (CHD), cancer, diabetes, self-reported/medications (HBP1) & clinically-measured (HBP2) high blood pressure & stroke incidence rates (IR) were decreasing or equal, while prevalence rates (PR) were increasing for both sexes (years 1-3). Black IR were higher than Whites' except for CHD in men, HBP1 in women & cancer. Black PR were higher than Whites' except for CHD in men & cancer [Black vs. White PR in men (year 3): CHD (25.2 vs. 31.5 per 100 respondents), diabetes (24.2 vs. 16.3), HBP1 (59 vs. 45.5) & stroke (10.3 vs. 7.5)]. Trends suggest well-functioning Blacks were just as at risk for diseases as Whites in short-term follow-up. Additional data years will be analyzed for further trends.

2008S01009

Rosa, Marcelo C. (Universidade Federal Fluminense, Niteroi, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 22000-000 [tel: 55-21-25318035; e-mail: marcelocr@uol.com.br]), **Bringing the Rural to the Public: Landless Movements in Brazil and South Africa,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In the so called developing countries, rural areas use to be identified, even by the sociologists, as a symbol of old patriarchal social relations & with very conservative political traditions. That kind of conception, mostly based in the European peasantry models, becomes more problematic when in countries like Brazil & South Africa some of most important contemporary leftist social movements are rural based. This paper intends to analyze comparatively the role of Brazilian landless movement "Movimento dos Trabalhadores Rurais Sem Terras", MST, & the South African "Landless People's Movement", LPM, to bring to public agenda rural social problems. The main focus is to investigate how the actions of these movements are capable to modify the views about rural areas & the consequences of that changes to the challenge public policies normally structured around urban space. The paper also wants to discuss how the landless movements struggles are confronting the conceptions of political organization & democracy in each context.

2008S01010

Rosen, Steven L. (The Prefectural University of Hiroshima, 1-1-71 Ujinahigashi, Hiroshima, Japan [tel: 81-82-251-9948;

e-mail: rosen@pu-hiroshima.ac.jp]), **A Socio-Philosophical Critique of the Modern Business Corporation,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The national & transnational business corporation is the dominant institution of our time, far more pervasive in people's lives than any other institution. An important sociological question, as well as a moral/ethical one, is whether or not this economic institution is a force for good or ill. This kind of value judgment or moral/assessment is not, however, the within the province of economic science to answer, but rather falls within the scope of sociological critique, as well as political philosophy. In fact, the roots of modern sociology (Durkheim, Marx, Weber) are based in a critique of modern industrial capitalism. What these & other foundational thinkers did not address directly was the power and effect of the multinational corporation (since it didn't exist in quite the same form as it does today). Today, critical evaluation of the corporation generally falls into two camps. One camp tends to see the corporation primarily as a destructive force which exists only because it has been able to exploit labor & natural resources on a horrific scale, unleashing a host of other "externalities" which includes the undermining of democracy at home & abroad. The opposing camp is composed of those who tend to see the modern corporation as a beneficent force bringing goods and services & even democracy to all corners of the globe. It is the intention of this paper to explore & critique these two positions and argue that, from the point of view of sociological critique and political philosophy, the modern corporation does indeed need to be seen has having an inherently dehumanizing & exploitative quality (the sociological view) & tends to undermine democratic principles & goals (the political philosophical view).

2008S01011

Roslyakov, Alexander B. (RSUH, Russia, Moscow, 125993 [tel: +7495 2506621; e-mail: karsuh@gmail.com]), **Social Roots of Folklore Figures and Images in Russian Discourse about Politics,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In report we present the results of complex research work, made in Russian Republican Centre for Russian Folklore Research and Department of Sociology of Russian State University for the Humanities. The public political discourse in Russia consists of different levels: modern & tradition, elitist & folk. The representation of political processes develops very parallel & in different ways: first in official media & second in public opinion. Especially in second case, it becomes very folkloristic, but in the first case we can speak about many traditional elements. Our research is devoted to sociological analyses of the folklore roots of Russian modern political discourse about authority. It helps to find out the place of traditional political culture in the political & social changes in Russian society. The aim of investigation is to reconstruct by the available data the social background in which traditional cultural clusters don't loose their actual place, but opposite starts to become more widely distributed. The research hypothesis is that the traditional cultural elements are still alive, when the rules & game in the field of politics were already changed. In our research we find out how traditional images & political folklore were included in political interaction.

2008S01012

Ross, Derek & Harper, Sarah (Oxford Institute of Ageing, Oxford University, Oxford, England, OX1 3UQ [tel: +44 1865 286193; e-mail: Derek.Ross@ageing.ox.ac.uk]), **Assessing the Work Ability of an Ageing Workforce: Evidence from the UK offshore Oil and Gas Industry,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The Oxford Institute of Ageing is undertaking research on the Work Ability of ageing workers. The research seeks to support healthy and productive working lives of employees in the offshore oil and gas industry; a high risk & high demand sector. The ability to work is determined an interaction of individual, organizational and social factors rather than age per se. We seek to understand these factors to allow individuals to continue to lead productive working lives to retirement. The research is informed by Work Ability and Age Management models developed by the Finnish Institute of Occupational Health. The research will identify how individual ability interacts with the demands of work & the working environment in order to do one's job. We will utilize knowledge gathered from this project to inform models of risk to Work Ability. Therefore, this project will inform research, policy and practice, enabling organizations to: enhance compliance with UK age discrimination legislation; ensure that health & safety criteria are met; identify & manage potential sources of risk; reduce lost production time; & make the best possible use of an experienced older

work force in a tightening labor market. This project is supported by the James Martin Institute.

2008S01013

Rostgaard, Tine (SFI-The Danish National Centre for Social Research, Herluf Trolles Gade 11, 1052 Kbh K [tel: +45 33 48 08 45; fax: + 45 33 48 08 33; e-mail: tr@sfi.dk]), **Ranking Quality in Institutional Care and Home Care Services: "All We Want is Some Respect and Proper Cleaning",** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ We examine how three groups in elder care: elderly users, care assessors & front care staff rank-order different attributes of quality in home care & institutional care in Denmark. Quality within three overall dimensions is investigated: 1. Quality in the relation with care staff members, 2. in the content & volume of care provided & 3. in the way care is organised. Using survey data which has been analysed by means of Multi-Attribute Utility Technology (MAUT), we find that for all three groups of respondents the most important quality attributes are those associated with the meeting between the elderly & front staff, & especially respect is a highly valued quality attribute. Users of home care value cleaning very highly, & considerably higher than do staff members. This suggests that they hold different opinions about what is the main purpose of the care provision. Overall, however, we find that care staff & the elderly agree on many items, whereas care assessors seem to have a more independent opinion of what is quality in care. The findings suggest that when evaluating quality in care, key indicators should focus on the staff-user meeting. Findings also indicate that the purchaser-provider split, which has been implemented in many countries, can have extrapolated differences in quality perceptions between professionals.

2008S01014

Roth, Steffen (Berne University of Applied Sciences, Department for Business and Administration, P.O. Box 305, CH-Bern 22, Switzerland [tel: +41 31 848 3447; fax: +41 31 848 3401; e-mail: steffen.roth@bfh.ch]), **The Markets of Society,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper sketches a conceptual gap: If we think on markets, then we do so in terms of merchandise markets, market prices, the economic antagonists of political hierarchy, on money-mediated exchange systems, or the inner surrounding of the economic system. Neither economics nor sociology do have a concept of non-economic markets, which is most surprise as this paper can present a multitude of evidence for the existence of non-economic Markets of Society. Based on this evidence, the paper uses Luhmannian systems theory to derive the existence of political markets, scientific markets, religious markets, judicial markets, & further markets of society. Given this multitude of markets, the paper sketches a research program focused on the analysis of a) the terms of trade and the forms of value-creation in these distinct markets, & b) how the respective values are charged against each other. Thus, the basic conclusion of this paper is that next generation sociology is to focus on the exchange rates of society: How is truth converted into money? By what means can we convert religious values into power? How is sportive performance converted into money? How are these exchange rates fixed & negotiated? How do they interact and vary over time? And finally: Is there even something like "trade cycle politics" in & between the Markets of Society?

2008S01015

Rothenberg, Julia H. (St.Joseph's College, 155 West Roe Boulevard, Patchogue, NY 11772 [tel: 212 243 7014; e-mail: juliarothenberg@aol.com]), **Art, Critical Theory and the Public Sphere After 9/11,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Modern art has, historically, contained explicit & implicit criticism of the social, economic & political context from which it emerged. Current work in the sociology of art & culture has devoted little energy to trying to understand contemporary works of art in terms of their capacity to offer a site for social critique and reflection or to contribute to a public sphere of experience. In this paper, I address this gap in the sociology of art and culture by assessing the work of a group of artists who responded, in their work, to the events of 9/11 & its political & social aftermath in terms of the work of Theodor Adorno & Walter Benjamin, two key theorists of the relationship between art and late capitalist society. This confrontation between art after 9/11 and Benjamin & Adorno provides a fruitful starting point for a more complex understanding of art's current social position as both an affirmation of global capitalism & as a possible occasion for social critique. Through a reappraisal & critique of some of the categories developed by social theorists who sought to analyze works of art as key social

documents, we can begin to forge concepts, categories & frameworks to understand the complicated position of art in our own time.

2008S01016
Rothenberg, Julia H. (St.Joseph's College, 155 West Roe Boulevard, Patchogue, NY 11772 [tel: 212 243 7014; e-mail: juliarothenberg@aol.com]), **The Super-Paradigm: Of Art, Chelsea and the Devitalization of Urban Space,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Artistic production & consumption has long been tied economically, symbolically & spatially to the urban experience. Artists depended on the opportunity to exhibit & sell their work that large cities make available. Cities provided an atmosphere of tolerance, diversity & creative energy in which artists could establish close social ties with one another & support & feed their work; work which was more often than not critical of the political & social conventions of the bourgeoisie who also constituted the market for this work. The de-industrialization and the rise of neo-liberalism, had a particular impact of the relationship between artists & urban elites. Today, art and culture have replaced industry as the primary engines of urban growth, & artists & other creative workers have proved themselves to be outstanding resources through which urban space can be commodified & re-valued through the cycle of gentrification. Meanwhile, the market for contemporary art has swelled since the late 1980's. My research addresses questions related to contemporary art's critical capacity vis-à-vis the political, economic & spatial processes in which it is embedded through a study of New York's West Chelsea gallery district. Here, key features of contemporary global cities, in particular the pervasiveness of market relations & values, are especially salient. Through interviews with gallery owners, critics, collectors, casual viewers & artists & analysis of individual works of art, I examine what kinds of critical artworks are produced, on what sorts of themes are they focused, & the how artists, gallerists & audience negotiate this work's complicated relationship to the market, to local & global space & to an endangered public sphere.

2008S01017
Rothstein, Henry F. & Huber, Michael (King's Centre for Risk Management, King's College London, Strand, London, WC2R 2LS [tel: 020 7848 1123; e-mail: henry.rothstein@kcl.ac.uk]), **Risk Governance and the Displacement of Failure,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper examines the emergence of risk as an organising concept for governance across domains & organisational settings. It argues that contemporary preoccupations with risk are driven less by a changing distribution of real, or imagined, ills in society, than by a changing distribution of ills in governance. The paper shows how risk concerns have emerged as contemporary pressures towards greater coherence, transparency & accountability have increased the salience of 'failure' for governance. Framing the objects of governance in terms of risk is a way of anticipating the practical limits of governance within probabilistic calculations of success and failure, & indeed, can serve to displace the concept of failure within governance. The paper considers how risk can 'colonise' governance within different organisational contexts. The paper also identifies a series of epistemic, normative and institutional challenges to risk governance processes that themselves serve to define further dimensions of failure, and which, in turn, are made subject to ever spiralling & sometimes inchoate logics of risk governance. The paper concludes by considering some of the positive & negative consequences of risk colonisation & how it helps us better understand the relationship between risk, failure & governance.

2008S01018
Roudometof, Victor (Social and Political Sciences, University of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus, CY-1678 [tel: 357-22335066; fax: 357-22342086; e-mail: roudomet@ucy.ac.cy]), **Orthodoxy and Modernity in 20th Century Cyprus,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper offers an overview of the encounter between modernity and Greek Orthodoxy in Cyprus. It uses this occasion to develop an interpretation of the OCC's evolution over the last two centuries. Unlike other Orthodox churches, it is the laity & the clergy, through a system of proxy voting, that elect the OCC's high clergy. In the 2006 elections, the first contested elections since 1950, the contenders & the public divided between mainstream modernizers and traditionalists. The election of Chrysostomos II signifies continuation with the OCC's conventional interventionist role in the island's social, economic & political life. The election also led to the creation of additional eparchies, which suggests the normalization of OCC's organizational structures. These developments suggest

a conventional pattern of coexistence between Orthodox religious institutions & modernisation. It furthermore suggests that church-state relations in the Republic of Cyprus are gradually assuming a pattern of relations similar to those in other European states, & increasingly distant from the past experience of political-religious leadership. Hence, the Cyprus case casts doubt on scholarly arguments advocating Eastern Orthodox Christianity's exceptionalism vis-à-vis Western Christianity.

2008S01019
Routray, Sanjeev Kumar (University of British Columbia, 6303 NW Marine Drive, Vancouver, BC, V6T 1Z1 [tel: 001-778-558-4363; e-mail: sanjeevroutray@yahoo.com]), **Between Political Economy and Post-Colonial Schemas: Notes toward an Understanding of Non-Western Societies,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The latest trends of social & political theorizing to account for specific experiences of non-western societies have given way to innovative trends that are associated with post-structuralism, linguist turn, anti-humanism, & close textual readings of cultural & social formations. It is contended that the peculiar experience of non-western society is outside the ambit of western episteme. Though there is a general consensus that modernity is inescapable & one needs theoretical schemas to account for multiple modernities, one is stuck in a kind of impasse. The Marxist critiques & critiques reposing hope in the Enlightenment legacy have argued for an engagement with political economy of world order (capitalism) & a belief in modernity's normative promises respectively. On the other hand, the post-colonial theorists have urged for an understanding of discursive constitution of the other & the methodological practice of deconstruction in their attempt to critique the theoretical parameters of modernity & its Eurocentric focus. However, in recent scholarship, there is a flurry of conceptual innovations i.e. alternative modernities, political society, modern social imaginaries, & diasporic public spheres, in order to make sense of the specific experience of non-western modernity. Though, an inadequate engagement with political economy of social formations, abandonment of nation-state, & uncritical celebration of community & idioms of practices representative of non-western experience have demanded closer scrutiny of these conceptual innovations. In this paper, I shall argue for a need to bring back political economy to the fore without abandoning the schematic innovations that have come up in recent decades to understand non-western societies. I shall also argue that these schematic formulations need to be put to an ethnographic test to account for an understanding of non-western contexts, experiences, and subjectivities. I shall undertake my tasks under three separate sections: a) Modernity & its Other: Negotiating Differences b) Rearticulating Marx: Centrality of Political Economy in Understanding the Post-colonial Condition c) Understanding Postcolonial Alternatives/Alterities: Post- colonial Schemas and their Ethnographic Relevance.

2008S01020
Routray, Sanjeev Kumar (Sociology, University of British Columbia, 6303 NW Marine Drive, Vancouver, BC, V6T 1Z1 [tel: 001-778-558-4363; e-mail: sanjeevroutray@yahoo.com]), **Mediating the 'Other Backward Classes' Reservation Fracas: Notes on Citizenship, Merit, and Publics,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The decision to implement twenty-seven percent reservations in elite educational institutions for the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in an attempt to equalize opportunities for all sections of society in April 2006, had spurred contentious debates, forging of various kinds of alliances & publics, & violent protests in India. The entire episode provides one a window to understand the nature of democracy, imaginaries, embodied practices, & forging of publics that have a direct bearing on the educational attainment of various sections of society. The decision unleashed large-scale upheavals and it provided the milieu for a call of united action at a time perceived as epitomizing betrayal by the nation-state. The print media played a critical role in forging various kinds of imagination. The paper would look at the imagery of the heterogeneous upper caste lower/upper middleclass regarding equity, nation-building, citizenship, & justice, & the counter claims by the lower castes. Various pro & anti reservations groups were formed under rhetorical banners that threw light on a multitude of thorny issues that beset the modern nation-state. The media apparatus became the site of symbolic struggles & the debates were initiated to examine the 'merit' versus social justice issue. On one hand the media reports belabored on the issue of the so called declining of merit characterized by the intrusion of upper caste enclaves of higher learning by the lower castes & the threat it posed to the nation's growth & development. On the other hand, the counter claims emphasized the state's responsibility

to undo historical injustices & the claims the lower castes have on the nation. In this context, the paper engages in the textual analysis of the coverage of the issues in three major English dailies (The Times of India, The Hindu, & The Indian Express) for the first two months in India. The paper would document the three interconnected issues: a) the globalized aspirations of the middle class & how it inflected their mobilization following the government's decision, b) how print media became the sites of contestation of citizenship & merit and c) the formation of publics & counter publics through the mediations. In doing so, the paper shall use the theoretical resources from the works of Bourdieu regarding merit & symbolic struggles, Mazzarella & Deshpande's conceptualization of middle class, consumption & globality & Warner & Fraser's formulation of publics & counter-publics.

2008S01021

Rovai, Mauro L. (UNIFESP, Brazil [tel: 55 11 6496-8564; fax: 55 11 6498-9768; e-mail: mauro.rovai@unifesp.br]), **An Essay on Manoel de Oliveira,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Portuguese filmmaker Manoel de Oliveira, who will turn 100 years old in December 2008, is the world's oldest active filmmaker & also one of the most prolific ones, having made a film per year between 1990 & 2007. Although historical & political events are not directly represented in his films, the presence of these events can still be reconstructed based on his use of resources such as camerawork, dialog, music, etc., leading to the type of reflection that brings aesthetics closer to sociology. For the purposes of this text, what is interesting in Oliveira's work is the possibility of articulating sociology & aesthetics by fundamentally considering "how" images of social, political and historical issues are constructed in his films. While maintaining both the epistemological dimension of Social Sciences & the specific nature of the artistic object, this text analyzes four films by Oliveira: A Caça, of 1963; "Non", ou a Vã Glória de Mandar (No, or the Vain Glory of Command), of 1990; Viagem ao Princípio do Mundo (Journey to the Beginning of the World), of 1997; & Um Filme Falado (A Talking Picture), of 2003.

2008S01022

Ruelland, Isabelle, Alderson, Marie & Rhéaume, Jacques (CRIUGM, Centre de recherche de l'Institut Universitaire de Gériatrie de Montréal [tel: 514-343-7485; fax: 514-488-9282; e-mail: ruelland.isabelle@uqam.ca]), **Logique Gestionnaire d'un Centre d'Hébergement et de Soins de Longue Durée québécois et souffrances vécues dans le travail d'infirmières** (Management Logic at a Quebecois Residential and Long-Term Care Center and the Grievances Experienced in the Nurses' Work), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)

¶ A study in the psychodynamics of work conducted among 26 nurses working at a Centre d'hébergement et de soins de longue durée (CHSLD [Residential & Long-Term Care Center]) explored the effects of three organizational models ("life milieu" approach, modular system of care, & information system for clients destined for CHSLD) on the direction of nursing work. The results illuminate different types of grievances linked to role ambiguity, role conflicts, lack of recognition of the real work involved, & lack of understanding of the work the nurses hope to accomplish. The findings reveal a discrepancy between the institutional or management discourse & the real organization of nursing work. Analysis of the discrepancy led to a collective understanding (researchers, nurses) of the subjective impacts of a type of management logic increasingly adopted in health care institutions of the Quebecois system. This logic rests on institutional actions & discourse advocating among other things excellence, quality, & performance at the least cost as well as the development of new professional roles. The findings that emerged from the study clarify the road to eventual reorganizations of nursing work in Quebec.

2008S01023

Rufino, Annamaria (Dipartimento di Studi Europei e Mediterranei, Via del Setificio, 15 [tel: 0823n302676; e-mail: annamaria.rufino@unina2.it]), **How to Mediate the Justice,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Since the beginning, the globalization was a very relevant process for different reasons & one of these is that it reduced the distance among people considering the point of view of values & social relationships. In the same time, it has widened the space of norms but it has put in evidence that the hyper foetation of norms coincides with the inadequacy of such norms to solve problems concerning social complexity. This incapacity causes on one hand a fight among the law & the society & on the other hand the inability of the law to produce justice & to reduce the distance

both among persons & among persons & institutions. The answer comes from the praxis & the multiplication of mediation tools that seem to be able to embank an emergency status characterizing the world of justice. Finally, the mediation is the result of a complete regulative innovation process & a mean of communication for social justice expectations.

2008S01024

Russmann, Uta (Department of Communication, University of Vienna, Schopenhauerstrasse 32, 1180 Vienna, Austria [e-mail: uta.russmann@univie.ac.at]), **Gender-Specific Behavior on Information and Communication,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Although a number of studies have observed that gendered language use, as observed in face-to-face communication, also applies to various modes of CMC, none to date have examined gender-specific behavior on information & communication platforms, such as e-learning platforms in a university context. Theory is first discussed in terms of how social gender influences our "virtual" behavior and by this the use of information & communication platforms and second, in what ways & to what extend technology shapes human behavior. Gender differences are explored by a content analysis of four information & communication platforms looking at four different aspects: language use, choice of topic, participation and involvement, & access to platforms. In addition, interviewed experts were asked for their long-time experiences (and observations) on gender-specific online communication and interaction. Analyses reveal gender differences in all four categories which hinder women using the "new" social software. Based on the findings, the author has found 10 strategies ("Undoing-Gender-Actions") giving guidance & advice for the implementation & use of information & communication platforms to avoid gender-specific barriers in communication & interaction.

2008S01025

Ruston, Annmarie (Centre for Health and Social Care Research, Canterbury, Christ Church University, Medway Campus, 30 Pembroke Court, Chatham Maritime, Kent, ME4 4UF [tel: 01634 894473; e-mail: annmarie.ruston@canterbury.ac.uk]), **Health, Risk and Divergence: Lay and Institutional Strategies for Preventing and Managing Disease,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The rational or 'expert' approach to risk sees it as a technical matter to be tackled with more science & better risk communication. Risk is understood as an objective concept, relating to the management of future uncertainties, through rational action based on calculations of probability. Within this paradigm professional strategies for preventing & managing disease involve health professionals acting as translators of risk, presenting a range of risks to the individual & the rational, risk-minimising individual is then expected to change their behaviour accordingly. Given that lay reactions to risk often differ considerably from judgements that are based on scientific probability estimates this 'expert' approach to disease prevention has had limited success. It has failed to take in account the agency of individuals in structuring risks & to appreciate the importance of subjective and socially constructed risk & the habits & actions of individuals. Using case studies of coronary heart disease and diabetes this paper will examine the different ways in which individuals, health professionals & health agencies construct and manage risks associated with these diseases. The case for developing strategies for effectively synchronising the divergent approaches will then be explored.

2008S01026

Ryland, Rebecca A. (Department of Geography, University of Liverpool, Roxby Building, Liverpool L69 7ZT [tel: +44 151 7942863; fax: +44 151 7942866; e-mail: rryland@liverpool.ac.uk]), **A Grassroots' Perspective on Trade Union Internationalism: The Case of UNISON,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The research reported in this paper forms part of an ongoing doctoral thesis exploring grassroots' perspectives on trade union internationalism. A case study of UNISON (one of the largest UK trade unions, representing public sector workers) will demonstrate whether international strategies are supported, or questioned, by members enabling the identification of how members position themselves with respect to cross border solidarity. Methods conducted included participant observation & semi structured interviews with UNISON key informants. Focus group sessions were conducted with UNISON grassroots members. Initial findings highlight that a big divide remains between the aspirations of unions such as UNISON, & the grassroots perspectives upon labour internationalism. Nonetheless, as some trade unions increasingly recognise that the choice is between

revitalisation or growing irrelevance, the paper shows that the way in which internationalism is understood by the grassroots is of growing significance. The research raises implications for understanding the relationship between international officials & others within union leadership roles; the meaning of internationalism at union branch level; and the impacts of new or emergent civil society agendas.

2008S01027

Sa'ad, Abdul-Mumin (Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Maiduguri, Bama Road, P.M.B. 1069, Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria [tel: +234-08033231752; e-mail: amsaadj@yahoo.com]), **The Relevance of Socio-Legal Research To Public Policy and the Development Needs of Nigeria,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ It is common knowledge in Nigeria that among the disciplines being taught in Nigerian Universities, some are regarded or held as being more relevant than others by the government of Nigeria to the development needs of the country. Generally, all the natural and physical sciences are perceived as more relevant than all the arts, the humanities (including law) & the social sciences. More specifically, among the natural & physical sciences, medicine (pharmacy inclusive) is regarded as the most important and relevant, while among the arts, humanities & the social sciences, law is regarded as the most relevant to the development needs of Nigeria. Not even political science which is more directly concerned with the institution of government is considered relevant to the development need of Nigeria by the government much less other social science disciplines such as sociology & the sociology of law, which is 'just' a branch of the latter. Humanities & especially the social sciences are branded as 'rhetoric', 'academic', 'theories' or 'inexperience' (Usman, 1979). This paper seeks to explain why this unfortunate misconception of the social sciences with particular emphasis on the sociology of Law. It does that by first of all demonstrating the relevance of sociology of law to the development needs of Nigeria by examining critically the link between Socio-legal research, public policy and the development needs of Nigeria.

2008S01028

Saar, Tomas (Karlstad University, SE 651 88 Karlstad, Sweden [tel: +46 54 700 1918; e-mail: Tomas.Saar@kau.se]), **The Construction of Normality and Hierarchy in the Neo-Liberal School,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The presentation will focus on how global & hegemonic discourses are manifested in national educational policies & how this can lead to inequality between students. A starting point of my discussion is the ongoing restructuring of the school in the European welfare states, where democratic goals are transformed into segregation and hierarchies. Schools can be described as regulated by neo-liberal discourses from the global financial market, including achievement tests, competition & individualisation, & by this give influence to certain pupils, academic subjects, forms of knowledge, activities & ways of behaving, while others are being marginalized, excluded or made invisible. The presentation is from an ongoing research project in education, where theories from sociology are used to cast light on how the organisation & the praxises of schools & learning processes are embedded in global and societal discourses. Results from a case study with students between 8 to 18 years will be discussed. The topic of the study is to investigate how different kinds of discipline and governmentality are produced in their speech, & what student is constructed as the "normal" & "capable" student, & who is made marginalized or subordinated.

2008S01029

Sabre, Clothilde (Université Lille 1, Villeneuve d'Ascq, France, 59655 [e-mail: clothilde.sabre@laposte.net]), **Etre Fan: une Activité d'Invention de Soi L'exemple de la Passion du Manga en France** (Being a Fan: An Activity of Self-Invention. The Example of the Passion for Manga in France), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)

¶ Manga, a major production of Japanese cultural industries, has experienced growing success in France over the past decade. Manga has a fandom, a community of fans who organize large conventions, have a specialized press, & have numerous dedicated Internet sites. This paper takes an anthropological perspective to examine the passion of these fans. Different works on fans are drawn on to understand the characteristics of this type of phenomenon, which rests essentially on two perspectives of interaction: the elaboration of a repertoire of common references & the declaration of specific tastes that constitute a particular identity. Interviews conducted with fans support this idea, in showing that the mechanism of the phenom-

enon is similar to the particular perspective linked to the Japanese origin of Manga. The referential repertoire shared by the fans is enriched by its link with the imaginary of Japan. This increases the pleasure & emotions linked to Manga & its fandom.

2008S01030

Sachweh, Patrick & Olafsdottir, Sigrun (Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences (BIGSSS), University of Bremen, 28334 Bremen, Germany [tel: +49 421 218 4147; fax: +49 421 218 4153; e-mail: psachweh@gsss.uni-bremen.de]), **The Welfare State and Equality? Stratification Realities and Aspirations in three Welfare Regimes,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Equality is a key idea of the welfare state. Yet, the welfare state not only acts as a social leveller by reducing inequalities but also represents a system of stratification in its own right. Different types of welfare states, however, impact stratification differently. While existing research has explored the shape of stratification across nations as well as citizens' general normative attitudes towards inequality & redistribution, scant attention has been given to citizens' perceptions of 'really existing' stratification in different welfare regimes. Therefore, we ask how the stratification reality of a given country is being assessed within the broader public & whether it in fact meets citizens' stratification aspirations. Using the 1999 ISSP, we compare public attitudes in three nations: Germany, Sweden, & the U.S. First, we evaluate the difference between the perceived stratification reality & the preferred stratification order aspired to in each country. Second, we examine whether the institutional cleavages created by the different welfare regimes also resonate with cleavages on the attitudinal level. Our results show clear & meaningful differences across regimes. For instance, Americans are more likely to view society as unequal, but only slightly more likely to prefer that extent of inequality. Conversely, the Swedish clearly view their society as more equal than citizens in the U.S. & Germany, yet not nearly as equal as they would like it to be. Our results for group differences reveal important similarities & differences as well, such as more significant cleavages in preferences in the U.S., as compared to Germany & Sweden. These results have implications for the welfare state literature by shedding light on how inequalities created by the welfare state translate into preferences among citizens.

2008S01031

Saenz de Ugarte, Loreto & Martin-Aranaga, Idoia (Department of Sociology, University of the Basque Country, C Los Apraiz, 2, Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain, 01006 [tel: 34945014282; fax: 34945013308; e-mail: loreto.saenzdeugarte@ehu.es]), **Social Work and Risk Society,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The current society is a society dominated by the risk caused by the constant & unexpected changes. According to diverse authors the origin of this new social reality is in the phenomenon of the economic globalization, where prevails the instrumental rationality, reflected in the search of profitability & maximum benefit. The consequences of all the abovementioned in the practice of social work could mean a loss of their principles and fundamental values, based on the value-rationality. This Rationality that has driven the supportive ideas of the democracy and it has meant the progress in the western societies. One of the risks of prevailing the instrumental rationality on the value- rationality is the weakening of the critical-creative thought. So we observe that the technical dimension of the professionals of social work is been fomented & prioritised to make them be more effective in the administration of the uncertainties & social risks. But what is needed are creative solutions that respond to the new social phenomenons. As a consequence of all this, our proposal is driven to recover the critical-creative dimension in the instruction, training & in the practice of the professionals of social work to empower their decisions & performances versus the new social challenges.

2008S01032

Saenz, Rogelio & Douglas, Karen Manges (Department of Sociology; Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-4351 [tel: (979) 845-5133; fax: (979) 862-4057; e-mail: rsaenz@tamu.edu]), **Bringing Critical Race Perspectives to the Study of Immigration,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Much research has explored the integration of immigrants in the U.S. Grounded in the assimilation tradition, this literature focuses on the degree to which immigrants are accepted into the host society. Accordingly, sociologists & demographers have constructed a variety of indicators to gauge the extent to which immigrants have acculturated/assimilated into the U.S.

This paper draws on several literatures to shift the frame in the conceptualization of immigrant integration from immigrants to the host society itself. The paper builds on the work of Blumer who emphasizes the way the host society & its dominant members establish boundaries to either maintain newcomers at a distance or allow them to join the in-group. The host society establishes boundaries, rules, and practices that ensure that immigrants remain outside of mainstream society. The paper also draws from whiteness studies & critical race theory allowing us to shift the focus from an examination of immigrants to the host society & the white majority population. The paper begins with a critical assessment of the existing literature on the integration of immigrants. Subsequently, the paper introduces the theoretical framework drawing from various critical race perspectives.

2008S01033

Saha, Lawrence J. & Dworkin, A. Gary (School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200 Australia [tel: 61-2-6125-2132; fax: 61-2-6125-2222; e-mail: Lawrence.Saha@anu.edu.au]), **Teachers and Teaching in an Era of Heightened School,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In 2004, the IIEP reported that many countries had adopted standards for school accountability. The use of standardized tests to measure student achievement already had been central to several programs, including the European Commission (2000), in the School Improvement and Accountability Framework in several Australian states, & in the USA No Child Left Behind Act (2001). Often these accountability systems focus upon classroom teachers, while sometimes they focus on test scores of teachers' students. We hypothesize that these developments have changed the role of teachers, the behavior of teachers, & the processes of teaching & learning. This fundamental change is reflected in our forthcoming International Handbook of Research on Teachers & Teaching (2009). The authors therein document how teachers now are constant learners, they work in a growing bureaucracy, & they teach in a context of greater diversity & new technologies. Not only has the teacher's role been altered, but new research methods & statistical techniques are available with which to study teachers & their teaching. Often teachers are unable to cope with these changes & misbehave, burnout, or leave the profession altogether. We conclude by offering our analysis of the issues related to the impact of increasing teacher accountability.

2008S01034

Sahai, Rajarshi Rakesh (Development Planning Unit, University College London, London, 34 Tavistock Square, London [tel: 00447810341163; e-mail: r.sahai@ucl.ac.uk]), **Developing 'Sustainable Communities' in East London (Borough of Tower Hamlets): A Study of Disjuncture in the Perceptions of Communities, and Policy Makers - A Proposal for the Way Ahead,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In the recent times, there has been a policy commitment in the UK in favor of the supply of 'affordable housing', particularly in South-East England, where rising population density, increasing demand for services & housing (both public & private) & the prohibitive cost of land & real estate have posed a threat to local residents' access to housing & the attainment of the overall aim of 'sustainable communities' as the central focus of UK policy. However, the way a policy is conceived & delivered can vary markedly, & in the process undermine the whole intention behind the policy. The borough of Tower Hamlets is the most deprived borough in Greater London & is a concentration of diverse ethnic groups marginalized by the more affluent City of London. It is a stage for multiple & diverse interests trying to mould it according to their interests, in the process jeopardizing the fragile sense of inclusiveness that has held together the borough as a community. The area has seen transformations, often by forces & interests that exist beyond its geographical limits that have changed not only the physical urban landscape but also the social structures & social relations contained therein. There has been a realization that there exists a disjuncture between the perceptions of Communities (and their subfractions) & Policy makers in their interpretation of sustainable communities. The author has been involved as a consultant in an ongoing study, understanding the said disjuncture & devising ways to promote a more inclusive, safe, & sustainable future for the residents. The paper shall define the problems of the case, its position in the socio-politics of Greater London. The author will further introduce his methodological approach towards understanding the disjuncture, and finally suggest proposals to address the issue, using the research findings, analyses & author's experience.

2008S01035

Sahoo, Subhasis (Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, Kanpur, U.P., India, 208016 [tel: 512-2597925; fax: 512-2597510; e-mail: subhasis@iitk.ac.in]), **Grass-Roots Science Curriculum Reform in India: Embedding Initiatives under the Question of Quality and Sustainability,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The development & promotion of science education is a post-colonial phenomenon in India. The post-colonial scientific development cannot disregard the voluntary initiatives in the field of science education. The well-entrenched tradition of voluntary work in India has seldom meddled with state-run schools. The Hoshangabad Science Teaching Program (HSTP) presents the lone instance in post-colonial India through a voluntary initiative on a radical large-scale intervention in the state-run schools. Based on the Harvard (US) and Nuffield (UK) School Science approaches, the HSTP is a grassroots curriculum reform effort in 1972 to contextualize science education in the locality of Hoshangabad (the Central Indian State of Madhya Pradesh). This paper outlines some of the tensions which need to be explored in HSTP: debates about the nature of science, society & school science content. In order to chart out the empirical aspects of HSTP, the paper focuses on three fundamentals. First, to track out & study the manner in which the socio-political ethos has a decisive role in sustaining innovative effort; second, to analyze what role institutions of higher learning play in the reform of school science education; and third, to examine how the voluntary/non-government organizations are an important resource for new ideas & methods. Stemming from discourse & narrative analysis, it provides a theoretical understanding of the epistemology of science which guides the pedagogy. The paper demonstrates how HSTP manifested as a significant deviation from the conventional educational system and proved effective; it has not yet been absorbed into the formal system. Author Keywords: Post-colonial, Science Education, HSTP, Curriculum, Voluntary Organizations

2008S01036

Sahoo, Subhasis & Pattnaik, Binay Kumar (Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, Kanpur, U.P., India, 208016 [tel: +91-512-2597925; fax: +91-512-2597510; e-mail: subhasis@iitk.ac.in]), **Science and Technology for Whom? The Politics of Science Movements in India,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Science & technology (S&T) have a formidable & domineering presence in contemporary society. They are intermingled with people's lives in a great variety of ways. Certain aspects of this S&T have met with popular critical response when viewed in relation to the needs & aspirations of people. These aspects relate to the limited reach of science & the epistemic singularities. The corresponding responses over the role of modern S&T can be identified as the People's Science Movement (PSM) which surfaced in India only around the 1970s with a range of science & society contentions. PSM is a backlash against what was viewed as the weak governance of science & its failure to meet the needs of the underprivileged. PSM believes that S&T has been a tool in the hands of a minority, often used to exploit the majority. So, the objectives of PSM are that the knowledge & benefits of modern science ought to be equitably distributed & individuals working in & for must understand the problems of people. The PSM, carrying an activist philosophy, has enabled the access to scientific knowledge for all. Consequently, a number of S&T civil society organisations (CSOs) emerged on the same philosophy in India & the emergence of a collective identity of these organizations called as national people's science movement. This movement began to contest & control scientific knowledge. Unlike some civil society movements, the PSM recognizes the importance of science & technology for the realization of alternate development to achieve the aims of poverty reduction & empowerment. It, however, took issue with the prevailing patterns of governance and power associated with science & technology & with the way this skewed the outcome of the emerging development paradigm. Thus, the PSM has given science movements in India a political arena. The paper relates to the emergence of science as a political object in people's movements & civil society formations in India. An aspect of this paper relates to the engagement of activism relating to science with issues of movement. It explains the relationship between science & politics as articulated by the movement in its discourses & practice. Further, the paper explores the underlying ideology of the movement & probably much more important is to discern the unvarying debates & interactions among those involved in people's science movement.

2008S01037

Said Hung, Elias M. (Departamento de Comunicación Social, Universidad del Norte, Barranquilla, Colombia, 0000 [tel: +57 3014819654; e-mail: esaidh@yahoo.com]), **Maps and Communications Challenge in the Digital Era,** *International Sociological Association,* (ENG)

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (858) 571-8979. Fax: (858) 571-8694. E-mail: info@csa.com

¶ This paper is the result of the thesis written for applying for the PhD title at the Complutense University in 2006; the title of this thesis was "The technology conversion & her impact in the reconfiguration of the spectator's communication maps." The goal of this paper is try to think around the new challenges into the communication process & maps in the digital era. To get this goal, I'll build the paper in two parts: 1) the general references around the information & knowledge society, information and knowledge's technology, & 2) the challenges around the communication processes of this new era, through two ways: the communicational business' area, & the changes of the communication coordinates understanding into a new term that we propose communication maps, which will be applied for making reference to the different processes in the digital evolution in our societies as social & mental constructions, new urban tribes shaping by the technologies impacts, & others.

2008S01038

Salgado, Susana (New University of Lisbon and FCT, Lisbon, Portugal [e-mail: susana.salgado@liber4e.com]), **The News Media and Democracy,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Can the news media help create a more democratic society? What role can the new information technologies, like the Internet, play to strengthen representative democracy? We look at the field of democratic transition & the necessary conditions for the consolidation of democracy with the preoccupation of understanding the role that the old news media & the Internet can play in these political processes. In other words, we will address the question of the reciprocal influences of the media & the political system and try to understand the influence of the media system in shaping the political system. Having in mind some studies that suggest that strengthening the channels of communication is vital for development & that a free press is necessary for social and political development, we will also explore issues like the conditions of independent journalism & the problems of access to information.

2008S01039

Salize, Hans Joachim (Central Institute of Mental Health, Mannheim, Germany, D-68159 [tel: +49 621 1703 6401; fax: +49 621 1703 6405; e-mail: hans-joachim.salize@zi-mannheim.de]), **Threatening Homelessness and Mental Disorders in Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Even comprehensive community mental health care systems in industrialized countries tend to neglect specific groups in need of mental health care, like homeless people & persons with an immediate risk for getting homeless. This study aimed at assessing the association between psychiatric morbidity, the quality of life and living conditions in a sample of persons who were immediately threatened to lose their apartment for not paying the rent or other causes. The study was conducted in Mannheim, a highly industrialized city in South West Germany, well known as a model region for community based mental health care in Germany. Mental disorders were diagnosed by SKID-interview, Quality of life was determined by using the Münchener Lebensqualitäts-Dimensionen Liste (MLDL). Other factors of potential influence were assessed. Multiple regression analyses were conducted for identifying associations, predictors & risk factors. Acute mental disorders requiring treatment were determined in 79.3 % of the study sample. Addiction disorders (alcoholism) played a major role. This psychiatric morbidity was in some disorders even higher than in a sample of homeless people from the same region. Quality of life was low & showed a similar pattern to the homeless people sample. Regression analyses confirmed a high association of mental disorders & quality of life, which was adversely affected by former episodes of homelessness, the length of social instable conditions & a lack of social support. Specific psychiatric services or programs for the population at risk were not available, although their help seeking behaviour may offer opportunities for taking primary or secondary preventive action, which is likely to increase subjective quality of life of persons concerned or lower the financial burden of local welfare agencies.

2008S01040

Sallas, Ana Luisa Fayet & Silva, Angelo Jose (Universidade Federal do Paraná, Rua General Carneiro, 420 , 9 Andar [tel: (51) (41) 33605096; fax: (51) (41) 33605093; e-mail: analuisa@ufpr]), **Um Caso de Afinidades Eletivas: Percursos Metodológicos e Teóricos da Antropologia** (A Case of Elective Affinities: Methodological and Theoretical Paths from Anthropology), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (POR)

¶ This paper reflects on different possibilities of research such as the use of images (especially photography), creating a critical balance with reference to experience in research in different fields such as visual anthropology & the history of visual sociology. In this sense, more than thinking about methodological questions linked to these different disciplines, we open a new perspective of analysis that incorporates authors of classical sociological theory such as Simmel, Elias, & Bourdieu–identifying in sociological forms of interaction a distinctive element that marks or is in the field & at the same time using measurement instruments that allow understanding of the social game marked by SEE & BE SEEN, through images & self-images of different social identities.

2008S01041

Sampei, Yuki & Aoyagi-Usui, Midori (National Institute for Environmental Studies, Tsukuba, Japan, 305-8506 [tel: +81-29-850-2392; fax: +81-29-850-2572; e-mail: aoyagi@nies.go.jp]), **Longitudinal Analysis of Public Awareness of Climate Change Issue,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ We investigated the relationship among printed news media reporting and change in Japanese perception of climate change issues. We used monthly public opinion data about "most serious issue in Japan" and "most serious issue in the world" from July 2005 to May 2007, and Japanese newspaper articles from June 2005 to May 2007. For the public opinion data, we used only "world" issues, as response rate for climate change issue is too low in analyzing "in Japan" data. The results are as follows. 1) Public opinion data is divided into two periods, one is before January 2007, & another is from January 2007. The reason of this is considered to be the effect of rapid increase of exposure from TV program. So, we analyzed dataset only for the first period. 2) The most significant effect from newspaper article is the number of climate change related articles in the front page of newspaper, & not total number of climate change related articles in whole pages of newspaper. 3) As for the demographics of respondents, age is the most effective, and education level is the next effective characters of explaining the longitudinal change of perception of climate change issues.

2008S01042

Samuel, Lina (York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M3J 1P3 [tel: 416-469-0390; e-mail: lsamuel@yorku.ca]), **Mating, Dating and Marriage: Cultural Retention, Transformation and the Construction of Diasporic Identities Among South Asian Immigrants in Canada,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper examines the experiences & negotiation of identity among South Asian families who immigrated to Canada from the state of Kerala, India. The research draws on the "lived experience" of 64 respondents residing in the Greater Toronto Area, both first generation immigrating parents & their second generation children, all of whom belong to the Syrian Orthodox Christian community. The research examines the contours of cultural retention and transmission in the South Asian diaspora, with a specific look at mate selection, dating & marriage practices & its impact on identity formation. I argue that the making of identity is very much linked to making of culture. The ways in which diasporic and racialized identities are constructed is dependent upon how "traditional" culture is incorporated & the contingent ways in which the group in question is inserted into the country of settlement. Immigrant identity in the post-colonial era thus emerges not only from the tensions rising between cultures, as traditional immigrant studies demonstrate, but as well from historical & contemporary linkages between nations and situational factors, including gender ideologies, which are reshaped & reinforced in the host country. The structures of male dominance, which are reflected in marriage practices & gender responsibilities, play a central part in how the immigrant experience unfolds & how identities are constructed.

2008S01043

Sandberg, Åke (Dept of Sociology, Stockholm University, SE 106 91 Stockholm, Sweden [tel: +46 (0)706 70 88 33; e-mail: ake. sandberg@sociology.su.se]), **IT and Planning in Organizations-**

Reflections over 30 years with a 'Scandinavian Design Model', *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In the mid 1970s, a several R&D projects were formed in Scandinavia, in co-operation with local & national trade unions. The background was a legal offensive for democratization in working life, & inspiration came from the leading Norwegian computer scientist & activist Kristen Nygaard. Projects then took off also in Sweden & Denmark. Nygaard's theme was 'Planning, control and computers' in working life. Projects were truly multidisciplinary, in Sweden Demos project & Utopia project, involving apart from computer scientists, organizational researchers, sociologists, ergonomists, psychologists, gender researchers & more. Over the decades, the original multidisciplinary & innovative research design has gradually to some extent deteriorated with a separation between the disciplines. The relation individual-computer is in the designers' focus, but the organizational & societal context (planning & control, division of labour, as well as multi-level studies of social actors & power tend to be neglected & have developed along its own lines: Critical studies of new forms of work organization, technology & management, often related to labour process theory- but with a weak design component. The paper discusses this development & argues that there is now a need for and perhaps possibilities for a renewed effort of participatory design, based on co-operative research involving both today's individually oriented IT design, & organizational & technology policy research & development.

2008S01044

Sandstrom, Gregory (Faculty of Sociology, St. Petersburg State University [e-mail: gregorisandstrom@yahoo.com]), **Innovation Diffusion and Extension Services or the Evolution of Science and Technology inside the Third World,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ One example of diffusing innovations in the Third World has been Extension Services, both agricultural & educational. The extension of science & technology & of socio-cultural change is most appropriate when speaking about development that comes from inside rather than being imposed from outside. This view highlights the legitimacy of discourse linking development with extension. The paper interweaves themes including community building, rural (adult) education, civic empowerment & leadership training, all placed within the context of extension, innovation diffusion and evolution. Various principles of innovation are indicated that contribute to technological & scientific development (e.g. TRIZ). The paper's conclusion looks at whether or not 'laws' of technological evolution can be formulated & if extension theory poses a challenge to evolutionary theory as a model for socio-cultural change in science & technology in the Third World and beyond.

2008S01045

Sanguanini, Bruno (University of Verona, Dpt. of Educational Sciences, Lungadige Pta Vittoria, 19, Verona, Italy, 37100 [tel: +39.347.4493383; fax: +39.45.8028039; e-mail: bruno. sanguanini@univr.it]), **The Duopolistic Informance of Ict & Tlc: The Italian Case,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper examines the 'Italian case' in regard to long-period developments (1990-2007) in ICT & TLC systems. Its focus is the governmentality (gouvernementalité), parallel or divergent, public & private, of production or consumption, that has been effected in brief periods (1990-1993, 1994-1997, 1998-2001, 2002-2007). Four social phenomena are analysed: e-government by the state, (ii) the e-business of manufacturing firms, (iii) bias in news, (iv) public consumerism. Corresponding to each phenomenon is the 'digital social performance' (informance) of a cultural apparatus (computer, internet, mobile phones, videogames, etc.) which, sociologically construed as ideal-types, makes trends in ICT and TLC development intelligible. Specifically analysed are the levels of the digital divide, conformance with a 'European style' or an 'Italian style', the cultural consequences of its social impact, the functioning of the Digital Galaxy as a 'social device'. Firstly, what are the 'digital apparatuses' of ICT or TLC that dominate the short & long-period national reality? Secondly, how do the localization of the global (by computer, internet, online advertising) & the globalization of the local (by cell phones, digital news, videogames) come about? Thirdly, what are the time-scale & forms of divergence/convergence and specialization/interconnection of ICT & TLC? Fourthly, what constitutes the 'tradition' of quasi-duopolistic governance (Rai/Mediaset; Telecom/Vodafone) of media systems.

2008S01046

Sanguanini, Bruno (University of Verona, Dpt. of Educational Sciences, Lungadige P.ta Vittoria, 17, Verona (Italy) 37129 [tel: +39.347.4493383; fax: +39.45.8028039; e-mail: bruno. sanguanini@univr.it]), **A Knowledge Festival as a 'Public Space' for Innovation,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper examines the 'Italian case'. For more than a decade, the annual calendar of festivals, fairs, great exhibitions & cultural events in Italy has been of a richness to represent the European scenario as a whole. These 'Great Events' also seek to be 'Media Events', even if they often take place in non-metropolitan cities and last for only a few days. Their purpose is to create a 'public space' of excellence for the convergence of politics, economy, arts, tourism, cultural consumption, etc. Empirical-sociological research on (i) the public & (ii) a sample of the administrators of various festivals (economics, science, literature, philosophy) shows that innovation is the watchword of these events. Yet, there is diachrony between the knowledge distributed & the information acquired by consumers. This social construction of a 'neo-public space' is often successful, but the public sphere that results from it is 'virtual', acquired as 'mark' & 'value added' of the real public sphere.

2008S01047

Santaoja, Minna (Institute of Social Sciences, University of Stuttgart, Stuttgart, Germany [e-mail: minna.santaoja@sowi.uni-stuttgart.de]), **Grassroot Knowledge for Biodiversity,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Despite all international goodwill biodiversity is still in decline. Locally other things often take priority, good green arguments don't dominate. And yet actions regarding biodiversity conservation are inherently taken locally. Decision making comes down to favourable combination of knowledge, values & power, their location & possession. Even if belief in 'scientific truth' has shaken, it is still in the hands of 'authorities' to decide what is relevant knowledge. Uncertainty is swept aside. This paper presents an ongoing PhD work that is conducted within the EU Marie Curie Research Training Network GoverNat, "Multi-level Governance of Natural Resources: Tools & Processes for Water & Biodiversity in Europe". My interest is to explore how could different types of knowledge & values be integrated in multi-level biodiversity governance. I assume the perspective of volunteer naturalists as important knowledge providers in biodiversity management, and drawing in the first stage on experiences among Finnish volunteer naturalists try to sketch ecological citizenship that integrates notions of trust, responsibility & aesthetical appreciation of nature. How to build momentum for this kind of citizenship? The volunteers are interestingly on a boundary between science & lay knowledge, simultaneously experts & 'participants'. They are few in numbers & getting old, which is alarming for the future of biodiversity decisions. The small number of women among naturalists directs focus to the gendered nature of biodiversity knowledge. Volunteers as an entry point to local biodiversity management could provide insights how to ground biodiversity knowledge locally for decision-making & environmental education.

2008S01048

Santos, Hermílio (PUCRS, Porto Alegre, Brazil, 905619-900 [tel: 55 51 3320 3555; e-mail: hermilio@pucrs.br]), **Social Interaction and Citizenship: An Analysis of the Reconstruction of Self-Representation,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Different kind of factors can provoke the deterioration of individual's ability to construct an autonomous self, impacting their capacity for social interaction. The traditional inherited identities do not fit anymore individual's expectations, making self also an object of "manipulation". The conditions of possibility of citizenship is strongly influenced by the control of symbolic resources, which is critical to establish interactive relations, considered here as a precondition for social recognition. In this sense, relevant seems to be not only the material resources, given by the economic conditions, but the symbolic resources controlled by individuals as well. This paper approaches these issues, through a theoretical discussion and analysis of empirical findings, based on the observation of two groups of adolescents, one of them leaving in an urban area the highest criminal rate in the city of Porto Alegre, the other group is composed by adolescents in "law conflict", "emprisioned" in a resocialization institution. By focusing these issues, this paper calls the attention for other aspects distinct from the economic and political ones as preconditions for the exercise of citizenship in the contemporary world.

2008S01049

Santos, Hermílio & Ribeiro, Marcelo Blois (PUCRS, Porto Alegre, Brazil, 905619-900 [tel: 55 51 3320 3555; e-mail: hermilio@pucrs.br]), **Systemic Theory and Multi-Agents Systems:**

Theoretical Approximations and the Simulation of Network Institutional Arrangements, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ One of the central characteristics of complex societies is the relevance of institutions on social differentiation. The process of becoming a more complex society does not necessarily provoke an institutional dispersion or fragmentation. Such differentiation can also be accompanied by an increased degree of interaction and exchange among distinct institutions. This interaction stimulates the emergence of institutional arrangements of the network kind, which implies a more flexibility of the internal organization, combined with greater cooperation among other institutions. In an ever increasing competitive world, building networks can offer a higher degree of certainty on the present & future behavior of other actors. In this sense, acting in networks tends to reduce the uncertainties involved in a global world, especially on the innovation process. On the search for a less uncertain future, could networks be simulated? The aim of this paper is to address these issues through a transdisciplinary approach, between the systemic theory (in Sociology) & the multi-agents systems (in Computer Science). Using the above mentioned theoretical mapping, we propose a prototype that simulates the behavior of institutional agents from different subsystems. The prototype also provides a visualization feature to allow arrangements' representation for distinct scenarios according to institutional contexts and interests.

2008S01050

Santos, Myrian S. (PPCIS, Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Rua São Francisco Xavier, 524 Maracanã Rio de Janeiro (RJ) Brazil 20550-013 [tel: 021 25877746; e-mail: myrian@uerj.br]), **Between Folk and Techno Music,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This research analyzes the diversity within popular & traditional manifestations performed by new groups in the city of Rio de Janeiro. It is argued that the current appropriation of traditional forms of culture by youth culture is associated with both a more decentralized form of producing culture within the national territory & a transnational communication that has been improved with new technologies & means of communication. We observe, in the city of Rio de Janeiro, former center of national popular culture, the presence of several small artistic groups using cultural expressions from different parts of the Brazilian nation in new kinds of performance, from a revival of old traditional performances to an eclectic ensemble of rhythms, sounds, forms of percussion, electronic devices, digital processing & dancing movements. Besides, certain musical groups celebrate folk and traditional manifestations defying former notions of authorial rights, popular culture, & mass media.

2008S01051

Sapanidi, Polina A. (Department of Sociology, State University of Humanitarian Sciences, Moscow, Russia, 117218, Krzhizhanovskogo Street 24/35, Block 5 [tel: + 7 (903) 766 77 43; e-mail: sapanidi@yandex.ru]), **Social-Professional Orientations of Young People in Contemporary Russia: Sociological Review,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Professional self-determination of young people is a complicated, long-term process. Sociological analysis of this process takes on special significance from the standpoint of transformations taking place in social-professional structure of Russian society & labor market, as well as in national educational system. Being a component of social self-determination as a whole, searching of proper place in professional world, formation of essential knowledge, skills & abilities, practical experience and professionally important personal qualities, choice of educational institution, it proceeds under the context of resolving of contradictions between subjective by their nature preferences of a concrete person & objective external social situation which quite often turns out to be dominating, predetermining possibilities and limitations of above preferences' actualizing. Realities of modern life, market economy, making strict personal qualities demands, calls for transformations of professional self-determination's nature. In order to meet dynamic requirements, the latter should become flexible, adaptive, pragmatic, effective & operative, coordinate educational plans with the possibilities of young people's actual employment. Meanwhile, secondary sociological data analysis demonstrates extreme inefficiency of modern Russian system of youth professional socialization, inconsistency or even gap between it & national economical structure, aggravated by destruction of pre-existing patterns & networks influencing socialization of young people, traditional ways of interactions between educational & employment spheres. Negative consequences of the above state of affairs become apparent at macro- (inconsistency between structure of manpower development and national econo-

my's requirements; contradiction between labor market demands & requirements & labor supply; educational quality fall-off) & micro- (impossibility to actualize professional preferences; occasional professional choice; unwillingness to work by profession) levels. Above mentioned problems are especially pointed & critical in the sphere of primary professional education, responsible for labor development which is in great demand at contemporary Russian labor market (for example, in January 2008 even at relatively safe & successful Moscow labor market demand for blue-collar workers came to 71,1%) as well as solving a number of other socially important tasks connected, for example, with securing & guaranteeing of those representing blue-collar professions' demanding at labor market, reproduction of dominating culture's norms, carrying out general education & so on. Situation is aggravated by the fact that owing to a number of reasons (lack or even absence of incentives, "fixing" workers at the enterprises such as, for example, free of charge dwelling, advanced social infrastructure, possibilities to make a career and so on; unpleasantness of physical or manual labor; typical for youth environment tendency to associate the latter with an unskilled labor; inefficiency of legislative social securities and low level of wages) young people have evidently lost interest in industrial, blue- collar professions. The latter reason is especially actual under the conditions of transformations of attitudes toward labor activity, global modification of youth social & professional self-determination's structure, manifested in its increasing orientation towards rather level of wages than social significance of labor & job content, in close connection between a process of professional self-determination & level of remuneration. Lacking in possibility to be engaged in activity meeting individual professional interests, demands and requirements, being motivated by a tendency to begin earning as soon as possible, young Russians are often satisfied by a simple fact of availability of any job even in case the latter is not associated with acquired profession. Appearance & expansion in youth environment of so called transitive forms of employment, presupposing high level of inter-professional mobility, which seemingly ought to contribute to increasing of individuals' adaptability to the conditions of dynamically modified environment, substantially impedes development of professional & labor skills and abilities, processes of adoption of corporate labor ethics and professional subculture's norms & complicates a process of young Russians socialization.

2008S01052

Sato, Yoshimichi (Graduate School of Arts and Letters, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan, 981-3134 [tel: +81-22-795-6036; fax: +81-22-795-5972; e-mail: ysato@sal.tohoku.ac.jp]), **Rational Choice of Survival Strategies in the Labor Market: A Comparative Study of Career Aspirations in Japan, Korea, and Taiwan,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ We study the effect of institutions in the labor market on workers' choice of survival strategies in the labor market. We assume that workers try to maximize their utilities under the constraints of institutions. The constraints function at two levels: societal level & individual level. The economic structure, for example, is a constraint at the societal level, meanwhile, the location of a worker in the labor market is a constraint at the individual level. We focus on career aspirations for the future as a proxy for survival strategies. Thus, we use career aspirations as the dependent variable in our model. Independent variables are variables that reflect workers' location in the labor market such as age, gender, employment status, & firm size. Then we compare the difference in the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable between Japan, Korea, & Taiwan in order to see the different effects of local institutions. Some preliminary results show that the Japanese do not necessarily choose to work in the long-term employment system, while Taiwanese do not necessarily choose to be self-employed. Thus, we need more detailed analysis of the interaction between local institutions & the location of workers in the labor market.

2008S01053

Saunier, Emilie (University of Lyon, Department of Sociology, Lyon, France, 69007 [tel: +33 1 46 28 87 68; fax: +33 4 37 37 60 24; e-mail: emiliesaunier@yahoo.fr]), **An Attempt to Understand Literary Creation through the Sociology of Dispositions: The Works of Amélie Nothomb,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ A number of studies have been carried out in French-speaking countries in order to understand literary creation. Some authors suggest links between the political, social & cultural structures, the writer's position & trajectory & the thematic, generic and stylistic characteristics of literary production. Notions such as literature as an "institution" & as a literary

production of social facts (Dubois, 1978; 1997; 2007), "sociopoétique" (Viala, 1990; 1993), "science of work of art" & "literary field" (Bourdieu, 1992) participate in constructing strong epistemological foundations of the sociology of literature. However, applying this approach to an empirical study, the works of contemporary Belgian writer Amélie Nothomb, raises a number of methodological issues. For instance, the notion of "literary field" cannot take into account all the extraliterary forms of socialization which could play a part in Nothomb's literary production. My communication will focus on heuristic points & the difficulties to use these theories in a case study, arguing that Bernard Lahire's sociology of dispositions (1998; 2006) could draw fruitful perspectives.

2008S01054

Savelyev, Yuriy (Faculty of Social Sciences, National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Kiev, Ukraine, 04070 [tel: 380683992703; e-mail: yursave@yahoo.com]), **European Integration and Development of Borderland Societies,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Development & problems of modernization of peripheral societies of European civilization are considered in the paper. Recent enlargement of the European Union has left three Eastern European countries Belarus, Moldova & Ukraine in a specific zone that can be defined as European borderland. Those countries share the same features: they used to be a part of imperia (Russian, Austro-Hungarian & then Soviet) & may be considered as post-colonial societies; they were involved in the Communist project of accelerated modernization that was an alternative to the Western one; nowadays they are located between the EU & Russian Federation & experience integrative process from both sides. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, neo-modernization of post-communist countries became the mainstream idea. However, it failed. Instead, there was unprecedented demodernization of industrial society & revitalization of pre-modern features including natural economy. After disruption of 1990s a period of economic growth has begun in 2000s. Nonetheless, borderland countries (except Belarus that has somewhat better performance) have the lowest ranks of GDP per capita & HDI in Europe in 2006. Being a part of European civilization borderland societies doubtlessly are non-Western societies. It is argued that successful development of peripheral societies is possible if integration model is employed. There are two alternative ways of integration available for Eastern European borderland. The first is European integration that suggests building Western model of post-industrial society. The second is integration promoted by Russian Federation that abandoned idea of catching-up development. The latter suggests an alternative model of modernity often claimed as "Eurasian" way. However, prospect of Eurasian modernity is obscure and development of Russian society depends on oil & gas industry. Thus, the real alternative for borderland countries is the following: either to be incorporated into Western post-industrial society by means of European integration or remain underdeveloped European periphery.

2008S01055

Savelyev, Yuriy (Faculty of Social Sciences, National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Kiev, Ukraine, 04070 [tel: 380683992703; e-mail: yursave@yahoo.com]), **Governing Society in the European Union and the Need for Sociology: Social Inclusion of Immigrant Human Recourses,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Phenomenon of social inclusion is a good example of emerging new field of research in Sociology. It demonstrates that not only social theory originates concepts & models, but practitioners theorize when they seek for better models of social existence. Social inclusion (and exclusion as its antipode) has been in focus of the European Commission since 2000 when building "a more inclusive European Union" was recognized is "an essential element in achieving the Union's strategic goal" (http://ec.europa.eu/employmentULsocial/socialULinclusion/). The Social Protection Committee adopted a set of common indicators for the social protection & social inclusion in June 2006. National and joint EU reports on social protection & social inclusion are published annually. Moreover, there have been debates on immigrant inclusion & civic citizenship in the EU. The EU enlargements have produced waives of legal workers' migration from the EU new-member Eastern European countries that accounts for almost one-third of the EU labour force. However, even recent studies on the EU policies on migration & inclusion are not focused on everyday practices of social inclusion. Inclusion has been measured at a nation level scale that yielded description of the state and conditions but not the process & means. Sociological research can fill this gap & focus on values & personal strategies of immigrant workers. Sociology can examine social inclusion of immigrant human recourses at personal & community levels

identifying problems & obstacles of integration, to explore expectations & aspirations, & to discover patterns in attitudes, personal relations & coping behaviour among different groups of immigrant employees. The core of such research is to examine what "being successfully included" actually means for an immigrant employee as a person & how inclusion perceived and assessed by them. Eventually, sociology would give an answer to the question to what extent immigrant human recourses are used efficiently in the EU countries. Admittedly, labour migration can be a solution to Europe's demographic problems if the immigrants are successfully included in the labour market & wider society. Otherwise, immigrant human recourses will be alienated & can be a cause for social tension & conflicts in the future.

2008S01056

Scarano, Francisco & White, Katherine J. Curtis (University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706 USA [tel: 608-890-1900; fax: 608-262-6022; e-mail: kwhite@ssc.wisc.edu]), **Agrarian Change and Population Growth in Late Colonial Spanish America: The Case of Puerto Rico, 1765-1815,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The final decades of the 18th century marked a pivotal moment in the Spanish Caribbean's relationship with the colonial metropole, Spain. Agriculture & commerce expanded in Spain's dominions, including Puerto Rico, during the second half of the 1700s & was part of a more general process of Caribbean economic and demographic growth within the Atlantic system. Yet research on this crucial age in Caribbean history has been uneven. In the present study, we seek to reveal the basic contours of Puerto Rico's demographic evolution from 1765 to 1815, & to understand the effects of changes in the agrarian economy on the colonial population. Our main data source is an under-utilized series of general censuses compiled by Spanish officials in response to Crown mandates for better intelligence on the state of the constituent units of the Empire. Using these data, we probe the broad outlines of population change & pose new questions to be answered with more detailed information. Specifically, we focus on the relationship between immigration & economic cycles & find two distinct phases in the island's population history that correspond with transnational economic & political contexts. Study findings allow for a more informed discussion about Puerto Rico's late eighteenth century agrarian & population transition, its lasting impacts on the island's development, & the theoretical implications for other instances of agrarian-population shifts.

2008S01057

Schader, Miriam (Department of Sociology, Goettingen University [tel: (0)551-394862; e-mail: mschade@gwdg.de]), **Off the Beaten Track of the Fundamentalism Debate: Religious Social Capital as a Resource for Immigrant Political Participation,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ To date, most research on immigrants as sociopolitical actors does not take into account religion as a resource for political participation. Also, there is not much literature on immigrant religious networks & the social capital created within them, although these religious structures can generate social capital different from that produced in ethnic communities. In this paper, I develop a concept of religious social capital that focuses specifically on immigrants. This concept aims at bringing together the social capital approach & the study of immigrant religious networks in order to provide a theoretical basis for further empirical research on the role of religion not only as a determinant of immigrant political attitudes & values, but also as a particularly important resource in the political process. First, I briefly outline why the concept of social capital is relevant for the analysis of immigrant political participation. Then, I discuss different approaches of social capital, concluding that, for our purposes, it is more appropriate to conceptualise social capital on the individual level rather than on the aggregate level. Third, I highlight the particular relevance of religious participation for immigrant social capital in order finally to construct a model which explains how the social capital generated through religious networks may foster immigrant political participation.

2008S01058

Schaefer, Nadine (University of Exeter (UK), School of Education, St. Luke's Campus, Heavitree Road, EX12LU, Exeter, United Kingdom [tel: 00441392264768; e-mail: N.D.Schaefer@exeter.ac.uk]), **Young People's Perceptions of the Risks and Uncertainties of Growing up in Rural East Germany,** *International Sociological Association,* (ENG)

¶ Children & young people have been identified as one of the groups most severely affected by declining standards of welfare & by the rise of socioeconomic inequalities in post-socialist societies (McAuley 1995; Brake &

Büchner 1996; Young & Light 2001; Kollmorgen 2003). This paper analyses how young people (14-16 years old) growing up in the Eastern, rural part of unified Germany perceive their personal opportunities & risks within the region. Participants identified the lack of training facilities & job opportunities within the region as their main concern. This uncertainty, however, was not understood as a rural but rather as an East German disadvantage which had major implications for their understanding of their future lives. It will be shown that future options & restrictions were perceived highly unevenly amongst participants & that this was closely related to dimensions such as gender, age & social background which affected their everyday life experiences. The results from this participatory research study contribute to give a deeper insight into why some people suffer or benefit more from new risks & opportunities than others. It offers valuable empirical insights into the (re)construction of social inequalities & uneven individualisation processes in second modernity. [Abstract shortened by CSA Sociological Abstracts.]

2008S01059

Scheibelhofer, Paul (Gender Studies Department, Central European University, Budapest, Hungary [e-mail: scheibelhoferUL-paul@phd.ceu.hu]), **Negotiating Second-Generation Turkish Masculinity. Young Men's Tactics of Self-Making in a Viennese "Problem Neighbourhood",** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In this paper, I present data obtained for my PhD-project that focuses on a topic that has recently gained considerable attention in the German-speaking world & beyond: young men of Turkish migrant background. While most studies done in this field are based on assumptions of problematic cultural specificities of "the Turkish man" I rather focus on the active construction & negotiations around the very idea of what Turkish masculinity means & the social position that these men occupy. The paper is based on ethnographic research in a renowned "Turkish neighbourhood" in Vienna. Studying men who are active in different groups that, in their activities, confront the living conditions of second-generation migrants, I discuss the strategies they find and analyse what concepts of belonging, generation & gender are developed within these strategies. The role that local & broader societal agents & dominant discourses play in reproducing inequalities is integrated into the analysis of the dialectic processes of "being made" & self-making the young men are entangled in. Rather than adopting the linear & passive notion of generation that assimilation theories hold, I adopt a more subject-oriented approach that enables to ask how certain experiences are confronted & to what ideas of generation this confrontation leads those whom we study.

2008S01060

Scheiber, Lukas (Graduate School for Advanced Manufacturing Engineering, University of Stuttgart, Stuttgart, Germany, 70174 [tel: 00491777393803; e-mail: lukas.scheiber@gsame.uni-stuttgart.de]), **The Social Construction of Nanotechnology-Believe the Old and Use the New,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Nanotechnology opens a wide & new horizon for the contingent development of society & is communicated as the new key-technology. But the ascribed meanings & possibilities of utilization are as broad as the instrumental functions of this future-technology. Nanotechnology seems to be annexed in a heterogeneous area of tensions with a lot of different dimensions. For further research, it can be reduced by using a sociological point of view, which is influenced by modern system theory: in the perspective of functional performance nanotechnology can be analyzed by the free floating communications of society as a whole, e.g. risk or moral communication. In the perspective of systemic construction of nanotechnology, it is possible to widen the view for the attribution of meaning by social systems, which are involved in the development of nanotechnology (economy, policy and science). In the perspective of research & development networks it is possible to observe patterns of solutions for the transformation of nanotechnological ideas into marketable products. Nanotechnology as a label depends currently on the effect of efficiency of its products. The very special structure of the economic-technological rationality in combination with high compatibility, diffusity, non perceptibility & the absence of actual accidents cause the present Nanoboom & lay the paths for further development. By becoming acquainted with factors of path-dependencies of nanotechnology, it could be possible to build fundamental scenarios for the role of nanotechnology in future society.

2008S01061

Scheid, Claudia (PH Bern, IVP NMS Bern, Brückenstrasse 73 [tel: 0041-31-309 23 54; e-mail: claudia.scheid@phbern.ch]),

Children's Drawings as an Object of Sociological Research, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Some objects of research seem to be made for exploring the frontiers of sociology, but they aren't part of the set of usual objects of research (any more), e. g., psychotic & psychosomatic diseases, formations of landscape & objects of etiology and neurophysiology. A sociologically inspired research of children's drawings does not exist so far. Children's drawings are a promising object in dealing with the question of how the beginning of representation & presentation evolves. If you don't want to abandon this question to the non-empirical philosophy & semiotics sociology has to purposefully search for objects that are able to translate these basic theoretical questions into empirical research. Moreover, children's drawings promise a convenient approach to themes of early childhood, i.e., what children concerns and how they deal with it. One reason why this object is not utilized in the sociology of childhood, which has established since the end of the 20th century, can be found in methodical difficulties. Hence, it is all the more important to methodically reflect the analysis of children's drawings. In my lecture, I want to bring up & clarify the methodical & theoretical difficulties which are linked with this research at the frontiers of sociology on the basis of an interpretation of a drawing. At the same time, the theoretical & ulterior benefit of an elaborated sociological preoccupation with this object shall be demonstrated.

2008S01062

Schmidt, Luísa (Social Sciences Institute of University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal [tel: +351 217 804 700; fax: +351 217 940 274; e-mail: schmidt@ics.ul.pt]), **Environmental Policy in Portugal: The Social Causes of Failure,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Although Portugal has been a member of the European Union for 20 years, there is little evidence of any impact of that membership on the environment. The persistent failure of environmental policies, despite a growing administrative apparatus & a sizeable accumulation of legislation, can be attributed to social cases and, to a large degree, failures in communication. This paper focuses on the results of research carried out over 10 years, in the context of OBSERVA, on the environment, society & public opinion. The programme has afforded an examination of the dynamics of civil society in relation to several public policies, almost all of them introduced on a European-wide basis. This has enabled the identification of a number of themes relating to the social barriers most responsible for the ineffectiveness of policies, even when they have had favourable legislative & financial support. The paper includes elucidative examples, particularly in regard to basic sanitation & energy policies.

2008S01063

Schmidt, Luísa, Horta, Ana, Guerra, João & Ferreira, José (Social Sciences Institute of University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal [tel: +351 217 804 700; fax: +351 217 940 274; e-mail: schmidt@ics.ul.pt]), **Energy Efficiency Policy in Portugal: A Sociological Look,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Most research into energy focuses on its economic & technical aspects. Social ones tend to be ignored or then pointed to as the great obstacle or barrier to achieving the technical potential and the efficient implementation of energy policies. Besides this constraint, it has become usual to focus on the most personal of people's everyday choices & less on daily & regular behaviour resulting from the structural constraints of these choices. If our aim is to alter the patterns of energy consumption, we must know the factors that determine or condition them. Even though individual behaviour is a basic consideration, we must not underestimate factors that lie outside a person's decision-making sphere. For example, up to what point does the way a town or village has been planned encourage parents to take their children to school by car instead of by bus or on foot? Or then the way financial restrictions oblige people to choose homes in urbanisations that have not enjoyed any energy efficiency considerations at all. This paper aims to demonstrate the importance of a sociological look at the subject of energy & how it is present & understood on a daily basis, with particular emphasis on energy efficiency.

2008S01064

Schnell, Christiane (University of Bremen, Bremen, Germany, 28199 [tel: +494212189545; fax: +494212182680; e-mail: cschnell@iaw.uni-bremen.de]), **"Individual Professionalization" - About the Interplay of Biography, Life Experience and Professional Identities in the Field of Cultural Work,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Following the concept of the artist or the intellectual, personal and professional development in the field of cultural work are traditionally seen as irresolvable connected. But within the expansion & structural change of the cultural sector (described with keywords like digitalisation, commercialisation and globalisation) during the last decades, the impact of singularity as a vital feature of cultural performance is more & more redefined as market related individualization. Against this background the development of a professional identity became empirically much more fragile & contradictory & has to be re-conceptualized theoretically as a bundle of reflective action resources which have to be anticipated proactively by professionals. Based on biographical interviews with freelance literature translators & journalists in Germany, the paper examines "individual professionalization" as continuous process in which competing structural, normative & social expectations and targets such as the imperatives of the market, solidarity, ethical maxims, personal motives, expectations & experience are interlinked, & possessing their own biographical logic.

2008S01065
Schnepf, Sylke V. (School of Social Sciences, University of Southampton, Southampton, UK, SO17 1BJ [tel: 0044 23 80 59 3070; fax: 0044 23 80 59 3858; e-mail: svs@soton.ac.uk]), **Inequality of Learning Amongst Immigrant Children in Industrialised Countries,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Literature examining immigrants' educational disadvantage across countries focuses generally on average differences in educational outcomes between immigrants & natives disguising thereby that immigrants are a highly heterogeneous group. Using three educational achievement data sets (PISA, TIMSS & PIRLS), the aim of the paper is to examine educational inequalities among immigrants in eight high immigration countries: Australia, Canada, Germany, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland, UK & USA. Results indicate that for almost all countries immigrants' educational dispersion is considerably higher than for natives. For most countries, higher educational dispersion derives from very low achieving immigrants. Quantile regression results reveal that at lower percentiles language skills impact more on educational achievement than at the top of the achievement distribution. Results are presented separately for immigrants of different age cohorts, varying time of immigrants' residence in the host country and subject examined (math & reading) highlighting thereby the different patterns found by immigrant group & achievement measure.

2008S01066
Schnepf, Sylke V. & Micklewright, John (School of Social Sciences, University of Southampton, Southampton, UK, SO17 1BJ [tel: 044 23 80 59 30 70; e-mail: svs@soton.ac.uk]), **Peer Effects in Schools Estimated with PISA Data are Biased Downwards,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The growing availability of cross-national datasets on children's achievement in schools is stimulating comparisons of peer effects across countries. We consider the estimation of peer effects with data from the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). PISA samples students within schools & hence any measure of peer group characteristics is based on a (random) sub-sample of peers. We argue & then demonstrate that this sampling generates attenuation bias in estimates of peer group effects. Our demonstration uses administrative micro-data for England relating to all students in each PISA sample member's year cohort. We are able to calculate summary measures of each individual's peer group based on these complete data. The attenuation bias in peer effect estimates based on the PISA data alone is substantial.

2008S01067
Scholtz, Hanno (Institute of Sociology, University of Berne, CH-3000 Berne [e-mail: scholtz@soziologie.uzh.ch]), **Comparing the Opportunities for Institutional Change: Geography, Differentiation, and the Chances for Democracy in Historical and Recent Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Which conditions support people in their struggle for freedom and democracy? Literature on democratization has studied extensively the role of social actors in the process. Regarding favorable conditions, it pointed to development, legitimacy, and, more recently, to social inequality. This paper adopts a new approach. Inspired by economists' studies on the dual emergence of competitive markets, it poses that competitive equilibria arise if concentration is not rewarding - between political as between economic actors. Comparable to the economic duality between competitive markets in the absence of increasing returns to scale (Debreu) & competi-

tive markets due to differentiation (Stiglitz), a dual emergence of democracy is proposed: In agrarian societies, democracy emerges as a result of decreasing returns in the production of goods & influence. In modern societies, differentiation of production leads to a dispersed equilibrium. Empirically, the paper studies the differences between historical power dispersions & relates a number of cases (e.g., Classical Athens, Switzerland, Great Britain, the U.S., & the French Revolution) to the two models. The paper ends with a short overview over new quantitative results regarding the impact of differentiation on democratization in the period 1962-2000.

2008S01068
Schuerkens, Ulrike (École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, 75006 Paris, France [e-mail: ulrike.schuerkens@gmail.com]), **Transformations of Social Inequality and Globalization,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ In development & transformation studies, the classical model of center-periphery is waning, as there are now new forms of global socio-economic inequality between countries of the geographic South and/or Eastern European countries. Some East Asian countries have known in recent decades economic & social developments that are unknown on the African continent. Thus, we would like to ask several questions that will be tackled in this paper. Does economic globalization lead to more socio-economic inequalities and, if so, at which scales? The answer may dependent on local socio-cultural situations, especially if viewed from an historical perspective. Are globalization discourses used in order to justify & uphold inequities between different economies and/or is it possible to avoid inequality at the global scale? Does we need a global policy, which readjusts social & economic inequalities? Or should the market be allowed to balance these processes? Why does wide inequality between rich & poor countries, between rich & poor people within countries, & between men & women continue despite strategies, resolutions, & policies? Are we currently confronted to inequalities linked to the form taken by capitalism in the global era? I consider that market society is a competitive society with winners & losers at all levels & unless states take actions to influence market outcomes, the increasingly open trade may change the form of inequalities but may not resolve uneven development. The paper to be presented constitutes a theoretical perspective & will prepare the presentation of papers in the session where authors discuss the topic in particular geographic regions or by comparing several regions.

2008S01069
Schuerkens, Ulrike (École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, 75006 Paris, France [e-mail: ulrike.schuerkens@gmail.com]), **Transnational Migrations and the North-South Relationship,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Following the edition of a special issue of Current Sociology on "Transnational Migrations & Social Transformations" (2005), I will discuss in this paper recent theoretical approaches of the topic by focusing in particular on the development of the countries of the South. I will show that migrations are important characteristics of globalization & that it seems that the 21st century is an era of migrations. One can estimate that more and more countries will be affected by migration & that the diversity of the regions of origin will increase. One of the only hopes to reduce transnational migrations may be a huge development of southern countries that permits an economic growth. In northern countries, the control of frontiers does not stop undesired migration flows. Long-term solutions have to be found & are discussed in the public debate, if one wants to reduce the migratory pressure. These measures are closely linked to the discussion on development strategies of southern countries. They include commercial policy, development aid, regional integration and international relations. Political strategies to limit immigration may play a growing role in international relations. Nevertheless, neither restrictive measures nor development strategies can influence transnational migrations in the short term, because of the existence of powerful effects originating in an unequal global system. The analysis of the transformation-migration link leads us to expect growing international migration flows between the South & the North. More and more people of the South are included in a world economy. These processes induce migration as an option for increasing parts of populations in the South. Even if migrants are considered as threatening in immigration countries & as an inevitable consequence of poverty in emigration countries, facilitating access to certain countries might thus become the other side of the growth of development aid of northern countries directed to southern countries.

2008S01070

Schüll, Elmar (Center for Futures Studies, Salzburg University of Applied Sciences, Puch, Salzburg, Austria, 5412 [tel: +435022111858; fax: +435022111199; e-mail: elmar.schuell@fh-salzburg.ac.at]), **Foreseeing Leisure Futures- Dealing with Ambivalence and Contradiction,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Many designations are given to the times we live in: Modernity, Postmodernism or even Second or Reflexive Modernity. For the self-concept of our societies, there is a whole sample of propositions, too: Industrial Society, Postindustrial Society, the Knowledge-Based Society, & the Leisure Society as well. Any of these self-concepts claims to say something elemental & central about the way we understand & organise our societies. Despite all differences, these self-concepts agree upon that a fundamental change is taking place, the change from a time in which social transformation & trends realised themselves mostly in a rather orderly & transparent manner & over longer periods of time to an era which is characterised by brisk developments, pluralisms and contradictions, which we all too often can only explain with hindsight but not (yet) foresee. Hence, individual & collective patterns of behaviour are more & more contradictory, pluralistic and, in the end, unforeseeable. We think that the assumption of a contradictory & at the same time consistent human nature can be a starting point for legitimate trend recognition & description. We will exemplify this based on several trends & ostensive counter-trends from the leisure sector.

2008S01071

Schulz, Markus S. ([e-mail: markus.schulz@nyu.edu]), **Debating Futures: Global Trends, Alternative Visions, and Public Discourse,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper discusses the relationship between futures research and public debate. Sociology is defined as a collective reflection on the conditions of our social existence & the potentials for change. Futures research is that part of sociology that studies current trends, likely & possible scenarios of transformation, and their social implications. The future is regarded as an open and contested terrain. Efforts of the future's expertocratic closure are challenged by citizen initiatives & social movements who are susceptible to pressing problems & advocating alternative visions. Relevant new research tasks derive from this contestation. Important strands of current futures research explore social struggles over the mode of globalization & the underlying values assumptions. Although the new media provide unprecedented opportunities for global communication, emerging restrictions on the fair use of cultural content & increasing surveillance pose concerns for the future of thriving publics.

2008S01072

Schulz, Markus S. ([e-mail: markus.schulz@nyu.edu]), **Globalization 2.0: New Media Trends and Their Social Implications,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper explores the role of the New Information & Communication Technologies (NICT) in the accelerated globalization of markets and publics. The diffusion patterns of NICT are examined in global and comparative perspectives. Rejecting the binary notion of a "digital divide," the concept of "digital inequalities" is defined to include not only basic access but also the varying degrees & modalities of access in terms of bandwidth & the skills of navigation, information processing, & content production as well as control over privacy, surveillance, censorship, property rights, & standard-setting. It is argued that NICT exclusion is not merely a reflection of existing or just another dimension of social inequality but a factor that increases existing inequalities. Yet, it is also shown that social actors are not just passively impacted by NICT but that they can influence how these are shaped to the extent of their active appropriation and involvement in regulatory processes. The paper concludes with a normative discussion of the regulatory stakes in the shaping of the new global communication relations & the choices available to social actors.

2008S01073

Schutter, Sabina (University of Wuppertal [e-mail: ich@sabinaschutter.de]), **"Own Children", "Real Fathers" and "Real Mother": The Child as a Genetic Product in German Filiation Law,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The legal interests of children & women in German family law and court proceedings have been constricted for the benefit of the fathers' options. The development results in the introduction of a paternity test without the need of challenging paternity (by decision of the German federal constitu-

tional court). This is the outcome of a public debate that focuses on biological fatherhood as a condition of fundamental importance for the development of children. I analyzed parts of the legal, public & political debates leading to the constitutional court's decision. The discourse of the demographic change (important role of fathers) and the idea of lifelong parental agreement without disputes (as they have to stay parents even if they split up as a couple) intertwine with the state's interest in alimony payments by the father. Therefore, fathers have to gain legal status & rights; otherwise they'd probably have to pay for the "wrong child". This legal conception reinstitutionalizes a patriarchal family concept. The children's interest in having stable relationships becomes secondary to patriarchal interests.

2008S01074

Scipes, Kim (Purdue University North Central, Westville, Indiana, USA 46391 [tel: 219/785-5019; fax: 219/785-5526; e-mail: kscipes@pnc.edu]), **Alternative Globalization within the U.S. Labor Movement,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The presence of Labor at the Seattle "anti-globalization" protests at the end of 1999 suggested an emerging global consciousness in its ranks; this paper argues that there is something going on within U.S. Labor. While efforts to challenge the AFL-CIO foreign policy program have gone on particularly over the past 25 years, the emergence of U.S. Labor Against War & the Worker to Worker Solidarity Committee signify something important is happening. With the California AFL-CIO's, "Build Unity & Trust" resolution and the anti-democratic response to it at the 2005 National AFL-CIO Convention, evidence suggests that this "alternative globalization" movement within Labor has developed to the extent that the effort within the labor movement has shifted from the cultural level to the organizational: whether the labor foreign policy activists can go further remains to be seen.

2008S01075

Scribano, Adrián O. (Researchers CONICET, Centre for Advanced Studies, Executing Unit, National University of Cordoba, Argentina, Córdoba, Argentina 5000 [tel: 54-11-47725653; e-mail: adrianscribano@gmail.com]), **Memory, Body and Cyber Space in Latin America,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Virtual Communities, electronic networks, virtual training processes, coordination of social movements & access to public information are some of the social practices that today in Latin America increasing importance. The preservation of the social and collective memory, the work of the agencies of Human Rights & the policies of the bodies are aspects increasingly worked for the regional Social Sciences. In this context, a question arises How are discussed today in the Latin American Social Science crossings between body, memory & cyber space? This paper attempts to describe some state of studies examining the links between memory, body & Cyber space in Latin America. The methodological strategy selected is as follows: a) describes the information posted on the Internet that articulates body, memory & cyber space in the region, b) are classified according to the studies mentioned theoretical vision methodological c) seeks to develop a possible agenda on the subject in Latin America.

2008S01076

Sebastian, Leena Mary (Dept. of HSS, Dept. of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, Chennai, 600036, India [tel: + 91 44 42158535; fax: +91 44 43504535; e-mail: linaULstanly@yahoo.co.in]), **Tourism Development and Related Physical Environment Transformations: A Comparative Case Study of two Destinations in Kerala, South India,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ With its promotional activities & paradisiacal slogans like the God's Own Country, Kerala has emerged into an internationally renowned tourism destination. Regardless the prominence accorded to tourism as a strategy to solve the multitude of developmental issues confronting the state, relevant questions like tourism's contributions to local & regional development remain unexplored. This paper attempts to assess & compare the tourism development experiences of two destinations, Kumily & Kumarakom in Kerala, South India, with regard to the concepts of sustainability. The paper is part of a larger ongoing study that investigates various dimensions of tourism development such as socio-cultural, economic and environmental sustainability. However, this paper focuses mainly on the environmental sustainability of tourism development. The study explores whether tourism activities in Kumily, with its planned intervention, are more sustainable than Kumarakom. The conversion of ex-poachers into protectors of nature & the involvement of marginalized sections of the

society in Community Based Eco-tourism are a few among the many transformations that have occurred at Kumily. In Kumarakom, the pollution of the ecologically fragile backwaters, conversion of agricultural land into tourist resorts et cetera, has given rise to severe environmental & social concerns. A case study method is adopted, and the paper relies on both primary & secondary data. The paper concludes that Kumily with its planned intervention has a more sustainable tourism development pattern than Kumarakom.

2008S01077
Sedini, Carla (Università degli Studi di Milano Bicocca, via Cozzi 53, Milano-20126 [tel: +39 3493633737; e-mail: c.sedini@campus.unimib.it]), **Creativity and Management Inside Urban Societies. An Empirical Research on the City of Toronto,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ I will analyze the city of Toronto using the triple helix approach and the creativity perspective has the linkage between Government, Industry & Academy actions. With its ten year political programme to make a Creative City & the great attention that the Toronto government & the Ontario Province are paying on developing the possibilities of institutionalized cultural experiences, Canada is a good representative case. In particular, my empirical study takes into consideration the students of the Rotman School of Management which is a Master in Business Administration Program. I will analyze the three levels (Government, Industry & Academy) through testimonies & questionnaires. The choice of the Rotman School of Management as a case study has been strategically oriented to the observation of the new purposes which several schools around the world are trying to accomplish, such as develop a new generation of students that can understand "all sides of the equation" ; in particular the creative & business sides. An interdisciplinary education, which combines economics, curiosity & the desire to explore new fields, seems to be a necessary characteristic of the new millennium workers.

2008S01078
Seekings, Jeremy (University of Cape Town, Cape Town 7701, South Africa [e-mail: jeremy.seekings@uct.ac.za]), **State, Market and Kinship in the Reproduction of Segregation in Post-Apartheid South Africa,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Most of the literature on residential segregation is based in cities where there is either a well-established market in land & housing (as in the advanced capitalist societies) or a state willing to employ coercion to determine where people live (as in apartheid South Africa). Yet in much of the world, markets are incompletely formed & states lack the capacity (or will) to organize society so precisely. This paper examines the reproduction of residential segregation in post-apartheid South Africa, in a context where few people buy or rent land or housing & the state rarely intervenes directly. Using data primarily from the 'tri-racial' city of Cape Town, I examine how state, market & kinship relations interact to reproduce residential segregation, despite massive shifts in the legal, political & economic contexts.

2008S01079
Seifert, Hartmut & Tangian, Andranik (Hans Boeckler Foundation, Hans-Boeckler-Str. 39, 40476 Duesseldorf, Germany [tel: +49 211 7778-0; fax: +49 211 7778-190; e-mail: hartmutseifert@boeckler.de]), **Is Work in Europe Decent? A Study Based on the 4th European Survey of Working Conditions 2005,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper analyses the job quality in the EU-31 with composite indicators. The source data are taken from the Fourth European Working Conditions Survey 2005. Partial indicators reflect 15 aspects of working conditions. The main findings show that working conditions vary broadly among the countries. They range from 51 (of 100 points) in Turkey (inferior level) to 67 in Switzerland (upper medium level). The evaluation reveals poor qualification possibilities (33) & career opportunities (49), emotional strains (52), inconvenient time arrangements (55), & modest income (55). Besides, it is shown that all forms of atypical employees have worse working conditions than the permanent full-time employees. This result shows that Europe is still far from creating 'better jobs' as demanded in the Agenda 2010. Our study disproves the assertion that European employees are less interested in remaining with the same employer but need more flexibility combined with 'upward mobility' & life-long learning (Towards common principles of flexicurity, European Commission 2007). From the perspective of employees, job stability is most important,

whereas income is ranked only sixth, & training makes even a negative impact on the satisfaction with working conditions. Therefore, the Commission's hope to guarantee employment security by life-long learning is rather questionable. Our study provides empirical evidence that Europe is suffering from a shortage of learning facilities & at the same time employees demonstrate a latent resistance to learning.

2008S01080
Seiyama, Kazuo (Dept. of Sociology, University of Tokyo, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan, 113-0033 [tel: +81358413878; e-mail: seiyama@l.u-tokyo.ac.jp]), **Fair and Efficient Egalitarian Norm under Rationality,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This presentation inquires the question: what kind of egalitarian norm is fair & efficient when individuals act rationally? In other words, what kind of distribution rule is socially desirable? Since Rawls' A Theory of Justice, contemporary liberalism has endeavored to specify the desirable equality & explored the theoretical reasons for egalitarianism. But most of those theories have a serious defect: the neglect of consequences & production. Given an egalitarian norm or distribution rule established, there is still a possibility that rational individuals might act in a way detrimental not only to that norm but also to the goodness of people. So, this presentation, constructing mathematical models of production & distribution, explored the conditions for the "fair" distribution, where a rule is "fair" if it provides the most efficient production at the equilibrium under rationality assumption. Then, several theorems are derived. One important result is that, when the production is disjoint among individuals, the rule prohibiting any redistribution will be fair: a result especially consonant to libertarianism. But of course this is not the case when the production is joint as in the most empirical worlds, where the simple equal distribution is not fair either.

2008S01081
Selfa, Theresa L. (Dept of Sociology, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas, USA 66506 [tel: 785-532-4970; e-mail: tselfa@ksu.edu]), **From Breadbasket to Biomass: Conflicting Claims of Sustainability and Productivism in the American Great Plains,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Recent academic & popular press promote the rapid expansion of biomass & the bioeconomy in the Great Plains region, citing its potential for contributing to national energy independence, revitalizing beleaguered rural communities & economies, & as a carbon sequestration sink to mitigate climate change. Extra-local environmental groups & state governments are also promoting the expansion in the Great Plains of other renewable energy, especially wind & solar power, & actively blocking the construction of new coal fired power electricity plants, claiming it will undermine the gains made by mandatory regional carbon dioxide cap & trade programs instituted in Northeastern States of the US. In contrast, many local communities & local groundwater management institutions in Western Kansas continue to pursue productivist energy & agricultural development, dependent on withdrawals from the High Plains aquifer & immigrant labor force, in extending production of irrigated grain-feedlot-slaughter complex & of fuel crops in the arid southwestern KS. Drawing theoretically from the environmental governance literature, this paper will explore the contradictory politics that frame the claims on different scales of natural resource commons: the Great Plains 'empty' landscape is claimed by national & international interests as a commons for energy production & for carbon sequestration; the development of 'dirty' energy production is opposed for undermining global climate mitigation measures, while actors in local communities & local water management districts claim proximate common resources for local economic benefit.

2008S01082
Serdar, Ayse (State University of New York Binghamton, Binghamton, New York 13902, USA [e-mail: ayseserdar@yahoo.com]), **Limits to the Revitalization of Labor: Social Movement Unionism in Argentina,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The implementation of neoliberal reforms & the opening of national economy to global capitalism have shattered the long-enduring alliance between the Peronist Party & the labor union (the CGT) in Argentina. The scholarly interest has been mainly limited to the ways in which the Peronist Menem government maintained the support of the CGT & its eventual submission to the reform process. Nevertheless, the same process also stimulated the emergence of independent unionism in Argentina, which materialized with the establishment of a new union central, the CTA in

1992 by dissident groups within the CGT. The CTA used mass mobilization, military, founded independent unions from both the government & business sectors, brought democratic institutional & organizational renovations & built broad alliances with other popular sector groups including emerging unemployed workers' movement (piqueteros); all indicates that the CTA shares some critical characteristics of social movement unionism. Nevertheless, after the promising experiences of the '90s, the CTA has been faced with stagnation in '00s. Why has a new union initiative that seemed on track to replicate the successful social movement union experiences of Brazil & South Africa stagnated? Why has social movement unionism not worked in Argentina after a promising initial period of formation & development? The paper presentation, which will be based on the data of my dissertation, will addresses the limits of the revitalization of labor movements in the context of hastening global competition & resulting inequalities & the contradictions of labor movements in terms of not effectively translating achievements in organizing masses & building union democracy into sustainable economic & political power.

2008S01083
Serra, Carles & Palaudarias, Josep Miquel (Universitat de Girona, Facultat d'Educacio i Psicologia, Girona 17071 (Spain) [tel: 00 34 972 41 83 07; fax: 00 34 972 41 83 01; e-mail: carles.serra@udg.edu]), **Why Students from Immigrant Background Continue or Dropout after Spanish Compulsory Education?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Academic continuity of students from immigrant background afterwards finishing compulsory education is an inquiry which has been seldom analyzed in Spain. Available data as well as social initiatives developed in order to promote this continuity are also scarce. In this paper, we present one of the earliest studies developed on this topic in the Spanish context. This research, focused on students from Catalunya, offers a first quantitative approach that permits to identify differences in students' trajectories from ten nationalities (Spanish, Latin-American, African, Eastern European and Asian). We detected that students from specific nationalities are placed above the mean of school abandonment; whereas students from other nationalities are found below this indicator. We analyze some of the factors which can explain these different paths, such as the effect of a later incorporation to the educational system, parents' educational attainment or socioeconomic status. At the same time, we focus on the most influential intra-school factors on the student's continuity (such as organization, educational strategies & pedagogical approach). How these elements were implemented in the schools surveyed were as important as those described previously. This study was approached using different techniques (from statistical analysis to the study case of eighteen schools). Thanks to this methodology we could observe a social process & describe some policy implications that can contribute to improve the current situation.

2008S01084
Sevin, Jean-Christophe (EHESS, Shadyc, Marseille, France [e-mail: se20jc@yahoo.fr]), **Devenir Amateurs de Techno. Approche par le cas de l'Apprentissage des DJs** (Becoming Amateurs of Techno. Approach through the Case of Apprenticeship as DJs), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)
¶ This paper addresses the question of the formation of preferences & style of amateur DJs in techno music. They have already encountered techno–that is to say, they have become aware of & thus are ready to invest themselves in a world of amateurs opening a new path. To be interested in DJs requires that they develop a reflexivity about their practice; they are thus more prolix in their accounts & offer more layered analyses & descriptions. But if one excepts the apprenticeship of mix techniques, he makes the hypothesis that the process of the formation of taste is not fundamentally different for the "ordinary" amateur of techno. We will see thus how amateurs become progressively aware of differences of style & sonority, how they learn to perceive them &, for some, to appreciate them. This activity is not solitary one; it is in the contact & the exchange of disks & commentaries, in the collective listening, group trials, & parties that one learns the identification of differences & preferences.

2008S01085
Shalchi, Vahid & Azadarmaki, Marzieh (Cultural Studies Department, Center for Social and Cultural Research, Ministry of Science, Research and Technology, Tehran, Iran, 1664994414 [tel: 009821-22521946; fax: 009821-22570722; e-mail: vshalchi@ut.ac.ir]), **Sociology Role in Iranian Social Evolution (During the Last Decades),** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ In the last decades, sociology has had a very significant role in social evolutions in Iran. At first, this discipline was concerned as a theoretical reference for reform movements. Afterwards, the reform movement lost its domination, sociology as a modern product, faced a challenge especially from the fundamentalists' side & its legitimacy faced a crisis. As Weber notes- The war among Gods and values never leads to an end- he desires Science & Academy will help the society without having a part in political challenges. From his point of view, sociology can show how much ideologies have inner coherence or what social consequences they might have. In the Iranian society, this affaire confronts two problems: 1) Rational assessment of ideologies is the political affaire itself, which as confronts a political reaction. 2) According to the new epistemology about the relationship among power & knowledge, a sociological evaluation can not be seen as a neutral analysis. Due to what was briefly mentioned, this article concerns on the relation between sociology & last decade social evolutions in Iran. It also attempts to analyze the Iranian sociology opportunities & challenges, also to demonstrate what part sociological researches have had on Iranian public debates.

2008S01086
Sharapov, Kiril (School of Law and Social Sciences, Glasgow Caledonian U, Scotland, G4 0BA [tel: 44 (0) 141 331 8387; e-mail: kiril.sharapov@gcal.ac.uk]), **The 'Business Case' for Gender Equality: 'Othering' and 'Normalising' for Profit,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ It is intended that this paper should contribute to the discussion on the limits of the argument that there is a business case for gender equality in employment. The paper will explore the extent to which a business case rationale can be superimposed on initiatives that aim to increase women's participation in the labour market. The paper will focus on explicit & implicit limitations and contingencies of the business case approach (including its economic/demographic contingencies & inherent discriminatory nature rooted in cultural & economic capital-based selectivity) employing the feminist lens of 'othering' & 'normalising' as a conceptual framework within which the impact of such policies on various groups of women & men is considered. Author Keywords: Gender equality, employability, feminism, public sector, 'business case'

2008S01087
Sharikov, Alexander (Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia [tel: +7/4957729590*2437; fax: +7/4957729590*2411; e-mail: asharikov@hse.ru]), **Television in Russia: Main Tendencies of Development,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The media field in Russia demonstrates some contradictory tendencies in development since the USSR stopped its existence. On the one hand, a very quick growth of the number of television channels is observed in 1990-2000s. On the other hand, the diminishing of television programs' share on social, economical & political topics is fixed in Russia. The commercial interest dominates in television channels' activities including state owned media that leads to many negative phenomena as, for example, too intensive advertising, a lot of aggressive & erotic elements on television screen, a very high number of foreign production, especially, American films & programs et al. In consequence the television in Russia loses, step by step, some important social functions. More and more it becomes a kind of cheapest entertainment orientated not to a public service mission but to maximize incomes of broadcasting companies. Often Russian television channels create some deep value conflicts instead of maintaining civil society values. The latest investigations show that many people in Russia demand to introduce more strict laws to regulate advertising, aggressive & erotic elements, & foreign production on television in Russia.

2008S01088
Sharma, Veena (Prajna Foundation, New Delhi, India, 110024 [tel: +91 11 24337913; e-mail: veena@mail.w3c.com]), **The Body-Mind Complex: A Transformative Way to Leisure,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Prioritisation of residual time & consumption oriented external activity that qualifies as 'leisure' has tended to relegate the impact of leisure on individual & society to the back burner. The aim of this paper is to reinstate & highlight the impact of this time an 'activity' on the body mind complex which is the ground on which leisure is played out. It is in understanding & examining the body-mind responses that the transformative potential of leisure can be gauged. The paper will retain the backdrop of a story according to which the soul refused to enter the body as it found it too dark. On being persuaded by the Supreme Being it did so & the body too was enlivened an illumined. The same formula applies to leisure when

it actually 'enters' the body & mind there is transformation as a consequence of which the quality of individual life as also of the social group as whole is enhanced. Classical Indian texts provide valuable insights into the relationship of the body & mind & of the two to external activity. A favourably transformed body-mind is the initial building block in social transformation.

2008S01089

Sharma, Veena (Prajna Foundation, New Delhi, India, 110024 [tel: +91 11 24337913; e-mail: veena@mail.w3c.com]), **Leisure: A Vedantic Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Traditional approaches to leisure have stressed the experiential aspects of leisure as against approaches that valorise external activity, consumption & time use. Religions & traditional cultures have built in 'valves' in the form of rituals and festivals that promote individual well being & social harmony. Vedantic texts stress the importance of certain activities that are conducive to peace & satisfaction, within the individual & in society. That is the highest form of leisure; this has also been stressed by some known leisure scholars like Joseph Pieper. The paper will argue that the activity undertaken for such leisure as also the end result; both qualify as leisure. The paper also makes the assumption that rituals & festivals that fall under the rubric of religion or spirituality qualify as leisure, both experiential & practiced.

2008S01090

Shaw, Susan M. (Department of Recreation and Leisure Studies, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2L 3G1 [tel: 519-888-4567 ext. 35019; fax: 519-886-2440; e-mail: sshaw@healthy.uwaterloo.ca]), **Transformations and Contradictions in Postmodern Families: An Exploration of Leisure in the Context of Changing Gender and Parenting Practices,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Evident transformations have occurred in recent years within families in many parts of the world. These transformations, arising out of broader social change in the postmodern world, include a greater diversity of family forms & structures, a variety of realities and options for family members, & challenges to traditional gender-based roles & expectations. At the same time, new ideologies or dominant discourses of parenthood have also emerged, which are redefining what it means to be a "good parent". Consistent with notions of privatization & individualization, new parenting ideologies place emphasis on the extensive nature of parental responsibilities for children's health & well-being, including responsibilities for children's physical, social, psychological, & intellectual well-being, as well as children's overall success in life. Within North America (and elsewhere) these ideologies have led to new parenting practices, & particularly to "intensive mothering" & "involved fathering". It is argued in this paper that the transformations related to families & to parenting have influenced & been influenced by leisure (particularly family leisure), resulting in a number of contradictory experiences & situations. First, family leisure has become a high priority for many parents, who value family activities & see such activities as an avenue towards the fulfillment of parental responsibilities. While this represents recognition of the importance of leisure, it has also meant that family leisure has become increasingly "work-like". Second, there is a tension between family leisure & personal leisure, with parents often prioritizing family activities at the expense of their own personal time. Third, the idealization of particular forms of family leisure related to middle class values, has placed low income & non-traditional families in a disadvantaged situation. And fourth, despite the increased involvement of fathers in children's activities & despite expressions of support for gender equity, family leisure continues, in many ways, to reinforce traditional notions of gender. The implications of these changes and their relationship to broader social transformations will be discussed.

2008S01091

Shelly, Ann Converse & Shelly, Robert (College of Education, Ashland University, Ashland, Ohio 44805 [tel: 419-289-5388; e-mail: ashelly@ashland.edu]), **Holiday Decorations as Status Cues,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Decorative holiday displays on homes have become a hallmark of American society. They are becoming more common as contests conducted by communities encourage their development. Competition between neighborhoods & neighbors for the most elaborate display are reported in both print & electronic media. We analyze these developments in the context of status claims made by community members both in competition with their neighbors & as forms of discourse about relative social

position in the larger community. We report on data collected in a variety of geographic locations in North America. The coding scheme is designed to categorize displays by identifying themes & scale of elaboration. This research examines the use of secular, religious, & patriotic themes, as well as hybrids to make claims about relative status between neighborhoods & neighbors.

2008S01092

Shen, Xiaomeng (United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS), UN Campus, Hermann-Ehlers-Str. 10, D-53113, Bonn, Germany [tel: 0049-228-8150258; fax: 0049-228-8150299; e-mail: shen@ehs.unu.edu]), **Flood Risk Perception and Mitigation in Different Cultural Contexts - A Case Study in Wuhan, China and Cologne, Germany,** *International Sociological Association,* (ENG)

¶ This paper investigates flood risk perception amongst key institutional stakeholders involved in flood risk management in different cultural settings of China & Germany. Using qualitative social research methods, this study aims at: firstly, comparing the different mitigation strategies between the two countries; secondly, identifying the discrepancies of risk perceptions between the actors in China & Germany; & finally, analyzing how the differences in perception & mitigation strategies are embedded in cultures. The research results from the case study conducted in Wuhan, China & Cologne, Germany have shown eminent differences between the flood risk management strategies as well as risk perceptions. Flood risk is perceived to be controllable with "scientific methods" in China, which displays the propensity to "scientism." In Germany, on the contrary, uncertainty in flood risk management has penetrated into the authorities' mental maps. Risk management in Wuhan focuses on crisis management, whereas flood risk prevention & awareness are stressed by the actors in Cologne. The flood risk strategies both in China & Germany showed strength, but also revealed some challenges. This paper analyses and illustrates the advantage each society has & the challenges faced & how cultural factors impact on risk management.

2008S01093

Shestakovskii, Oleksii (National Taras Shevchenko, University of Kyiv [tel: +38 067 406 32 56; e-mail: sulphur@univ.kiev.ua]), **Visual Content Analysis of Signboards' Sign Space: Regularities, Reference and Communication Strategy,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Signboards as attributes of contemporary city constitute a detached sign space, where various institutions communicate to social actors. The present case-study is an attempt to analyze structural regularities of signboards' sign space by the example of cultural institutions where works of art are exhibited: museums etc., & to create a qualitative-quantitative procedure of visual analysis. The inquiry showed that there were 3 main types of meanings translated in signboards' space: nominative, functional & connotative. Nominative meanings were present in actually all institutions' signboards. They entitled an institution & exposed its essence. Functional meanings pointed at social "dimensions", time, space and organizational dimensions first of all. Referring to them, institutions coordinated their activity with social agents and other institutions. The most typical connotations were the following: antiqueness, "artisticness" (belonging to the art as such) & "Ukrainianness" (belonging specifically to the Ukrainian art). These connotations were references to some cultural values & evidences of social aims pursued by such institutions. The results let us suppose that exhibition cultural institutions constructed strategy of their communication in signboards' sign space by use of self- nomination & self-classification; demonstration of inclusion into social coordinates of time, space and organizations; & reference to concrete cultural values.

2008S01094

Shim, Young-Hee (Sociology, Hanyang University, Seoul, Korea 133-791 [tel: 82-2-2220-0845; fax: 82-2-2281-4554; e-mail: yhshim@hanyang.ac.kr]), **Strong and Autonomous Women's Movement and Successful Women's Movements: A Comparison of Korea and China since the 1980s,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The author argues 1) that women's movements develop where there is not only inequality but also women's consciousness on the equality, and 2) that strong & autonomous women's organizations is a key to successful women's movements. For this argument, I will review changes of the women's movements in Korea & China since the 1980's, & compare them in terms of the agency, issues and characteristics of the movements & the factors of change. The second wave of Korean women's movements started as male-centered democratization & labor movements in the 1980's

& began to change into equality movements asking "woman question" with the issues of low-wage women's labor in the mid-1980s. In the 1990s there emerged identity movements to fight against sexual violence and harassment against women in the 1990s, & another culture movements criticizing patriarchal culture. Korean women's movements could grow within the context of industrialization, democratization and affluent/risk society & particularly, the rise of women's studies in Korea. The organization of Korean women's movements started as voluntary ones & developed into strong & autonomous movements. Most of these organizations were run by small number of activists, financially difficult, were vulnerable. The organization of an umbrella organization called KWAU in 1987 was a moment to begin collaboration & solidarity movements among women's organizations. With this women's movements began to be strong and autonomous, releasing their own voice. Thus, Korean women's movements could carry out nation-wide campaigns & movements for women's rights, focusing on the legislation for women. And many laws are legislated such as Special Act on Sexual Violence, Domestic Violence Prevention Act, Youth Sexuality Protection Act, Maternity Protection Act, Women Development Act, Child Care Act, etc. Thus, the flow chart is from the bottom to the top. This was both a success & failure for Korean women's movements. They could be considered as success, because many laws for women were legislated. But they were a failure, since many women activist leaders were co-opted into the government, leaving the women's movements' voices weak. Especially with the Kim Dae Jung government and Roh Mu Hyun government, there was institutionalized for the NGO's to participate in the government through many committee activities. In China, in contrast, women's equality was installed from the first in the government policy & as an ideology. Women felt there was no need to struggle for women's equality when the Communist China was established. Thus, there was little opportunity for voluntary women's movements to develop. However, with the reform since 1978, women began to suffer from various sexual discriminations. They were the first to be laid off, they were the one who had difficulty in getting jobs, & many of the jobs they could get were the ones related with sexual industries. In China, there were already established All China Women's Federation, which is a nation-wide organization & actually lead all kinds of women's issues & policies. They claim that it is an NGO, but is actually close to a government branch, Actually in China, NGOs in general do not seem to be active. In such a situation voluntary, autonomous women's movements were hard to find. But since 1990's with the World Women's Convention in Beijing in 1995, things began to change. Some voluntary women's organizations began to appear, with the help of Western foundations. These were women's organizations for rural women in cities, for domestic violence victims, etc. But most of the power is in the hands of ACWF, and these organizations seem to have very little voice. Most of the policies were decided by the party & then by the ACWF & imposed on from the top rather than coming from the bottom. Thus, it is difficult to consider the women's movements in China as strong and autonomous compared with Korean women's movements. Chinese women's movements tried to work for rural women in cities, for domestic violence victims, etc. But women's organizations for sexual violence & harassment against women' or women's movements criticizing patriarchal institution & culture were hard to find. This is a big difference compared with Korean women's movements. This is probably because ACWF is an organization close to government, & there is no other strong & autonomous women's organizations in China. In conclusion, women's movements in Korea could have developed not only through unequal situations but also through women's consciousness based on women's studies, while in China women's movements did not much developed because equality was already installed in the government policy & ideology. Also, women's organizations in Korea developed as strong & autonomous ones through their own issue fighting, while in China ACWF, a half-governmental organization was too strong & voluntary organizations had difficulty to develop.

2008S01095
Shin, Gi-Wook & Kim, Ho-Ki (Dept of Sociology, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, USA [tel: 650 723 2408; fax: 650 723 6530; e-mail: gwshin@stanford.edu]), **The Paradox of Globalization?: Korean Experiences in Historical and Comparative Perspectives,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper explains how globalization & nationalism can coexist. It examines the ways in which globalization is appropriated for national interests & how globalization intensifies, rather than weakens, national consciousness, using the Korean case. In doing so, this paper extends its analysis of the interplay between national & global forces to the whole 20th century. More specifically, it looks at the ways in which civilization, modernization, & globalization interacted with nationalism. Driven by capitalist impulses, all three have expanded worldwide, and been appropriated by Koreans for national goals, & have provoked an intensified, not weakened, ethnic identity & national consciousness- despite their being transnational forces with Western origins. The close connection between global & national forces is not a new feature that has appeared in the current globalization process but has long been paradigmatic in many nations' development strategies. As such, we need to pay close and continued attention to the interplay of national & global forces in social & economic change.

2008S01096
Shomina, Yelena S. (State Univ. Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia [tel: 7-495-451-52-25; e-mail: yeshm@online.ru]), **Housing Conditions, Housing Rights and Housing NGOs in Modern Russia,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The research was done during 2005/2007. Activity of 145 different housing NGO in many Russian cities were analyzed. The paper analyses the current situation in housing sphere in Russia and quick development of new non-governmental organization in this field. They represent interests of different "housing groups", from homeless people to federation of new maintenance companies Their main demands are around key housing problems: 1. Housing supply is definitely not enough; quality of the existing housing stock is rather low; & all housing payments are too high 2.The key feature of modern Housing Reforms - Shift from paternalistic to market housing policy. My vision of Russian Housing reform: It is serious change of residents' role! Residents are not "housing consumers" any more, they pay full price for all housing services, and now they are real clients & the Law demand their active position & their responsibility of the housing stock 3. New housing NGOs are concentrated on housing education & information for residents & are struggling for the real possibility for residents to participate in decision making.

2008S01097
Shtayer, Hila (Department of Political Science, Leiden University, Leiden, the Netherlands, 2333 AK [tel: +31 (0)71 527 3439; e-mail: hshtayer@fsw.leidenuniv.nl]), **Religious and Class Cleavage Alignment: Is it Passed Away?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The present article deals with class & religious cleavage alignment, asking which cleavage, if any, has the strongest alignment, and tries to identify whether the alignments persist over time. The study is done from a unique perspective: looking at election results for party families or blocs of parties, & using two components: the cleavage salience index & electoral support for the blocs of parties representing the cleavages. This article shows that class cleavage alignment is stronger in the predominantly Protestant Scandinavian countries than in predominantly Catholic and mixed countries. In some of the latter countries it is the religious cleavage which has the stronger alignment, but in other countries the two cleavages are equally salient. It is also argued that there is no one general trend regarding the stability of or change in cleavage alignment. This is true regarding three aspects the type of change (if any) (i.e. alignment, realignment, or dealignment); the country in which the change in cleavage strength has taken place; & the time when the change began.

2008S01098
Shung-King, Maylene M. (Department of Social Policy and Social Work, University of Oxford, Barnett House, 32 Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1 2ER [tel: 01865-280334; e-mail: maylene.shungking@socres.ox.ac.uk]), **Parenting-Grandparents in South Africa, Spain and the USA–Diversities and Commonalities; Discourses and Debates. "Behind Every Parenting Grandparent…the Reality of Children in South Africa",** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Parenting grandparents, whilst not a new phenomenon in South Africa, have increased exponentially since the onset of the HIV pandemic. Current estimates from a General Household Survey in 2006 indicate that there are 3.8 million orphans, many of whom are cared for by grandparents (General Household Survey 2006. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa). South African children largely live in suboptimal social & economic circumstances, notwithstanding the upper middle-income status of the country. For example, of the 18 million children, 68 percent live in income poverty (South African Child Gauge 2007/2008. Cape Town: Children's Institute). Only 60% live in a household with one employed adult. Many households are therefore dependent on the old age pension given to persons over the age of 60

years. Not all children who are eligible for the poverty-alleviation child support grant receive it. Health and education indicators for children are suboptimal. This paper will expand on current conditions under which children live, the social services available to them in particular social welfare grants, and the key challenges for children & their caregivers.

2008S01099
Shuvalova, Olga (State University, Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russian Federation, 101000 [tel: +7 495 621 89 16; fax: +7 495 625 03 67; e-mail: oshuvalova@hse.ru]), **The Higher Scientific Competence–The More Opponents to Use New Technologies,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Does the support of new technologies having ambiguous society attitude depend on the public awareness of science? The results of the last representative surveys in 32 European countries (Eurobarometers 224-225, 236) & Russia (Higher School of Economics) may help to answer this question. The analysis has revealed a strong direct correlation between the share of opponents (not supporters!) of 15 particular technologies, by country, & the level of scientific literacy (0,611), the share of respondents, who demonstrated a high level of interest in scientific discoveries (0,683), in new inventions & technologies (0,631), & who consider that astrology is not a science at all (0,643). On the contrary, the share of "supporting" respondents (in all circumstances, or–more frequently–only if the usage of technologies is strictly regulated and controlled, or only in exceptional circumstances) has a feedback correlation with these indicators, although this correlation is not that strong. Thus, the higher is the level of public awareness of science in the country, the more is the share of population reluctant to use cloning & some other new technologies. This phenomenon is related to competent concern with uncertain consequences & doubts about effective control over usage of those technologies.

2008S01100
Siara, Bernadetta (City University, United Kingdom, London, EC1V 0HB [e-mail: bernadettaULsiara@yahoo.co.uk]), **Social Movement–"Poland is a woman"–And its Early Political Activism–Analysis of Contemporary Gender Discourses in Poland,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper will focus on a social movement "Poland is a woman" that emerged in Poland in late 2006. The movement was created as a resistance against discrimination & social exclusion of women from the public domains in Poland. Its main goal is to bring the issue of women's rights to the fore of state politics. This movement's priorities generally are not new, but interestingly this movement emerged in a specific political context, where the right-wing government has been turning towards traditional (patriarchal) view on women & their place within the society. This movement has a very general aim–empowerment of women–which could generally lead to changing a culture & particularly to enforcing gender equality. Interestingly, this movement neither sees itself as led by a specific political approach, nor as a feminist movement, & it sees a modern democratic state as an elastic mechanism that should be adjusting to societal changes, including gender-related ones. In February 2007, the movement established itself as a political party with the name "Women's Party" with the intention to activate women politically. Due to immense support the movement sees itself as a real political power able to influence public & social policy decisions. This paper will be a discursive analysis of the gender discourses surrounding emergence of this movement & its early days. The analysis will look at both the dominant, government gender discourse & the gender discourse produced & used by the movement's leaders.

2008S01101
Sidorina, Tatiana (Department of Philosophy, Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia, 101000, Myasnitskaya, 20 [tel: (495) 251-00-95; e-mail: mirros@mail.ru]), **Structural Transformations of Russian Society and Challenges for Social Policy,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ In the USSR the social policy corresponded fully to the ideology of the state & its planned economy. This social policy secured the interests of the establishment & provided a minimal level of consumption for the rest of the population. Contemporary Russian society has gone through serious structural transformations over the last two decades. There appeared new strata & phenomena: "the new rich," "the new poor," "new financial & political elite," social exclusion etc. Formally, the objects of social policy remained the same. However, if formerly the first place among objects of social policy was taken by citizens (households), who could not provide for themselves an adequate level of income (disabled people, invalids, pensioners, families with many children, young people & so on), now this list

has been considerably extended. The process of total marginalization of the population of Russia in 1980-1990's resulted in extreme poverty of able-bodied citizens. Alongside this there appeared in Russia new strata which enter the higher income groups. The representatives of these strata have their own requirements for the new social policy: social stability, opportunity to buy elite housing, modernization of medical care system & system of education, provision of future pensions, creation of reliable savings system. All this is a challenge for the Russian social policy & the Russian state, because it inherited a society which was very complicated in its structure & this situation is becoming more complicated as the social problems of the population have remained unsolved for decades in the absence of a well-founded concept taking into account the specific features of Russia.

2008S01102
Sidorov, Pavel (Northern State Medical U, Archangelsk, Russia 163061 [tel: 7 8182 285791; fax: 7 8182 263226; e-mail: info@nsmu.ru]), **Interdisciplinary Aspects of Syndrome of Professional Burning-Out,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Syndrome of professional burning-out (SPB) is a long-term stress response arising owing to long professional stresses of medium intensity, it represents a problem for one third of working people from the states-members of the European Union. Industrial (professional) stress is a multi-dimensional phenomenon showing itself in physiological & psychological responses to complicated working situations. There is a number of laws of SPB in persons of communicative professions & managers of different ranks. Particularly in leaders, high level of loads accounts for intellectual & emotional-volitional spheres. One of SPB symptoms is dependence on alcohol & other psychoactive substances (PAS). Among the motives for PAS use, there are: relaxation from emotional stress & SPB cupping ("escape from reality"): self-treatment–more often in leaders over 40 y.o. who try to cope independently with depression, somatic diseases & psychological stress; search for new sensations, knowledge & for entertainment–mainly among young workers at the age under 30 y.o.; rise of working ability & fatigue management. Among 5 key groups of symptoms typical of SPB, there are: physical, emotional, behavioral, social symptoms & intellectual state; the main symptoms of SPB are: exhaustion, personal pushing aside & a feeling of loss of own effectiveness. Industrial stress effects workers' productivity, financial effectiveness, stability and competitiveness of the whole organization. Prevalence of SPB correlates with professional & personality factors, & in many respects is caused by social-economic, psychological & cultural characteristics, what in the period of activization of professional contacts & population migration makes study of transcultural approaches to SPB prevention vitally necessary.

2008S01103
Silaeva, Victoria (Dozent, State Technical University–MADI, Department of Sociology and Management, 64, Leningradskiy Prosp., Moscow, 125319, Russia [tel: 8(095)4054221; e-mail: seva@starlink.ru]), **Social Structure in Russian-Language Blogs,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Sources of occurrence of the Internet lay in the theory of batch switching & the open network architecture that characterizes it as the product of exclusively technogenic creativity intended for highly specialized programmers what were users of the first computer networks. However, for today the mention of the term "Internet" can comprise senses not only a computer orientation, but also social. It is obvious that social demand for the Internet has appeared very high. Blogs is very conveniently to research this process. It will be done in example of Russian-Language Blogs.

2008S01104
Silva, Maria Cecília (ULHT, UID-OPECE, Lisbon, Portugal 1749-024 [tel: 351 217 515 531; fax: 351 217 577 006; e-mail: ceciliasilva@netcabo.pt]), **Standards at Physics-Chemistry Exams in Portugal: 1972 and 2006,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper has as its starting point the acknowledgement of significant fluctuations in the degree of difficulty of the Physics-Chemistry national exams. The study of these fluctuations in two different school years aims to understand to what extent the differences which occurred in the content, the structure of the exams, & the adopted standards are reflected on the degree of difficulty they present. The evolution in the exams analysed reflects the changes in the educational policies & allow for other consider-

ations to be pondered based on different political, social & economic contexts.

2008S01105
Silva, Renata de Oliveira & Escrivão Junior, Álvaro (Fundação Getúlio Vargas, 9 de julho 1278, São Paulo, Brazil [tel: 55 11 32817717; e-mail: reoliveir@gmail.com]), **Social Economy and Sustainable Social Changes: Brazil, One Case-study at Many Case-Studies?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper analyzes the development of alcoholism among Indian peoples in the Upper Rio Negro, Amazonas State, Brazil. Based on a comprehensive approach to what, how, & when individuals drink, this ethnography emphasizes the socio-cultural & historical context in which alcohol is consumed & interpretation of the issue by Indian people themselves. The article discusses historical transformations in the forms of drinking & their correlations with the status quo & changes in social standards of living. The article concludes that current forms of alcohol consumption are linked to the behaviors & values emerging on the frontier of interethnic relations & the resignification of the traditional culture, currently experiencing difficulties in offering parameters for action & symbolization of social life by the younger generations as they deal with challenges from the modern world.

2008S01106
Silva, Sérgio L. Q. & D'Ottaviano, Maria C. L. (Universidade São Francisco, Itatiba, Rua Alexandre Rodrigues Barbosa, 45–Itatiba/SP–Brazi–13251-900 [tel: (55-19) 81378738; fax: (55-19) 32524083; e-mail: camilald@uol.com.br]), **Urban Regulation and Housing: Challenge in the Brazilian Urban Context,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The self-constructed housing in Brazil is a tradition even on big urban centers. The peripherical neighborhoods are usually irregular settlements, with environmental problems & with almost no infra-structure & small presence of the municipality. In 2001 the "Estatuto das Cidades" (City Statute 2001) established new possibilities for land regulation & regularization as an alternative for solving part of the housing & urban problems. This paper analyzes a small town at east part of the State of São Paulo: Amparo. Since 2005, the municipality has been using the tools implemented by the City Statute in one specific neighborhood: Jaguari. The project pretends to improve the land and urban regularization, with the implementation of infra-structure services & land tenure in the Jaguari neighborhood. The Special Zone of Social Interest (ZEIS) is one of the tools used in Jaguari. The ZEIS has proven to be an efficient instrument to guarantee land tenure, thus avoiding removals. To the resident population, in general, the land regularization is more important than the implementation of infra-structure services. The Jaguari neighborhood urban & land regularization project is a contemporary example of the new challenges for architects, planners and public administrators in urban context of the developing countries.

2008S01107
Silver, Hilary (Brown University, Providence, RI, USA 02912 [e-mail: HilaryULSilver@brown.edu]), **Neighborhood Context and Social Integration: Comparing Ethnic Enclaves in Neuklln and Hohenschönhausen, Berlin,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Fourteen percent of the Berlin population is foreign & even more have non-German backgrounds. However, immigrants & ethnics are unevenly distributed across the city's neighborhoods & districts, with highly visible ethnic clusters in some places. This has led to vocal concern about the rise of "parallel societies" in Germany. The Federal Government, with its new seat in this reunited capital city, has launched an official "Integration Summit" & a new "integration policy" that emphasizes acculturation, especially German language acquisition, but also democratic values, Christian public culture, German cuisine, dress, & customs, & of course, labor market participation. From the ethnic grassroots, however, "integration" has very different connotations. Based upon fieldwork in 2006-07, this study compares the successes of, and challenges to social integration in two Berlin neighborhoods with significant concentrations of visible racial minorities, many of whom are former guest-workers. Neuklln, in the former West Berlin, is home to a very diverse migrant population, especially a large Muslim community of Turks & Arabs. Hohenschönhausen, in the former East Berlin, has a sizable, if smaller Vietnamese community of former contract workers who arrived under the communist regime & who encountered racial violence and discrimination after reunification. Although most members of neither group has mastered German, both groups established

ethnic self-help, cultural, & religious associations, & developed ethnic economic niches, especially eateries & small commercial establishments. With ethnographic techniques, including participant observation in two associations dedicated to German acclimation and multicultural understanding, the study uncovered two different conceptions of integration, reflecting contrasting local contexts of reception & experiences of conflict with the German majority in Berlin as well as different global relations between Germany and their homelands. Muslim migrants, whether secular (like many Turks) or observant (like the young "new Muslims"), well- or poorly-educated, were more aware of racial discrimination & saw obstacles to integration primarily in their lack of employment opportunities. Vietnamese migrants were more likely to define social integration in legal terms, partly reflecting a conflict in the 1990s in which they were accused of cigarette racketeering. Thus, becoming "German" for these two groups means something very different, & is hindered for different reasons, in these neighborhoods.

2008S01108
Simoes, Solange, Moaddel, Mansoor & Ajrouch, Kristine (Eastern Michigan University /Sociology and Women's and Gender Studies, 714 Pray-Harrold, Ypsilanti, MI, 48197, USA [tel: 734 - 487 6833; e-mail: ssimoes@emich.edu]), **Women's Attitudes toward the Women's Movement, Political Activism, and Human Rights in an Islamic Context,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The mistreatment of women in Islamic countries emerges as a recurrent theme in the assessment of gender relations by Western countries. Yet there is very little understanding of how Muslim women address some of the most fundamental issues they have encountered in their daily lives. Drawing on the most recent World Values Survey data from Islamic countries (Algeria, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, & Turkey), collected during the 2000-2004 period, this paper considers such issues as confidence in the women's movements, family versus public roles, interest in politics, political activism, respect for human rights and the role of the United Nations. This analysis attempts to explain & understand a) attitudinal & behavioral variations among women on the basis of structural & cultural factors, and family circumstances, & b) cross-national variations in women's attitudes toward these issues, in terms of the state's religiosity, level of economic development, level of cultural homogeneity/heterogeneity, & past historical experiences.

2008S01109
Simoes, Solange, Reis, Bruno, Biagioni, Daniel, Fialho, Fabrício, Bueno, Natália & Goulart, Tatiana (Eastern Michigan University, 714 Pray- Harrold, Ypsilanti, MI, 48197 [tel: 1 734 487 6833; e-mail: ssimoes@emich.edu]), **The Private Motivations of Public Action: Women's Associational Lives and Political Activism in Brazil,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Against conventional wisdom, this paper argues that family roles have been enabling factors of Brazilian women's engagement in public action, not just in terms of associational life & volunteer work, but of political activism as well. Our analysis covers three different political conjunctures in the recent history of the country. First we show how in the 1960's women, mostly from the middle class, were recruited & mobilized as "mothers and housewives" to support the military coup. We argue, however, that the appeal to women's domestic roles for engagement in public action is not necessarily combined with a middle class authoritarian ideological orientation–in the seventies & eighties women were again recruited & organized as mothers & housewives, but this time working class women joined social movements opposing the military dictatorship & fighting for social justice. In the third & current context, we find that in our survey of Belo Horizonte, a major industrial city in Brazil, women have become more active than men, in both associational life & political activism. We observe higher levels of participation for women in both civic action & political activism, & find women's family roles to be a key motivating factor & enabler of women's growing engagement in political action.

2008S01110
Sisodia, Madhu (Sociology, Banaras Hindu University, D.A.V. Degree College, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India [tel: 09839249797; e-mail: Madhusisodia19@yahoo.Co.In]), **A Sociological Analysis of Status-Role, Successes and Problem of Women Police Personnel of Uttar Pradesh,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The objective of this research paper is to know status-role, successes & problem of women police personnel of Uttar Pradesh. This paper is also

part of my previous sociological analysis which was based on Allahabad and Kanpaur cities. The basis of Purposive sampling information is being collected through women police station, other police stations and from their homes. Sample are taken out by three categories that is–(1) Women Police Personnel. (2) Male Police Personnel.(3)Common People from different field. Interview-schedule & Observation has been used as the primary sources of fact finding & to collect facts by secondary sources departmental information will be used. By this research paper A Sociological Analysis would be done of the status-role, successes & problem of women police personnel of U.P. Their duties & the problem, before them especially of the personnel of Kanpur & Allahabad cities. Following points would be taken as consideration–(1) Status & Role of women police personnel. (2) Success of women police personnel. (3)Problem of women police personnel. Above are the objective of this research paper.

2008S01111
   Skrbis, Zlatko & Baldassar, Loretta V. (The University of Queensland; School of Social Science, St Lucia, Queensland, Australia, 4072 [tel: 07 3365 3176; fax: 07 3365 3176; e-mail: z.skrbis@uq.edu.au]), **Migrant Generations and Complexities of Belonging,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The question of generations represents a locus classicus in sociology scholarship (Mannheim) & there is also a large body of research on generations in sociology of migration. In the context of the latter, attention is primarily given to the second generation. There are three reasons for this tendency: the second generation plays a strategic role in linking the migrant generation with the new host society environment; it represents a convenient tool for understanding long-term effects of migration, both in terms of personal experiences & the impact on host society institutions; finally, the focus on the second generation is often pragmatically justified in terms of the host country's responsiveness to the immediate day-to-day needs of the most vulnerable categories of migrants. The objective of this paper is to problematise the value of the category of generation in the process of migration and considers ways in which the notion of generation intersects with different waves of migratory flows. We highlight the contradictory interpretations of the notion of generation where on the one hand, it provides a vehicle for the continuation of ethnicity into the future by reinforcing the category of migrant (e.g. second generation Greek as opposed to first generation Australian; c.f. Bottomley 1991). On the other, the notion of generation can imply a relatively predictable trajectory of integration (e.g. straight line theory). Drawing on a range of case studies, we attempt to interrogate whether the notion of generation obfuscates alternative trajectories of belonging, particularly in light of factors such as international politics, class, globalization, diaspora relations and social policy of the host country. In conclusion, we debate the relative merit of alternative constructs such as cosmopolitan and transnational identities.

2008S01112
   Smith, Roger (School of Applied Social Sciences, De Montfort University, Hawthorn Building, The Gateway, Leicester LE1 9BH [tel: +44 116 257 7109; e-mail: rssmith01@dmu.ac.uk]), **Risk and Power in Social Work,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ 'Risk' has in recent times become a focal theme for organising policy and practice in social work. Some areas of work have been associated with concerns about harm & threat for a considerable period of time, such as child protection & mental health, but newer developments have also demonstrated the pervasive effect of the risk agenda, such as initiatives intended to safeguard 'vulnerable' adults. At the same time as these ideas have become more central to the social work task, there remain a number of paradoxical elements embedded within them. Thus, some people who use social work services are viewed as uniquely likely to be 'at risk' whilst others are identified as posing a risk themselves. Some, too, inhabit both categories simultaneously, such as mental health service users. Social work, too, occupies an ambiguous position, being expected or mandated to control the threats posed by some, whilst also protecting others from those very threats. At the same time, the source of the profession's authority to intervene in such cases is complex, deriving from the (legitimated) authority of the state, the professional standing of the practitioner & the trust of the service user. Social work's role in both representing public concerns & addressing private ills requires it to manage & resolve these tensions. Central to this is the question of the power to act, & social work's key role in providing a legitimate focus of state control whilst also representing the needs & interests of oppressed & disempowered constituents of the social whole. It is, of course, especially ironic that the very people that social work purports to 'protect' are often also hostile to its aims &

interventions. The way in which social work itself mediates & applies powerful definitional terms such as 'risk' is therefore of considerable importance, both in shaping its relationships with service users, & in providing reciprocal legitimacy to the state's project of defining and organising responses to social 'problems'. Typically, risk is a term which is externally defined & applied in a way which categorises and, indeed, segregates those to whom it is applied. The aim of this paper is to ask speculatively whether or not definitions & response to 'risk' can be reframed in order to resolve the contradictions at the heart of social work practice. Is there, for example, a feasible 'user-centred' approach to the identification, management & production of knowledge about 'risk' which acts independently of & sometimes against statutory definitions & processes? If this is the case, in what ways will practices of assessment & intervention look different? How does the language of risk sit with the language of empowerment? And what are the 'risks' for social workers & social work of adopting a critical & challenging approach of this nature?

2008S01113
   Snellman, Fredrik N. C. (Department of Social Work, Umeå University, SE-90187 Umeå, Sweden [tel: +46 70 5538740; e-mail: fredrik.snellman@socw.umu.se]), **Retired Peoples Perceptions of Birthday Cards: A Focus Group Design,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Age & ageing related humour expressed in birthday cards has been suggested to support negative attitudes towards aged people. Little/no attention has been paid to how retired people themselves experience this humour. Objective in this paper is to report retired peoples perceptions of ageism by using six birthday cards representing varying aging messages as topic in focus group interviews. In order to facilitate the uncovering of discourses perceptions & contradicting perceptions are highlighted in relation to the different cards. Data consists of eight focus group interviews collected in Sweden (4) & Finland (4) in 2007-2008. Women & men, urban & rural, living at home and institutionalized retirees of different ages have participated. Interviews are analysed using computer-assisted software, primary with the objective of systematically categorizing perceptions. Results indicate that people perceive double meanings in the birthday cards. Perceptions appear both positive & negative in their nature. Participants reported negative accounts as "discrimination" & as "labelling" elderly people in certain ways. An example of a positive account is the perception that messages are genuinely funny although negative in their nature. In addition this bipolar nature is discussed relating to what specific birthday cards optimally should contain.

2008S01114
   Sobral, Fernanda A. da F. & Barra, Marcello C. (Department of Sociology/The University of Brasilia, Campus Universitário Unb Brasília, DF - Brazil, 70910-900 [tel: 00 55 61 3307-2389; fax: 00 55 61 3347-3663; e-mail: fernanda@unb.br]), **Academia in the Face of Electronic Leviathan,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The concept of electronic Leviathan was created in the scope of the research process on an artifact of electronic government: the Brazilian Public Key Infrastructure ("ICP-Brasil," or PKI-Brazil). The main data source were interviews with participants in the process of building the PKI-Brazil: politicians of the executive branch of the federal government; civil servants; a representative of financial institutions (Brazilian Federation of Banks–Febraban); an entrepreneur; a representative of attorneys (Order of Attorneys of Brazil–OAB); scientists; & representatives of the information technology industry. This work also carried out research in the archives of PKI-Brazil & analyzed its regulations, the Brazilian president's speeches at the time, and the legislation on e-government. Evidences showed the technical-political role of bureaucracy & the political role of the university: bureaucracy has had more impact on the technological knowledge directly employed in the PKI-Brazil than the university. The political role of the latter is evident through its criticism of the process through the press as being authoritarian, which, therefore, contributed to increase the number of representatives of society in the executive committee. Finally, these findings allow us to interpret some trends & to make a reflection on the future of the academia.

2008S01115
   Sobral, Fernanda A. da F., Castro, Henrique & Maranhão, Tatiana de P. A. (Department of Sociology, University of Brasilia, Brasilia, Campus Darcy Ribeiro, ICCSul [tel: 55-61-33072389; e-mail: fernanda@unb.br]), **Investments on Science & Technology and Political Culture: Findings from the Public Opinion of**

26 Countries, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper aims to test two relevant hypotheses on Political Culture and Science & Technology, one posted by the Brazilian Sociologist Florestan Fernandes in 1958 & other by the US Political Scientists Inglehart & Baker in 2000. The hypotheses can be stated in two questions: 1) Are the investments scarce and insufficient to support the scientific development when science and technology values are not a national priority (Fernandes, 1958)? 2) Are "survival valued" (values directly linked to economic and material security) societies more confident on Science and Technology than self-expression valued ones (Inglehart & Baker, 2000)? The study is based on the latest political culture survey data from the World Values Survey Research (www.worldvaluessurvey.org) & on the Organization for Economic Co-operation & Development (OECD) official data for the same period, covering 26 countries. The preliminary results indicate the validity of those hypotheses as powerful tools to enhance the understanding of the relationship between Science & Technology and the Society as a whole.

2008S01116

Sofiati, Flávio Munhoz (Université de São Paulo, São Paulo-SP Brésil 05508900 [tel: 00 55 11 30914626; e-mail: flaviosofiati@usp.br]),
Weber et Gramsci: Éléments Sociologiques Pour Une Théorie De La Réligion (Weber and Gramsci: Sociological Elements for a Theory of Religion), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)

¶ This article has the objective of presenting some elements for a theoretical referential of research in the sociology of religion. It is organized principally on the basis of two distinct theoretical corpuses, each with different presuppositions, though complementary on the problematic of religion: those of Weber & Gramsci. Presented first are the principal concepts found in Weber, & then some elements found in Gramsci. Discussed afterward are the elements that enable utilizing them together in studies of religion. The central point is the possibility of using Weber & his idea of culture as an instrument for the study of & comparison between religious organizations in society, & Gramsci through his idea of ideology for representing the school that provides the instruments for the analysis of political aspects of religion. Through this articulation it is possible to establish some points of convergence between the two authors, for example, the questions of the problematization of power, of the idea of religious autonomy, & of the monopoly of ideological devices in society. The questions of the presence of religion in different social groups & of the role of religious actors are also points of important connection.

2008S01117

Soldat-Jaffe, Tatjana (University of Louisville, KY, USA, 40205 [tel: (502) 852-7134; e-mail: t0sold01@louisville.edu]),
Kosher Anti-Semitism? Language, Anti-Semitism, and Public Discourse, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In November 2007, the German court of appeals in Frankfurt affirmed the claim of prominent German Jewish journalist Henryk M. Broder that Jewish self-hatred & Jewish anti-Semitism do indeed exist–a phenomenon labeled by Broder as "Judeophobia." This verdict came by surprise as it was the first legal verdict in the history of the German judiciary in which a court recognized the phenomenon of Jews relying on anti-Semitic or anti-Zionist statements & material to speak against Jews or Israel. This paper investigates the social and political context of the discourse & the discourse structure about the so-called new Jewish anti-Semitism of the present day. Following the theory of DCAC (discourse centered approach to culture) which argues that culture is localized in actually occurring instances of discourse, this paper will investigate social processes & study stability, conflict, & change in cultural, political, & social institutions capturing the relation between "what is said" & "what is meant." With this in mind, this paper will explore the rules & violations within this particular discourse community that is accused of exhibiting traces of anti-Semitism.

2008S01118

Solé, Joan & Torrijos, Anna (Government of Catalonia. Vice-Presidential Department. Language Policy Secretariat, Barcelona, Spain, 08001. [tel: +34 93 5227998; fax: + 34 93 5227999; e-mail: joansole@gencat.cat]),
Language and Company in Catalonia: Main Results of the Survey of Linguistic Uses in the Companies of Services, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (CAT)

¶ This communication will focus on the main results & the analysis of the Survey of linguistic uses in the service companies in Catalonia 2004-2007 (EULE) with the goal of knowing the typology of companies in Catalonia according to its context, uses & linguistic attitudes & the explanatory factors of the linguistic uses of a company in Catalonia. The EULE is an official statistics of the Generalitat de Catalunya that is carried out for Language Policy Secretariat of the Vice-presidential Department in collaboration with the Institute of Statistics of Catalonia (Idescat). It is necessary to remark that the surveys of the EULE have been answered by company managers. Besides of the personal interviews there is information about different documentation provided by companies (models & forms). The main purposes of the EULE are to know the sociolinguistic context, linguistic uses & attitudes of linguistic identification of service companies settled in Catalonia. This study has a special interest in observing how Catalan companies combine the uses of both official languages (Catalan & Castilian ,Spanish) & the uses of the other incipient languages in Catalonia. There are three aspects that can be distinguished about the role of language in the economic activity: the symbolic one because the combination of languages used identifies symbolically the company, the functional one in relation to the practical function that intends that customers or users understand the communications, & the service one when the language brings added value or increase of the service quality.

2008S01119

Soler Masó, Pere (Department of Education, University of Girona, C/ Emili Grahit, 77 - 17003 GIRONA- Spain [tel: + 34 972 418027; fax: + 34 972 41 8301; e-mail: pere.soler@udg.edu]),
Youth and Youth Policies in Catalonia-Spain. Analysis of Current Specific Training Initiatives and Presentation of the Join Masters in Youth and Society, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (CAT)

¶ This paper presents the specific training panorama in the area of youth & youth policies during the last 30 years in Catalonia and, to a certain extent, in Spain. The aim is to emphasize the need for training that guarantees the skills necessary for professionals who want to dedicate themselves to working with youths, to designing or directing youth policies, or to conducting research in this area. After analysing the most important initiatives & the potential of the area, we present the training proposed within the Joint Masters in Youth & Society, which begins this coming October. This training aims to strengthen ongoing training in research, intervention & public policy for youths. The proposal is both interuniversity & interdisciplinary, bringing together professionals, researchers & teachers who are working or hope to work in this area.

2008S01120

Sollie, Paul (Ethics Institute, Utrecht University, Heidelberglaan 8, 3584 CS, Utrecht, the Netherlands [tel: (0)30-2531993; e-mail: p.sollie@uu.nl]),
Ethical Technology Assessment Under Uncertainty. Complexity Triggering Uncertainty, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper deals with the ethical assessment of new technology developments that are surrounded by uncertainty. Uncertainty, which I will distinguish from risk, is central to modern technology development. The uncertainty that surrounds complex technology development pertains for instance to its application, impact, and consequences for society & environment. Although uncertainty is an essential feature of complex technologies, its importance has not yet been fully recognized within the field of ethics. From an ethical perspective it is not only interesting but also necessary to evaluate new technology developments, because technologies might yield adverse & detrimental effects that seem beyond control or prediction. One of the aims of ethics is concerned with applying criteria or principles to assess persons, situations, or, in casu, technology development. Contrary to other fields of ethical assessment, it is, however, often advocated that the ethical assessment of technology development is complicated by factors such as the uniqueness of technology, complexity, risk, or uncertainty. Consequently, it is argued that the ethical assessment of modern technologies is at odds with traditional ethical theories and requires entirely new theories. I will, nevertheless, maintain that the complexity & uncertainty is not so much a problem of deficient or inadequate ethical theories as it is a problem of us, human beings (e.g. not being omniscient), and/or the nature of the situation (e.g. inherent uncertainty of natural processes or unpredictability of human behaviour). Instead of directing our attention to the discovery of new theories or approaches, we should focus on uncertainty, conceptualise it & take the results as input for further reflection on the ethical assessment of uncertain technology developments. I will conclude with a number of suggestions how this might be done.

2008S01121

Soloviev, Andrey (Northern State Medical U, Archangelsk, Russia

163061 [tel: 7 8182 209284; fax: 7 8182 209284; e-mail: ASolo-viev@nsmu.ru]), **New Issues of Interdisciplinary Alcohol Preventive Aid for Youngsters,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Alcohol abuse is one of the main social problems for mental health in the European North of Russia. The combination with measures for counteraction to spreading of alcohol & other psychoactive substances in children's & adolescents' environment has to be based on a concrete situation typical for a given locality. The aim of activity is working out a new form of preventive work for an outlying territories of European North of Russia that have distinguished special social-economic troubles that connected with: reduction of production, high level of unemployment, uncomfortable housing resources, increase in population migration, low social activity of population, family passivity, uncontrolled sale of strong drinks, interdepartmental disconnection of anti-alcohol, tobacco & drug preventive work, big number of families of social risk. The mechanism of realization is to bring preventive aid near to the population through raising the role of involvement of all participants of the educational process on the communal level and creation of an interdisciplinary team of specialists & families. The novelty of the program consists of: (1) interdepartmental approach in the sphere of addictological preventology, (2) active interaction of specialists, parents & schoolchildren with raising of the independent role of adolescents, (3) implementation of monitoring of addictological situation on the territory, (4) development of new forms of anti-alcohol, anti-tobacco & anti-narcotic work at schools, (5) changing attitude of the participants of the educational process to health value.

2008S01122
Sonda, Giovanna (Observa â Science in Society, Vicenza, Italy, 36100 [tel: +39 0444 30 54 54; fax: +39 0444 30 54 54; e-mail: g.sonda@observanet.it]), **Eco-Friendly Techniques for Plant Genetic Transformation. Improvement or Restraint of Agro-Biotechnologies?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Agro-biotechnology represents an interesting scientific field to explore the controversial relationship between science & society. The political measures that European Union has recently adopted to regulate this field of research offer the opportunity to explore this relationship by analysing an actual case study. The European Directive 2001/18 aims at forbidding the use of marker genes in the genetic transformation of plants, thus effecting the research activity of biotechnologists & their laboratory procedures. How do researchers perceive this regulation? As a limit to their research or as an incentive to develop safer techniques? A qualitative research has been carried out in order to understand how they regard this regulation & the capacity of marker-free techniques to improve bio-safety. This contribution aims at presenting some remarks stemming from the analysis of interviews made with a sample of European bio-technologists working on genetic transformation. The way researchers describe their work and interpret European politic of science suggests that scientific controversies are rooted in the difference between political and scientific paradigms & in the different ways science & society conceptualize experiment. The paper also provides some remarks to tackle scientific controversies with a more comprehensive approach that recognize & overcome these paradigms.

2008S01123
Sordé Martí, Teresa & Aubert Simon, Adriana (Sociology Department, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Office B1-177, 08193 Bellaterra (Barcelona) [tel: +34 935812508; fax: +34 935812827; e-mail: teresa.sorde@uab.cat]), **Romaní Women Movement: An Emerging Global Transformation Force,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Romà experienced globalization early in their history. This ethnic minority of Indian origin, who has spread out all around the globe, are one of the first people to live beyond the countries' boundaries, without a territory or state behind. This paper will focus on the emergence of Romaní Women movement. In less than twenty years, Romaní women has passed from not having any organization to have one in almost any region. Romaní women organizations are directing many processes of change in their communities, families & schools. Considered one of the pillars for the Romaní culture, they have always functioned between the past & the future, as responsible for carrying the culture. At the crossroad of traditions & modernity, Romaní women feminist ideas & strategies are changing gender & family relations, creating new understandings of their identity, generating new opportunities to fully participate in society, and making their own decisions to better face nowadays uncertainties. These organizations are opening up many spaces for dialogue and negotiation

about their community & the society in general. Romaní women are not alone in their endeavor, these dynamics are found at their individual lives & also in their social contexts.

2008S01124
Soreanu, Raluca (Department of Political Science, University College London, 29/30 Tavistock Square, The Rubin Building, London, WC1H 9QU [tel: +44 (0)20 7679 4999; e-mail: r.soreanu@ucl.ac.uk]), **The Complicated Ménage between Feminism and International Relations: Creativity and Resistance,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ My study explores the parameters of the experience of feminist scholarship in International Relations (IR) as academic discipline, while rooting the particularity of this experience in the ways the canon is constructed in IR & in the ways of producing disciplinary memory. First, I look at feminist 'talk of self', or at a series of programmatic texts discussing the status of feminism in IR, published in the past two decades. These feminist interventions, I argue, work to disturb the very notion of the legitimate units in the organisation of knowledge & confront the discipline with more elusive entities than 'paradigms' or 'research programmes'. Second, through a series of interviews with feminist scholars, I gain access to another layer of disciplinary memory and I connect the intellectual trajectories of IR feminists with the fate of the feminist niche of scholarship more broadly. Besides discussing the often complicated ménage between feminism & IR, the paper makes a contribution to the sociology of disciplinary change in the social sciences, first by exposing the idea of 'revolution' as a metaphor, & by proposing a micro-perspective on disciplinary change, where small events coagulate at the disciplinary level in a macro-event; & second, by exposing the diverse disciplinary moves that occur when an orthodoxy meets a radical challenge, ranging from domestication to ghettoisation or to more complicated cases of resistance. Furthermore, as a contribution to the sociology of creativity, after a long theoretical career of the idea of reproduction in intellectual fields, my study focuses on the production of novelty, on the ways intellectuals as cultural producers play with resources; & on the forms of artisanality that are characteristic to the making of 'feminist IR'.

2008S01125
Sørensen, Johanne Korsdal (Danish Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research, Jens Chr. Skous Vej 3, 3, 1453 [tel: 0045 89426952; e-mail: jks@crf.au.dk]), **Risky Leisure - Substance Use Rock Festivals,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ How do young substance users cope with risks & uncertainties? To answer the question an analysis of young people conceptualisations of substance use & their notions of risk is needed. Moore and Valverde (2000) have argued that the expert versus lay distinction, originating in Douglas works & often used by her proponents, makes it seem as if the expert vs. layperson opposition is solid and leaving the impression that one of the discourses is preferred. In the presentation it is shown, how young substance users draw on both scientific - & lay discourses when conceptualising risk. To capture the complex nature of risk knowledge among substance users the term 'mixed knowledge formats' comprising both expert & lay knowledge is used. The presentation shows, how risk is 'negotiated' among young substance users within official structures of risk knowledge (defining the risks of substance use in the first place). Thereafter it will shortly be described how substance users intend to control risks & optimise pleasures. Method: Fieldwork at rock festivals at campsites, festival area, & detoxification. 17 focus group interviews & 10 single interviews with Danish substance users aged 16-30.

2008S01126
Souliotis, Nikolaos (Dpt of Planning and Regional Development, University of Thessaly, Volos, Greece, 38334 [tel: +302109245152; e-mail: nicolassouliotis@hotmail.com]), **Urban Cultural Policy and Private Non-Profit Institutions in Athens: Political and Symbolic Uses of 'Social Responsibility' Since the Mid 1990s,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Since the mid 1990s cultural policy in Athens supports strongly the activity of private non-profit institutions. After the dominance of a socialist re-distributive logic during the 1980s, Greek urban cultural policy started, since the mid 1990s, regarding culture as an important productive sector & a mean of urban regeneration. This change was, mainly, the outcome of the adaptation to European Union funding criteria & led to quite extended public investments. The larger part of the latter was undertaken by the central state & orientated towards archaeological sector. A smaller

part was channelled through private non-profit institutions into arts & science popularisation. Several of these institutions were new & located in the declined ex-industrial areas of the city. The transformation of cultural policy coincided with an ongoing, since the early 1980s, increase of non-profit cultural institutions founded by entrepreneurs issued by the prosperous sectors of constructing, banking & finance. The public/private partnerships in question are the main instrument of neoliberal cultural policy in the Greek capital & result from the way that EU funding programs regulate the interaction between the State and the cultural strategies of the local business elite. The paper explores these partnerships by examining strategies & resources of the groups & individuals implicated. Data come from semi-structured interviews, documentary research & a record of the organizational & social characteristics of the non-profit institutions.

2008S01127
Souza, Angelo R., Gouveia, A., Tavares, T., Noguchi, L., Zampiri, M., Damaso, A. & Nienkötter, G. (Núcleo de Po1ticas, Gestão e Financiamento da Educação / Universidade Federal do Parana, Curitiba, Brazil, 80.060-150 [tel: 55-41-33605380; fax: 55-41-33605141; e-mail: angelo@ufpr.br]), **Politics of Educational Offer in Paraná State, Brazil (2001-2006),** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This work presents the results of a research about educational politics in Parana State, Brazil, evaluating its impacts in basic education from 2001 to 2006, looking for observe the effectiveness of public action in education. The study used official databases of population, number of students & conditions of school graduation. The relation between offer & demand gives conditions to realize the impacts of educational administrator actions & to analyze the effectiveness of public politics. The main conclusions of this study show that in Parana State, the basic education politics aren't effective because the social demands aren't attempted, there is no sufficient offer or quality conditions or the direction of the public actions is disconnected of social needs.

2008S01128
Spalter, Tal (Tel-Aviv University, Tel-Aviv, Israel, 69978 [tel: 972-077-7502313; e-mail: talspalt@gmail.com]), **Social Capital and Intimate Partnership in Later Life: A Gendered Perspective on 60+ years Old Israelis,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The gendered meaning of repartnering processes & the social capital mechanisms that facilitate it were examined by means of in-depth interviews with 32 Israelis–men & women 60 years & older. Four central themes emerged from the interviews. The first theme relates to the difference between men & women regarding the ways of coping with the separation or loss of their main partner. The second theme is related to the interviewees' gendered perceptions of their social network as a source of support & information about potential partners. The third theme concerns the respondents' perceptions & experiences of the new partnership as a form of social capital. The final theme relates to the changes the respondents experience in their social capital after the process of repartnering had taken place. These themes reflect the gendered dynamics in using social capital for repartnering in old age. The study also illustrates the complexity of the concept of 'social capital' & addresses its shortcomings.

2008S01129
Speed, Chris (Edinburgh College of Art, Lauriston Place, Edinburgh, EH3 9DF [tel: +44 7917225815; e-mail: c.speed@eca.ac.uk]), **Danger Construction Site–Keep Out,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper is interested in revealing how bodies become inhibited within the traditional design of places, & how networked communication technologies offer facilities to overcome these inhibitions & break down the jurisdiction of personal & social space. Using de Certeau in particular Latour's definition of the social as a critical benchmark, the author reflects upon architectures methodologies for alienating the construction process from a 'site' during the design & build phase as a means of exploring how the body (personal & social) becomes excluded from space. The paper describes how buildings are intentionally detached from a social context during the proposal stages through the use of drawings & models, & later through their construction with the use of extremely high fences & boards. The paper explores how these approaches inhibit architectures ability to engage with social networks both around the building site & on it. As a means of recovery, the author references the very analogue work of Eve Dent to reveal the contraventions of the body's place within architecture, & the very digital Arch-OS system that streams the social evidence of a building to the internet.

2008S01130
Spieser, Catherine (European University Institute / CEPEL Montpellier [e-mail: catherine.spieser@eui.eu]), **Building Capitalist Welfare Policies in Post-1989 Poland: Between Domestic Political Pressure and International Policy Blueprints,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The paper investigates the role of the domestic political actors (party & union politics) & international agencies promoting reform blueprints in shaping new socio-economic policies and reforms in a post-socialist country (Poland). It uses a process-tracing methodology & builds on a comparison of reform dynamics in two areas: pension system & labour market policy. In both cases, there was a considerable level of public expenditure at stake as well as significant acquired social rights. In the case of pensions, a clear blueprint was provided by international organisations, & key reform actors worked to build a long-lasting cross-board consensus for radical reform on the domestic scene. In the case of labour market policy, by contrast, various benefits served as a compensation mechanism for a prolonged period, buying social peace, while international actors considered labour market issues less salient & gave signals that were less clear; as a result a modern policy for employment & unemployment appeared only very late. The paper suggests a conceptualisation of the interaction between domestic political dynamics of reform and international players, & intends to make a contribution to theorising socio-economic policy-making in the context of systemic change.

2008S01131
Spohn, Willfried (Free University of Berlin, University of Konstanz, Otto-Adam-Str. 5, 78467 Konstanz, Germany [e-mail: willfried.spohn@uni-konstanz.de]), **World-Society, Globalizations and Multiple Modernities– Outline of a Historical-Sociological Approach,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ In the context of the recent debate on unity vs. diversity of modernity my contribution attempts to defend a historical-comparative perspective that emphasizes the structural & cultural multiplicity of modernities and globalizations in the emerging world society. For this purpose, I begin with a summary of those approaches like I. Wallerstein, N. Luhmann, J. Meyer that argue in different ways for the unity of the emerging world society; secondly contrast them to those authors like Eisenstadt, Berger/Huntington & Robertson who emphasize the multiplicity of modernities & globalizations; & thirdly, following Michael Mann, I develop my own historical-comparative sociological approach that takes up the perspective of different social power dimensions in the construction of nation-states and macro-regions as well as globalizations & world-systemic structures, but emphasizes–more than Mann does–the impact of culture & religion & related inter-civilizational & global cultural hierarchies.

2008S01132
Sprague, Joey (University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045 [tel: 785-864-9407; fax: 785-864-5280; e-mail: jsprague@ku.edu]), **Gendered Barriers to a Sociology for Women,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ In the United States, sociologists' gender makes a significant difference in the kind of career they have. This is an issue because standpoint epistemology suggests that social selection biases in who produces knowledge could produce systematic bias in the kind of knowledge that gets created, from the question addressed through the form publication takes. In this paper I raise the question: to what extent are the connections between demography and career path in sociology the product of institutional practices? Both men & women in sociology work within an evaluation regime that organizes their labor & encourages some choices over others. Specifically, the way we evaluate scholarly work may create systematic disincentives for sociology that supports social justice for women. I report findings from an ongoing institutional ethnography of the discipline of sociology in the U.S., examining discourses on evaluation, how these have changed over time, & how the impact of current practices on the construction of sociological knowledge emerges in the talk of sociologists about what work to do & how to do it.

2008S01133
Stagnoli, Matteo (Ehess - Lahic [e-mail: matteo.stagnoli@gmail.com]), **When Audiences Become Public–Une réflexion sur le public de l'art contemporain,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)
¶ This analysis of the evolution of the publics of contemporary art outlines a complex tableau in which the emphases posed for the importance of public satisfaction are linked to debates on the democratization of culture &

to a sometimes secondary interest reserved for the exigencies of the works of art. How does one integrate the fragmented image of the identity of publics coming from an ethnographic approach & comparative studies of the sociology of art & publics? In the goal of measuring the importance of the differences between audiences & public, one must consider the notion of the loyalty of audiences in order to arrive at the fundamental questions regarding the public. The veritable unfolding of architectures dedicated to contemporary art will be the point of anchorage of an examination of an anthology of new structures, born at the moment where the museum in henceforth a benchmark, sometimes even conceived as a shopping mall. One must try to show the advantages of a reflection based on the tools of the sociology of art & architecture & of semiotic analysis & centered on the analysis of the instance of the public created by the cultural institution itself. This reflection would thus like to be able to enhance, via a new contribution, the sociology of publics & of contemporary art.

2008S01134
Steinbach, Dirk (Centre for Future Studies; University of Applied Sciences Salzburg, Salzburg, Austria, A-5020 [tel: 0043-50-2211-1855; fax: 0043-50-2211-1199; e-mail: dirk.steinbach@fh-salzburg.ac.at]), **Implications of Demographic Change on Sport-For-All in Austria and Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The Paper investigates the implications of demographic change on Sport-for-All development in Austria & Germany. It is assumed, that various dimensions of leisure-based physical activity, such as inclusion & participation, infrastructure or organizational context undergo substantial transformation. Two studies will provide the empirical foundation for this paper. The first study combines membership data of organized sport in Germany with the 10th coordinated demographic statistics compiled by the Federal Statistical Office. Considering current prospective minimum and maximum variants, the influence of demographic change on sport development in Germany will exemplarily be quantified. The second study will present selected data on sport participation from a representative survey in Austria (n=1058). As a result the increasing relevance of health- & fitness values in an ageing society will be identified to be a major driver. Evidence will be presented that even the concept of sport itself might change.

2008S01135
Steinberger-Elias, Margarethe Born (Federal University of ABC, Rua Tanabi 162/22 [tel: +55 11 38710142; e-mail: mborn@uol.com.br]), **Towards a Model-Theoretical Account of Panic Based on Risk Sociology,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Theoretically based on Niklas Luhmann's Soziologie des Risikos (eng. translation 1993), this paper presents evidence of a systemic relationship between social panic behavior and socio-communicational ill conditions to manage risk in urban riots situations. Socio-communicational risk indicators can act as decision-blockers or decision-triggers. As pointed out in Luhmann (1993:68), "The observer of the first-order sees what he sees. The observer of the second-order sees how the first-order observer sees what he sees." Panic behavior is described as a decision-blockade state suffered by other, eventually unable to manage new variables. Only socio-communicational variables can preserve a relevant balance of these renewed situations, triggering simultaneously new meaningful representations & generating a new decision-spectrum. In social panic behavior, this new spectrum lacks to be accessed, generating a collective impossibility of describing its own decision-blockade state. Following Luhmann (1993:16), "We can speak of risk only if we can identify a decision without which the loss could not have occurred." Our paper presentation will follow three stages: conceptual definitions; material & social conditions for panic behavior; relevant socio-communicational conditions for panic behavior.

2008S01136
Stephan, Viola & Fefler, Irina (Center of Methods, Faculty of Social Sciences, Platz der Göttinger Sieben 3; 37073 Goettingen; Germany [tel: +49 551 3919828; e-mail: viola.stephan@gmx.de]), **Ethnic German Graduates and the Problem with their Integration into the German Labor Market,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Ethnic Germans from the territory of the former Soviet Union are one of the major groups of immigrants in Germany. The conceivabilities developed by ethnic German immigrants in their country of origin are mandatorily based on types which haven't been shaped by face-to-face interaction in a shared everyday-life context. Our paper is based on analysed narrative biographical interviews conducted with members of different generations in families of ethnic Germans in the course of a project promoted by the German Research Foundation. Our research shows, that these migrants often have to face a drastic social & occupational decline. Particularly those ethnic Germans who had graduated in the countries of the former Soviet Union before their arrival in Germany have to suffer especially dramatic occupational decline after their migration. Even considering the fact of a possible refusal of their educational qualification, the respondents emphasised during the interviews that they came to Germany with the idea that their academic qualification would offer them a chance to integrate into the academic labor market in the "prosperous German cultural nation." As a result of our analyses we have to point out that their perception of Germany is considerably influenced by the official admission procedure in their countries of origin. The requirements which are necessary in the context of this admission procedure on the one hand & the consciousness of their German belonging on the other hand formed their view in this way, that the experiences of being a foreigner, as well as possible integration problems into the employment market could be avoided, if their own action is oriented towards the types they former developed in their countries of origin. In our paper we are going to present how these types developed in their homecountries influence the action of graduates the ethnic German Community concerning their (attempted) integration into the employment market.

2008S01137
Steyn, Melissa Elizabeth (Dept of Sociology, University of Cape Town, Cape Town [tel: 27216502561; fax: 27216505751; e-mail: melissa.steyn@uct.ac.za]), **The De La Rey Phenomenon amongst Afrikaner Youth in South Africa: A Fantasy Theme Analysis,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ In 2007 a young Afrikaner musician released a song which spread like wildfire, in effect becoming an anthem for Afrikaner youth, particularly. The ballad invokes the Boer hero of the South African (Anglo-Boer) war, General De la Rey, who evaded British capture during the conflict which took place at the turn of the last century, calling for him to come and lead the Afrikaners now. The music video which followed invoked images of battle scenes from the war, of suffering in the face of great hopelessness and despair. Within a few weeks, the song was being played at sports and cultural events, eliciting rousing and passionate singing among the crowds, and stirring up a great deal of media interest and political controversy. Among some it was viewed merely as a catchy tune, while others saw it as an attempt on the part of Afrikaner youth who feel discredited by the recent history of Apartheid, to find a sense of worth in their earlier history. Many others, however, saw it as a veiled incitement of the right-wing elements within the Afrikaner community who still have not made their peace with black majority rule, and felt that it deserved to be censored. Drawing on Symbolic Convergence Theory as developed in the work of Eric Bormann, this paper presents a fantasy theme analysis of the De la Rey phenomenon, showing how it was able to "chain out" by virtue of symbolic cues that positioned Afrikaners within a shared narrative that simultaneously 'hooked' the injustice of the past and the perceived victimization in the present, thus forming a powerful rhetorical vision. An important aspect of this vision is the underlying logic of whiteness, which provides its deep legitimation. Media reports will be used to illustrate the chaining out effects of the fantasy themes.

2008S01138
Stoffle, Richard W. (University of Arizona, Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, Tucson, Arizona [tel: 520 621 2462; fax: 520 621 2462; e-mail: rstoffle@u.arizona.edu]), **Facing the Unimaginable: The Limits of Resilience and the Risk Society,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ A fundamental principle of Risk Society Theory (Beck) is that humans in recent times have experienced unprecedented, and thus unimaginable, risks. As a consequence, we all face Ontological Insecurity (Giddens) because, in part, we have neither experienced nor prepared for these new risks. Often these risks occur due to our proceeding with science and technology decisions based on Timescapes (Adam) that were too narrow in temporal and spatial scale, sometimes things just happen. The analysis compares well documented historic risk events and contemporary risk events that have been directly researched by cultural anthropologists. The analysis thus provides a data-based perspective on Beck's assessment that recent risk episodes are both unprecedented and beyond our pre-existing cultural strategies to maintain resilience. Unimaginable Risks are defined in terms of three variables (1) frequency of occurrence, (2) magnitude, and (3) substance of risks. Each of these variables is viewed as key in the abil-

ity of a specific human society to adapt to and prepare for extreme risks. Risk preparation is the cultural foundation of resilience.

2008S01139
Strecker, David (University of Jena, Department of Sociology, Carl-Zeiss-Str. 2, 07743 Jena, Germany [tel: +49 3641 945517; e-mail: David.Strecker@uni-jena.de]), **Reflexive Habitus. Making Sense of an Oxymoron,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ It is a commonplace in sociology that the problem of order is at the heart of the discipline. Sociology originated at a time when it became obvious that society's integration is precarious. At a time when tradition had apparently lost its grip on the individuals and society had turned dynamic it became evident that one could not simply assume the uncoordinated actions of diverse individuals to be synchronized & to allow for the stable reproduction of social structures. To this day the problem of how to understand the relation of structure & action remains unsolved. If one excludes simplistic answers which conceive of society's members as cultural or social dopes or which, in contrast, make social structures the sole result of intentional action, then the question becomes one of degrees of autonomy: How autonomous are social actors in the process of societal reproduction? Which degree of freedom and coercion is involved here? Taking as a starting point Anthony Giddens & Pierre Bourdieu who have both developed approaches mediating between structure & agency, both of which, however, are commonly criticized for underemphasizing either the former (in the case of Giddens) or the latter (in the case of Bourdieu), I will discuss current contributions to this ongoing debate. My main thesis is that the most promising contribution to conceptualizing the relationship of structure & agency is to be found in the concept of reflexive habitus. Yet, while this concept is usually taken to indicate that reflexion has become habitual in late modernity for a majority of actors, I will argue that this is only part of the story. Reflexive habitus turns into a fruitful concept if it also focuses on the different ways in which actors reflect, i.e. the differences in (not the degree, but the kinds of) reflexivity. Finally I will come full circle by discussing in how far these differences (in the reflexivity of actors) can be traced back to social structures (especially via socialization processes).

2008S01140
Stylianou, Stelios (University of Nicosia [e-mail: stelios@u.washington.edu]), **Make Sense, Not War: Ravers talk About Drug Law Enforcement,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In the summer of 2007, a field project on rave parties, ravers, and drug use was carried out in Cyprus. The project included twenty in-depth interviews with individuals who frequently attend rave parties (snowball sampling). The purpose of these interviews was to understand the attitudes, perceptions, motivations & behaviors of young people who go to rave parties, especially with respect to the use of synthetic drugs. This paper mainly focuses on views expressed by the participants with respect to the role of the police in the control of drug use in places of entertainment. Specific observations, opinions & arguments about current law enforcement practices & about the relationship between law enforcement, drug education & media content are discussed. According to the participants, current law enforcement is disproportionately aggressive & selective while drug education is dogmatic rather than informative. This results in lack of trust to the state by ravers & other drug users, making any prevention and harm reduction policies ineffective.

2008S01141
Stypiska, Justyna (Department of Sociology, Jagiellonian University, Grodzka 52, 31-004, Krakow, Poland [tel: 0048 012 422 21 29; e-mail: justyna.stypinska@gmail.com]), **The Present and the Future of Older People in Labour Market–The Case of Poland,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The present and the future of older people in labour market–the case of Poland. On the European level, the average situation of the older people (age cohort 55-64 years old) in the labour market is only partially satisfying. Nearly 53 percent of older men and 35 percent of women are employed (Employment in Europe 2007). However, looking closely at the employment rates of this specific age group for every separate country, the differences are remarkable. Poland has ultimately the last place in the ranking, with extremely low employment rates ranging from nearly 38 percent for men, and a striking number of 19 percent for women (ibidem). The aim of the article will be to present the grounds for such low figures for Poland, and also to sketch briefly the possible future scenarios for the older people and their careers. The significant economic growth, vast immigration to

UK and Ireland, the use of European structural funds are the factors shaping the situation in the labour market in Poland at the moment. Nevertheless the older people in Poland seem to be somehow impervious to these, mostly positive changes and seem not to benefit largely from these improving conditions. The various factors which could have influence the low activity of older people in Poland are the following: the restructuring of the labour market after the 1989, early retirement and disability benefits, role of the older women in family care over grandchildren, age discrimination, technological change, black market employment, inconvenient legal solutions. In the article I will discuss and evaluate the above factors according to their explanatory force of the problem in question. Next, I will attempt to find the most decisive factors, and determine their role in the future of the older workers in Poland.

2008S01142
Subtil, Filipa (Instituto Ciências Sociais da Univ. Lisboa, Av Anibal Bettencourt, 9 1600-189 Lisboa [e-mail: fsubtil@escs.ipl.pt]), **James Carey and the Legacy of Chicago School of Sociology on Communication and Media Studies,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Although the communication issue has won intellectual status in modern thought & in the social research through the sociological school of Chicago, the communication & media studies have tended to neglect, with some exceptions, that crucial contribution. This paper will focus on the way James Carey, one of the most influent American theorists of media & journalism in the second half of XX century, considered, discussed, & critically embodied the reflection about communication in the Chicago School of sociology. By questioning the "standard" history of mass communication research confined to the functionalist & empiricist paradigm of mass communication, Carey points out the importance of reconsidering an argumentative, civic & universalistic conception of communication which was a legacy of Dewey, Cooley, Mead, and Park. Firstly, this paper proposes to show how Carey recovers and re-elaborates this notion to argue that communication is more than transmission of signals & signs. Supported by the Chicago tradition, he defines communication as a life experience found on human quality of intimacy, conversation, & on the understanding that comes from shared experience. Secondly, it presents Carey's critique to the utopic features of this tradition, especially to the excessive expectations on communication technologies to improve the quality of culture & civic life. Finally, it discusses how Carey brings back the sociological communication concept of Chicago to confront it with a technical conception of communication that distinguishes the present media industry, showing how communication has lost its dimension of communion & sharing, & definitively tangled in a world of sophisticated economical & political strategies.

2008S01143
Subuddhi, Karunamay (Associate Professor of Sociology at the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT Bombay [tel: Mumbai- 400076: Mahareashtra; e-mail: subuddhi@hss.iitb.ac.in]), **Strategic: 'Global Frames' for Environmental Transformation in the Contemporary World: Communicative Structures and Practices of Green Activism,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Since the end of cold war in the mid-1980s the environmental issues come to be seen increasingly as global. The emphasis on 'framing' the green ideal combines various factors drawing on economic, social & organizational resources such as media, money, skills, legitimacy & so on. At a diverse & different locations or sites of struggles, environmental transformation is recognized as differentiated & conflict-led process made up of various theories or discourses, conceptualized as a kind of 'cognitive praxis' (Dryzek, 1997), a set of slogans & practices which are not simply for protesting against industrial society & its waste and artificiality but a form of 'sub-politics' (Beck, 1995) or cultural politics of ecological modernization in which the ecological transformation is an 'ongoing social process', as distinct combinations of thought & action, of intellectual and practical developments of cultural struggles & tensions. Like other forms of scientific-technical activity, Green activism consists of human actions & interactions–the disparate attempts to construct truth collectively (Jemison, 2000). Nevertheless, instead of forming unions & political parties, the environmental groups focus on grassroots politics & create horizontal, directly democratic associations targeting the social domain of civil society & concerned with democratization of structures of everyday life focusing on forms of communication & collective identity. The shifts in orientations & environmental concerns have manifested both at the discursive level, where newer principles of environmental science, technology &

management concepts (such as sustainable development) are formulated as well as in principles on practical levels, where network of innovators are serving to link universities, business firms & government agencies in new configurations. Some describe this effort to transnationalize the environmental problems as a kind of practice of 'frame bridging'–a system of mobilizing & networking strategy aimed at universal identity or a sort of balancing act between particulars & universals, between objectivity & subjectivity. One important frame of the campaign frame is to overcome the situations of sufferings at the local levels & its global spectators by combining emotions & facts & by a process called 'scope-enlargement'. The shifts in emphasis & extension of environmental conflicts at the local, national & transnational levels involve distinctive method of deliberation & construction of environmental role. The scientific & democratic discourses that aim at fulfilling some important functions, namely, social learning, decision making & co-ordination, however, show some ambiguities of normative structuring of the environmental role. In all countries, at the discursive & doctrinal level, there continues to be overriding emphasis on furthering economic growth and international competitiveness, despite internationalization of environmental concerns. The quest for sustainable development is seriously constrained by the imagined or real imperatives of globalization. The paper examines this process of 'global environmentalism', which is defined some as a kind of 'global ecology' that makes us aware that environmental problems are no more limited to national boundaries & they are serious & much more urgent as they are highly interlinked, However, how to move on from specific national policies to the global level remain unclear. Today, there is increasingly a discrepancy between the new awareness among citizens resulting from global ecology on the one hand & traditional means of political action on the other. While the environmental problems are global in reach, either as a result of the diffusion of sources of environmental risks or of the diffusion of impacts, the benefits & burdens are inequitably distributed. Most importantly, the process of uneven impact at the local level has been described by some as a process of 'peripheralization', which in turn created & reinforced tensions between global north & southern peripheries. The paper examines the forms of collective actions under the global frame and representations for environmental stewardship.

2008S01144
Suchet, André & Jorand, Dominique (University of Grenoble, Grenoble, France, UFR-APS et IGA [tel: (+33) 06 03 69 72 04; e-mail: a.suchet@wanadoo.fr]), **Socio-Geography of Canyoning in France: A Socio-Spatial Division of Leisure,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Canyoneering came into the limelight with Nicolas Hulot's pictures in Ushuaia Nature or by those of "Carnets de l'Aventure" on Channel 2 (French TV). Canyoneering is a symbol of leisure, outdoor sport, and adventure. This paper presents the results of an inquiry into a socio-demographic & socio-geographical aspects of the practice of canyoneering in France. Initially, this research exposes the economic, social & cultural characteristics of the population of canyoneering participants compiled with the data collected from a representative sample of the sites (s = 14, n = 237, q = 44). By partly reproducing the traditional oppositions in space of sports (Pociello, 1995), the results highlights three groups of participants. From the Bourdieu (1979) analysis frame on the domain of social positions, one reconstitutes the socio-praxic and socio-cultural space of canyoneering activity. In addition, this research analyzes the distribution of participants across the sites. The data invalidates the assumption of economic correlation in the choice of the sites for practice. More precisely, the results highlights that the choice of the sites result of the relation to the body & the cultural preferences of the individuals. In other words, we find here a socio-spatial division of leisure.

2008S01145
Suchet, André & Raspaud, Michel (University of Grenoble, Grenoble, UFR-APS et IGA [tel: (+33) 06 03 69 72 04; e-mail: a.suchet@wanadoo.fr]), **About French Fédération of Caving: Production of Results and Paradox of Their Practical Applications,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The French sociology of the organizations & analyses of Callon (sociologie de la traduction), the hybrid forums & the dialogue, are particularly appreciated in research-action & by actors. This sociological paradigm neglects however the conflict & the weight of social capitals. In the opposite direction, dispositionnalist and critical paradigm (Bourdieu, Lahire), which reveals these aspects, is not very well appreciate by actors. This communication exposes this paradox which the example of one

research make in one sporting organization (the French federation of speleology).

2008S01146
Sündal, Fatma (Sociology Department/Anadolu University, Yunusemre Campus, Esksehr, 26470, Turkey [tel: +90 222 3350581; fax: +90 222 3206101; e-mail: fsundal@anadolu.edu.tr]), **Sufi Orders in the Republican Era of Turkey: A Broken Commitment?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Beginning by the Republican era, the Sufi orders were resigned from the sphere of education, as the new regime aimed to form a nation by asserting a centralist, modernist, national education system. Because of the long-term discourse of decline within Sufi orders, and because that much of the secular regulations were legitimised by the idea of progress and in the name of a national identity rooted on a pre-Islamic Turkishness, the new regime was not faced with much resistance. However, following the multi-party era, a revival of Sufism mostly based on civil liberties, especially the freedom of association, was witnessed. This paper focuses on the content of the historical reconciliation between Sufi orders and the founders of the new regime; and, it tries to analyse the present condition, which is characterised by a revival of religious organisations, namely Sufi orders.

2008S01147
Sungur, Zerrin (The Department of Labor Economics and Industrial Relations, Anadolu University, Eskisehir, Turkey 26470 [tel: 222-335 05 80 Ext: 3245; fax: 222-335 05 95; e-mail: zsungur@anadolu.edu.tr]), **The Sociological Evaluation of the Phenomenon of Natural Disaster Risk in Petrochemical and Acrilic Chemical Industry Sectors: Two Cases from Turkey,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Risk can be defined that as one of the ways of seeing the world & it has been constructed culturally & developed in the context of controlling the future. The social & organizational construction of natural disaster risks have been discussed sociologically in this study. Turkey that of 85% of population & 98% of industrial facilities are in the earthquake belt, has a high risk of earthquakes. It has been explored that the point of views of managers & employees in petrochemical & acrilic chemical industry sectors in Kocaeli & Yalova regions in Turkey. Then, the factors affecting the risk management practices such as socio demographic factors, the sector operated within, the size of organization & the ownership of organization, & the point of view of employees in those organizations have been explored. In the sample, 83 managers & 182 employees were chosen. In this study, the questionnaire composed of 76 questions was used in order to collect the data. This study will show the ways of Turkish people coping with risks through the eyes of managers & employees in two risky industrial sectors facilitating on the most risky earthquake regions in Turkey.

2008S01148
Suokas, Anu, Dixon-Woods, Mary, Pitchforth, Emma & Lilford, Richard (Dept of Health Sciences; University Leicester, UK [e-mail: aks26@le.ac.uk]), **Managing Risk and Uncertainty: Early Warning Systems and the Limits of Discretion,** *International Sociological Association,* (ENG)
¶ Based on an ethnographic study of patient safety & ward culture in four UK hospitals that participated in the Health Foundation's Safer Patients Initiative, the paper explores institutional risk management practices aimed at detecting & responding to early signs of critical illness on medical wards. We examine how practitioners understand & utilise procedural standards & how standards define, & are defined by, discretionary behaviour. We show how clinical observations of patients' vital signs are structured by both standardised & tacit understandings of risk at the 'sharp end' of practice. Synthesising theories of risk, work and organisations, we seek better understanding of the social impact of standardisation in communities of practice.

2008S01149
Sutherland, Alex (Department of Sociology, University of Oxford, Manor Road Building, Manor Road, Oxford OX1 3UQ [tel: 01865278675; e-mail: alex.sutherland@nuffield.ox.ac.uk]), **Multiagency Management of Dangerous Young People: Issues from England and Wales,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper is based on recently completed research in England and Wales which sought to establish the extent of juvenile justice Youth Offending Teams' (YOTs) engagement with existing multi-agency public

protection arrangements (MAPPA). The study (Jan-Oct 2008) also sought to establish how many young people were subject to MAPPA & explore variations of practice in this area. A survey of 157 YOTs was undertaken & seven YOTs were visited yielding interviews with 13 senior managers. A symposium on the subject (Dec 08) brought together academics, practitioners & policy-makers. Thematic analysis of the interviews, surveys & symposium transcripts highlighted a number of issues including: (1) how the differential distribution of dangerous adult offenders affects decisions about 'dangerousness' & young people (2) raised questions over how risks are perceived by different agencies; and brought into focus the tensions (3) between adult & juvenile justice modes of operation & (4) the difficulties for organisations which act as both welfare & criminal justice agencies. Recommendations for juvenile justice agencies & central government were made as a result.

2008S01150

Swift, Karen J. & Callahan, Marilyn (York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M3J 1P3 [tel: 416-736-2100 ext. 66328; fax: 416-650-3861; e-mail: kswift@yorku.ca]), **At Risk in the Human Services,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper is based on a five year multi site study of risk technologies in front line human service work, particularly in child protection. Data were gathered through a review of documents that guide risk practices & 48 interviews of key informants, child protection workers & parents assessed for risk in two Canadian provinces. The primary methodology for data collection and analysis is Institutional Ethnography, which requires linking micro level practices to larger social processes. Our examination of the ideological effects of risk in this area of practice makes it a useful example relevant to social work & a variety of other human service professions. Our study calls into question various rationalities that support risk & risk assessment. To illustrate, we focus on a relatively neglected area of risk in human services: how the logic of risk assessment translates into "risk management plans." We explore disjunctures between assessments & plans, as well as interactions between workers & service users in their efforts to "manage" risk. We go on to examine the potential of risk & its technologies to subsume or promote social justice aims in front line practice & conclude by suggesting some strategies for social change in risk environments.

2008S01151

Syrakoulis, Kleanthis & Deffner, Alex M. (Dept of Planning & Regional Development, Univ. of Thessaly, Pedion Areos, Volos, Greece, 383 34 [tel: +302421074494; fax: +302421074381; e-mail: sirakoul@teilar.gr]), **Does Urban Planning Affect Youth Participation in Leisure Activities? Evidence from Larissa and Volos, Greece,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The main question is how the existence & the distribution of certain leisure facilities are related with youth participation and satisfaction. This elaboration is situated in the context of a general research that was conducted in Larissa & Volos, two medium sized cities in Greece. The sample consists of 1272 respondents (603 in Larissa & 669 in Volos) & was stratified over the main demographic characteristic as well as over the area of residence. Through the use of a survey questionnaire, there was a recording of the individual participation in activities & the evaluation for the urban planning factors. The analysis focuses on young people aged 15-19. The analysis compares attitudes between young people & the rest of population in each city, & it also presents the contrast between young people in the two cities. Home-based activities have a high rate of participation for young people that seem to prefer computer based activities rather than reading or TV watching that is a choice for the elderly. Depending on the area of residence, youth evaluation of the leisure facilities is strongly correlated with urban planning. Youth is more demanding than the elderly concerning the quality of life. This factor shows the lack of leisure policies in Greek cities, and should be introduced in the political agenda of local governments.

2008S01152

Szeman, Zsuzsa (Institute of Sociology, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary, 1014 [tel: 3612246745; fax: 3612246744; e-mail: szemanzs@hu.inter.net]), **Reconciliation of Employment and Family Care in Hungary,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In the EU25 the reasons of those aged 55-64 years for becoming inactive are: retirement, own illness or disability and, in the case only of women, a typical reason is family responsibilities. The proportion of these reasons differs from country to country. The paper classifies the countries into models: high retirement rate–low family responsibility; high retirement rate–low family responsibility–high sickness; low retirement rate–high family responsibility, high retirement rate–low family responsibility. It examines whether the role of family care is really small in Hungary, a country with a high retirement rate & low family responsibility. The main objective of the paper is to demonstrate the existence of a high family responsibility & the role of women. It points out the close connection between the higher retirement age, the labour market & care. In the context of family care & the labour market it identifies different family carer types on the basis of the criteria of activity, inactivity and care. The paper discusses how the loss of family care due to late exit & the unchanged structure of formal care could be reduced.

2008S01153

Szweda-Lewandowska, Zofia (University of Lodz, Rewolucji 1905 r. 41, 90-214 Lodz, Poland [tel: +48693652790; fax: +48426355011; e-mail: hiady6@wp.pl]), **Voluntary Service among People over 60 and its Problems Shown by Example of Poland,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The growing number of elderly people in Poland & a low age at retirement (especially in case of woman) lead to the increase of interest in voluntary service as a form of social activity. There is a question if organisations which benefit from the help volunteers are ready to accept elder people. Nowadays, people who become retired are often in a good physical & mental condition. Thus older people are not only the recipients of volunteers' help, but they can also help others as volunteers. The area of the research includes the voluntary service of elderly in Poland. The following study is to present the situation of elder people willing to work as volunteers & to indicate the factors preventing them from undertaking this activity. There are many stereotypes concerning the elderly, e.g. physical disability & not being fit prevents them from working as volunteers. Apart from the existing stereotypes concerning elder people, the research attempts to identify the barrier that older candidates face & to present the ways of solving such problems. This study concerns also the attitude of institutions & their actions towards encouraging or discouragement candidates. At present the study is conducted in both organisations based mainly on volunteers: Caritas Home Care Hospice Organisation & Regional Center of Voluntary Service both organisations lead their activity in Lodz (Poland). The main examination method is individual in depth interview. The participants of this experiment are over 60 years old, 10 from the first & 10 from the second organisation. In addition, there were interviews with managers of the institutions, which collaborate with seniors.

2008S01154

Tabara, David J. (Institute of Environmental Science and Technology, Campus UAB -08193 Cerdanyola Valles (Barcelona), Catalonia, Spain [tel: +34935812974; e-mail: joandavid.tabara@uab.cat]), **Climate Learning and Diversity. Regional Insights from China, Eastern Europe and Iberia,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The building of individual capacities & institutional arrangements to mitigate adapt to climate change can be understood as process of social learning. From empirical evidence gathered within the EU project ADAM (www.adamproject.eu) I look at the development of new social-ecological arrangements, capacities, & agents' transformations derived from increasing climate awareness, risks and opportunities in: 1. The Alxa region, in Inner Mongolia, China 2. The Tizsa flood plain, Hungary & 3. The Guadiana river basin, Iberia, & interpret these developments from the analytical perspectives of social & sustainability learning. Several factors appear to constrain or enhance climate learning among agents at the regional level such as: (a) the type & resources for multi-level and cross-sector interaction with empowered agents (b) the available degrees of freedom to modify ones' practices and social-ecological configuration while creating a better-off situation from such transformations & (c) the capacity of becoming aware, anticipate, & control the negative personal and system's effects of continuing with the existing patterns of social-ecological interaction & development. These three factors behave & affect climate learning in very different ways in the three regions. A central aspect of climate learning is learning to protect & enhance cultural, institutional & biological diversities.

2008S01155

Tacoronte Picart, Yolanda & González Morales, Julio César (Centro de Investigaciones Psicológicas y Sociológicas, C.Habana, Cuba, 10 400 [tel: (537) 830 1451; e-mail: habanalast@ceniai.

inf.cu]), **Comunicación, Participación y Desarrollo Grupal** (Communication, Participation and Group Development), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ This work socializes the theoretical-methodological fundamentals & practical results of an experience of organizational development oriented toward the promotion of participative culture in a Cuban enterprise. The experience consisted of a training session for team formation in a group of technologists among whom communicative dysfunctions were evident that were hindering their functioning. For the design, application, & evaluation of the experience, action-research was adopted as the methodological perspective, owing to its potential to explain to the participants the cyclical & interactive character that enables the construction of a scheme of research with continuing cycles of diagnostic transformation; & its faculty for simultaneous transformation & investigation with results that can produce immediate impacts on practice. These impacts are seen on three levels: individual, group, & organizational. At the individual level, ideas, relations, & energies are mobilized that can lead to the production of new knowledges & examination of the actions undertaken. At the group level the participants achieve a formulation of mission, objective, & closely related goals, & a clarification of the roles of the persons in the group & the most important paradigms for their functioning. At the organizational level, the experience is disseminated to other groups mediated by the internal facilitator who participated in the experience.

2008S01156

Takeda, Naoko & Tateyama, Noriko (Musashi University, Tokyo, Japan, 183-0057 [tel: +81 42 334 8349; fax: +81 42 334 8349; e-mail: ntakeda@cc.musashi.ac.jp]), **The Urban Family's Strategy for Survival in a Changing Society. 1: The Case of the Urban Center in Tokyo from the Perspective of Female Work,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This study points out the significance of adopting a family strategy perspective for analysing modern cities. Rapid change of spatial distribution, financial & labour markets in global cities has impacted on the urban family's way of life. Each household needs to have strategy for survival in a changing society. The rising ratio of female workers is one of the key points for analysing changing social structure in modern cities. Female workers have been divided into different strata in the labour market. A female work perspective is important to the understanding of a polarizing society. This research focuses on the female self-employed owners who are running local restaurants in central Tokyo. The research data have been collected by in-depth interviews focusing on social mobility & family history. This research area has been impacted by the inner-mega project of redevelopment in Greater Tokyo since the 1980's. Self-employed families have been forced to utilize their resources for survival. The accumulation process of family resources is closely related to the local context. Family strategy and a female work perspective based on local community and historical context will present one viewpoint which is useful for analysing the relation between global context & local context.

2008S01157

Tala, Alexis (Faculty of Economic Sciences, Warsaw University, ul. Dluga 44/50, 00-241 Warsaw [tel: 0048 22 604508853; fax: 0048228312846; e-mail: alexistala@yahoo.fr]), **Building a Robust Wellbeing Monitoring System for Social Policy. Some Methodological Issues,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The goal of this paper is to present a comprehensive & integrative approach to build a wellbeing monitoring system for policy purposes. This approach aims to reduce the researcher's subjective choices & influence to the minimum, as well as to take into account the cultural, social & contextual diversities of people and communities to make the measures comparable & more robust. This methodology consists of an iterative process involving all the stakeholders. All this research process addresses the questions about wellbeing such as its perception, constituents, aspects, characteristics, dimensions, assessments, valuation, determinants, consequences, etc. The main steps of this iterative process include: (1) systematic interdisciplinary theoretical research in the relevant literature; (2) consultation with resource people, institutions, agencies & stakeholders (academics, researchers, practitioners, politicians, representatives, policy makers, etc.); (3) Synthesis of the findings of the consultations into a preliminary theoretical framework. (4) exploratory qualitative field research to complement & amend the preliminary theoretical framework; (5) synthesis of the findings & integration to the preliminary theoretical framework with appropriate amendments to build a semi-definitive theoretical framework; (6) confirmatory qualitative & quantitative field research; (7) multidimensional exploratory & confirmatory analysis with latent variable models and anal-

ysis including factors analysis, latent class analysis, correlations, regressions, etc. leading to a proposal of a candidate final theoretical framework; (8) validation by a battery of methods including Cronbach's alpha, to retain the final theoretical framework; (9) construction of wellbeing indicators both dimensional & global; & (10) construction of a causal model to relate wellbeing with other variables & policy variables, based on Structural Equation Models (SEM), Partial Least Squares (PLS) & path analysis (PA) with latent variables, without assuming any predefined direction of causality.

2008S01158

Tan, Chee-Beng (Department of Anthropology, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, N.T., Hong Kong [tel: 852-26097673; fax: 852-26035218; e-mail: cbtan@cuhk.edu.hk]), **Indonesian Chinese in Hong Kong: Re-localization, Transnational Networks and Belonging,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Based on ethnographic interviews conducted in 2006-07, this paper will describe the re-localization of Indonesian Chinese to living in Hong Kong & their cultural belonging to Hong Kong, China, and Indonesia. Known in China as guiqiao or Returned Overseas Chinese, these were Chinese who re-migrated from Indonesia to mainland China in the 1950s & 1960s. Welcome as patriots by the Chinese government, many of them suffered during the Cultural Revolution, and by the early 1970s, many were allowed to migrate to Hong Kong. Unlike other study of Chinese migration, this researcher was able to interview the first & second generations of the Indonesian Chinese about their experiences & how they coped with life in Hong Kong. Why many are successful in various ventures while others fail to do so will be discussed. The use of transnational networks and risk taking are important factors that account for the inequality among the Indonesian Chinese. This paper will discuss the experiences of migration generations in relation to local and transnational belonging, the perception of homelands, & the localization of a Southeast Asian life style in Hong Kong.

2008S01159

Tang, Wing-Shing & Chan, Kim Ching (Department of Geography, Hong Kong Baptist University, Kowloon tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong, China [tel: 852-3411-7190; fax: 852-3411-5990; e-mail: wstang@hkbu.edu.hk]), **Urban Sustainability in Hong Kong: The Meeting of Procedure and Substance in a Colonial City,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper contributes to the debate about the attempts to interweave the substantive & procedural dimensions of urban sustainability. It is insightful to argue that such attempts must pay heed to the regimes of practices of any society. Nevertheless, even such an argument has its limitation, as its relevance is usually restricted to a Euro-centric spatiality, where the procedural & substantive dimensions of sustainable development can have a 'symbiotic' interaction. What about the situation in other parts of the world, where the imperial employs discursive production to incorporate other parts of the world into such a spatiality? Discursive production, such as sustainable development, breaks down the barrier of socio-political practices of the local, serving the interests & the governance of the ruling regimes. On the other hand, the local may employ this kind of discursive production for its nationalist nation-building project. Then, the interweaving of the procedural & substantive takes on a form & content completely different from the West. The documentation of this form and content, which is missing in the literature, not only provincialises any serious understanding of the interweaving in the West but also sheds light on the way urban problems are tackled in the developing world. This paper is a contribution to such a documentation. It draws on a case study of the Wanchai District in Hong Kong, where the concept of sustainable development was recently invoked to prepare for a future plan. It illustrates step by step how the sustainable development concept was re-interpreted and institutionalised by the colonial government, deployed by NGOs and local district councils, understood by the public and, finally, demanded to be incorporated into the development of guidelines for the future plan.

2008S01160

Tangian, Andranik (Hans Boeckler Foundation, Hans-Boeckler-Str. 39, 40476 Duesseldorf, Germany [tel: +49 211 7778259; fax: +49 211 7778190; e-mail: andranik-tangian@boeckler.de]), **Composite Indicators of Decent Work Derived from the 4th European Working Conditions Survey 2005,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Composite indicators of decent work are constructed from the 4th European Working Conditions Survey 2005 for 31 European countries. The top-level indicator reflects the total job quality derived from 144 survey variables. It is based on 15 aggregated sub-indicators, reflecting 15 aspects of working conditions. Two methodologies differing in scaling are applied (OECD & HBS). Both families of indicators give similar results visualized by means of specially designed table graphs, combining properties of tables, graphs, and geographic maps. Among other things, the study reveals (1) acute shortage of learning facilities all over Europe, & (2) bad working conditions of flexibly employed comparing to that of normally employed. The indicator of job satisfaction regarded as a function of 15 composite sub-indicators of working conditions shows that (1) learning makes a negative impact on job satisfaction and (2) job stability is top esteemed for job satisfaction, but not income which is ranked only the 6th (HBS methodology) or 5th (OECD methodology). It implies serious arguments against the recent proposal of the European Commission to implement flexicurity as based on lifelong learning. Our study provides empirical evidence that neither European firms are ready for it, nor employees are open to learning. Therefore, an alternative implementation of flexicurity is suggested–flexinsurance (progressive employers' contribution to social security proportionally to flexibility of the working contract) & workplace tax (for bad working conditions, similarly to green tax for bad environmental protection).

2008S01161

Tanner, Julian, Asbridge, Mark & Wortley, Scot (Department of Social Sciences/University of Toronto at Scarborough, 1265 Military Trail, Scarborough, Ontario, Canada, M1C 1A4 [e-mail: julian.tanner@utoronto.ca]), **Listening to Rap: Cultures of Crime, Cultures of Resistance,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper examines the relationship between rap music's core audience and prevailing representations of the music. With information supplied by a large sample of Toronto high school students, we explore connections between race, rap & perceptions of social inequality & involvement in subcultural delinquency. We find that rap univores (Urban Music Enthusiasts) are significantly more likely than other students who are fans of other musical genres to report feelings of inequity & injustice; we also find links between rap & subcultural delinquency, though the nature of these links varies with type of delinquency & racial identity. We discuss our findings in light of previous research on audience reception, youth subcultures & cultural consumption.

2008S01162

Tapada, María Teresa, Miranda, Lucrezia & Arbaci, Sonia (Department of Social and Cultural Anthropology, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Edifici B. Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. 08193 Bellaterra, Barcelona, Spain [tel: 34935811804; fax: 34935811239; e-mail: teresa.tapada@uab.es]), **The Effect of Urban Renewal Projects in the City-Centre of Barcelona: Fighting Urban Segregation?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Across some Southern-European cities, urban renewal projects are seen as the primary means to alleviate concentration of poverty and social inequality by improving local living conditions. Over the long-term delivery phase, such area-based interventions are often confronted with unforeseen macro-scale urban dynamics related to mobility of people & capital. Since the mid-1980s, Barcelona's municipality has introduced a series of urban renewal programmes–PERIs (Special Plans of Interior Reform)–to deal with deprived neighbourhoods of the city-centre, suffering from poor housing conditions, inadequate services & infrastructure, and decreasing population. Selective demolition (or esponjamiento) was a key mechanism to create new open spaces in the crowded city-centre, whilst building new housing stock to relocate families. Urban interventions ranged from large-scale demolition of entire blocks in the Raval neighbourhood to micro-scale demolitions in the Sant Pere-Santa Caterina neighbourhood. This paper seeks to evaluate & compare the social & physical effects of urban renewal projects in the two neighbourhoods, between 1985 & 2004. Quantitative/qualitative analysis of census & GIS data is employed to isolate changes in housing tenure, income level, educational level, & space consumption of the neighbourhood residents. It also examines how the unforeseen & substantial increase of immigrants in the city-centre (currently 40% of the population) may have altered the outcomes initially envisaged in the area-based renewal programmes. Finally, questions on urban segregation & unexpected state-led gentrification are raised, whilst considering dynamics of social & spatial concentration as well as population displacement & replacement. Keywords: urban segregation, urban renewal policies, residential mix, neighbourhood effects.

2008S01163

Tarabini, Aina (Autonomus University of Barcelona (UAB). Sociology Department, Edifici B, 08193 Bellaterra, Barcelona, Spain [tel: 0034-925812508; fax: 0034-935812827; e-mail: aina.tarabini@uab.es]), **Education and Poverty in the Global Development Agenda,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Since the beginning of the nineties education has played a crucial role in the new global agenda for development. Education has been a key instrument for international organizations & national governments in order to fight against poverty & to achieve development. The World Bank (WB) has been central in the construction of this consensus. It has published a large number of documents in which it argues the need for adopting the "new agenda." It has encouraged developing countries to locate human capital investment as the focus of their poverty reduction strategies & policies. And it has established new ways of funding and assisting countries aimed to increase the effectiveness of education in poverty reduction. The international summits of Education for All (EFA) & the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), have contributed enormously to consolidate this agenda, to disseminate its recommendations & to fix specific targets to be achieved. The main objective of the paper is to analyze the features & the logic of this "new" global agenda for development, with special emphasis on how the education-poverty relation has been constructed. Simultaneously, it pretends to explore some of the main failings of this agenda & some of the limits of educational investment as a means for reducing poverty.

2008S01164

Tarkó, Klára & Benkö, Zsuzsanna (Instit Applied Health Sciences & Health Promotion, U Szeged, 6 Boldogasszony sgt., Hungary, 6720 [tel: +36 62 544737; e-mail: tarko@jgypk.u-szeged.hu]), **Recreation Organiser and Health Promoter Bachelor Education at the University of Szeged, Hungary,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Following the Bologna process, the Institute of Applied Health Sciences & Health Promotion at the University of Szeged, Hungary has worked out & launched the Recreation organisation & Health Promotion Bachelor course, with specialisation in Recreation, Life-style & Nutrition Counselling, Health promoting Communication, Health promoting Organisational Development and Project Management, & Minority Health Coordinator. Education according to the new programme has started in Autumn, 2006. The paper will focus on the competencies students will obtain & the possibilities degree holders have on the job market. The competencies include lifestyle counselling in spending leisure time. A great emphasis is put on the role social inequalities (gender, age, social class, minorities–disabled, national and ethnic) play in the access to leisure opportunities & on getting to know the organisational structure & operation of leisure time institutes. Students are provided with a theoretical & practical education for leisure time sport activities (skiing, water sports, ball-games, dance, martial arts, team sports, etc.), intellectual recreation (visual-, biblio- & music therapy), organisation of events, organisational development & project management. With the present bachelor diploma students can follow their studies in the Master level health promoting & recreation directions of leisure activities.

2008S01165

Tarrant, Carolyn, Dixon-Woods, Mary & Jackson, Clare (Department of Health Sciences, University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester, LE1 7RH [tel: +44 116 2297251; fax: +44 116 2297250; e-mail: ccp3@le.ac.uk]), **Managing Risk and Uncertainty in Participation in Biomedical Research: Trust, Confidence, and Regulation,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Historically, the responsibility for managing risk in biomedical research has relied on professional codes of practice & the ethics of researchers. However, this "agent-based" approach has increasingly been seen as defective, & there is has been a shift towards formalised systems of regulation & governance. These systems are argued to promote public confidence, but there is little good evidence about what secures trust & confidence in biomedical research. Using data from two qualitative studies comprising 108 participants' accounts of deciding to take part in biomedical research, this paper explores how individual participants respond to risk, & reflects critically on the role of regulation. We report that participants rely heavily on trust as a strategy to manage risk & uncertainty about

research participation. Trust is built through interpersonal aspects of interactions between researchers & participants, & is underpinned by "warrants of trust" provided by organisational and professional credentials. Participants assume that research will be regulated & controlled in a way that ensures ethical conduct and makes it safe for them to participate, but are not concerned about the specific details of regulatory code. These findings suggest that the notion of researchers as trusted agents, & beliefs about professional morals & ethics, are central to decisions to take part in biomedical research. Our data further suggest that a key role of regulatory systems may be to ensure that norms & implicit assumptions about biomedical research & researchers are upheld so that participants can continue to make decisions based on trust.

2008S01166
Tarumoto, Hideki (Hokkaido University, N.10 W. 7 Kita-ku Sapporo, Japan 060-0810 [tel: 11-706-4057; fax: 11-706-4801; e-mail: tarumoto@iij4u.or.jp]), **The International Migrant Rights Regime and Japanese Immigration Policy,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ In the globalised world, international migration has become commonplace social phenomena. Along with this trend, the international migrant rights regime has been gradually established to protect migrant rights beyond each nation-state. Nevertheless, it is often said that nation-states retain or strengthen state sovereignty which is symbolised in controlling migration and retrenching rights of immigrant stayers. In terms of international migration, this point constitutes a frontier of rethinking legal justice. Particularly, there remains a justice question to be answered: state sovereignty should be more respected?; or human rights of migrants should be more protected? Through the recent development of Japanese immigration policy, we will explore conflicts in justice between state sovereignty & human rights under the migrant rights regime in the globalised migration age.

2008S01167
Taschner, Gisela B. (São Paulo Business School of Fundação Getulio Vargas, Avenida Nove De Julho 2029. São Paulo, Sp 01313-902, Brazil [tel: 55 11 30 81 49 35; fax: 55 11 32 62 36 94; e-mail: Gisela.Taschner@fvg.br]), **Entertainment and Consumerism: Market Dimensions of Citizenship in Contemporary Brazil,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Some forms of leisure, particularly tourism, have been accused of damaging the environment & of not promoting sustainable development for the communities around leisure markets, from which workers in tourism are hired. Leisure has also been increasingly charged for having become a means to promote consumption, especially conspicuous consumption–as provider of the unforgettable experience that should achieve consumers loyalty & induce them to buy. This is seen as something which also damage the environment and sustainability. On the other hand the possibility of consumption has been seen as a means to win citizenship. How has one matched these opposite trends? This is what this paper is about. The problem is explored in the case of Brazil, where consumer culture has already become sovereign & where even the more educated people seem to be concerned about the problem, but few of them transform this into practice in their everyday life.

2008S01168
Tateyama, Noirko (Dep. of Human Environment Design, College of Human Environmental Studies, Kanto Gakuin University, 1-50-1, Mutsuura-Higashi, Yokohama, Japan, 236-8503 [tel: 81-45-786-8905; e-mail: tateyama@kanto-gakuin.ac.jp]), **The Urban Family's Strategy for Survival in a Changing Society: The Case of the Suburbs and Periphery of Tokyo with Respect to Personal Network and Women Labour,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This study demonstrates the significance of women labour as a family strategy in the analysis of changing urban society. Globalisation of the economy has resulted in the rapid polarisation of the social strata. This led to a surge in women labour, which is considered cheap & flexible in the labour market. However, the family lives are influenced by the career choice of women. In particular, raising children can be a serious issue. Thus, women labour, as a means to cope with changes in urban society, has a large influence on the society in both domestic & social contexts. In this study, I will present some social maps, which indicate that Greater Tokyo has various social areas with respect to women labour, & that suburban middle-class women have changed from homemakers into part-time workers during the past 30 years. I will also present another data, focusing

on the ability of women to balance their jobs & child care with the help of their personal network as a resource. Finally, women labour as a family strategy provides a crucial viewpoint for analyzing the middle-class survival in the changing urban society, in both social context of polarisation and domestic context of household affairs.

2008S01169
Tavares, Fátima Regina Gomes (Science of Religion Department, Federal University of Juiz de Fora, Juiz de Fora (MG), Brazil [tel: 55-32-32147788; e-mail: fattavares@uol.com.br]), **Old Mediators, New Mediations? Pursuing Popular Religious Therapeutics Networks,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper discusses old problems concerning the investigation of cure's process, which involves an artificial & rigid boundary between conventional therapeutics & religious therapeutics experiences. Based on the assumption that non conventional therapeutics are increasing, I argue that rigid boundaries don't help us to understand the significations of therapeutics routes. So, in the reconfiguration of public space, the therapeutics routes constantly modify our interpretative models. Regarding the research, it's based on some ethnographic data from "Family heath program" (a federal program implemented in the local level) in a medium size city of the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil. According to Bruno Latour's network notion, I investigate the mediation produced in the therapeutic routes. Through this perspective, I intend to construct a non essentialist approach that tries to understand the experience not from predefined ritual contexts, but favoring the work of human & no human mediators.

2008S01170
Taylor-Cole, Wilfred O. (Sociology, Mount Royal College, Calgary, Alberta, Canada [tel: (403) 440-6425; fax: (403) 440-6469; e-mail: wtaylorcole@mtroyal.ca]), **The Social Challenges of Multiculturalism in Canada: A Critique and Discussion Paper,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The paper examines the historical & social trends of multiculturalism in Canadian Society to uncover the challenges that have been presented over the years. These include the demands of the Francophones in Quebec to be recognized as a distinct society. The treaty rights of the First Nations & claims of self-determination & self-government will also be examined. As Canada opens the borders to a diversity of cultures, the new immigrants have challenged the Charter of Rights & Freedom in their demands for equal rights & social justice. For example, some ethnic, racial & religious minorities have initiated class action lawsuits in the Canadian courts to protect their cultural heritage when their rights have been violated by the social institutions that should protect their rights & civil liberties. The trend towards exclusion & inclusion by some ethnic and minority groups within the Canadian mosaic is examined. Therefore, the paper asks: does multiculturalism hinders or promotes ethnic relations in the society. With reference to the theme of the International Sociological Forum, the paper reflects: are there consequences of multiculturalism that impact global relations?

2008S01171
Tchetgnia, Lucas (Popinter, U Paris V, Paris, France, 45 rue des Saints Pères 75006 [tel: 0033634590009; fax: 0033142863351; e-mail: lucas.tchetgnia@paris5.sorbonne.fr]), **How Far Has the Conspiracy Theory Affected the Perception and Responses to HIV Risk? Some Counter-Productive Practices among Young People in Cameroon,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The strength of the conspiracy theory about HIV/Aids has created in Africa in general and in Cameroon in particular an atmosphere whereby everybody and everything is suspected. There is fear of everything: of the free-of-charge or cheap condoms, of the hospital through the staff who might be infected and try in turn to infect their patients, of the government who might be corrupted by the West, of the Western world that might be supplying besides infected condoms, other dangerous products and diseases as well, of the hesitating biomedical science, of the partner who lacks seriousness, of the girl who is unreliable and money-guided, of the girl who requires condoms, of the boy who is reluctant to use them, of the hesitating biomedical science, etc. This paper deals with the results of research carried out in Cameroon during two phases: from June to August 2004 and from May to august 2006 through focus group discussions and informal interviews. It examines the different protective mechanisms young Cameroonians aged 15-25 use to avoid the risk of HIV with a special attention paid to apparently irrational means. The analysis show how the well-informed individual, constantly seeking sense, does not run out of ideas

and inventions about what they think to be the most appropriate way of protecting themselves.

2008S01172

Tchetgnia, Lucas (Popinter, U Paris V, Paris, France, 45 rue des Saints Pères 75006 [tel: 0033634590009; fax: 0033142863351; e-mail: lucas.tchetgnia@paris5.sorbonne.fr]), **Some Strong Socio-Cultural Facts and Beliefs and Their Implications on the Response to HIV/Aids in Urban and Rural Cameroon,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Some of the individual's strategies to cope with risk and uncertainties are socio-culturally guided & do not match the medical & scientific rationality. Therefore, how can one explain an apparently irrational behaviour without falling into the trap of culturalism? However, pointing out the limits of culturalism doesn't mean that one should fail to take into account the existence & the major importance of cultural facts & their influence on the perception & responses to social facts, particularly to the HIV risk. This paper examines some strong socio-cultural facts & beliefs that prevent young Cameroonian aged 15-25 from protecting themselves against HIV/AIDS. Its arguments are based on the fieldwork carried out in Cameroon. Informal interviews & focus group discussions were conducted among young people of both sexes aged 15-24 both from urban and rural areas in the rural area (Fondjomekwet) & the urban area (Douala) in summer 2004 & 2006. Interviews were recorded and analysed through the content analysis method. These youths have grown up in a social context with some values & practices that can increase the risk of HIV. Multiple partners, polygyny, material exchange for sex, interest placed on beliefs like "strong blood," good-luck, witchcraft, become so many uncontrollable powers which intervene in our life & expose or protect us against evil, thus preventing people from protecting themselves adequately.

2008S01173

Teixeira, Ana Lúcia (University of São Paulo, Av. Prof. Luciano Gualberto 315, São Paulo, SP, Brazil, 05508-900 [tel: 55-11-55752767; fax: 55-11-55752767; e-mail: alucia@usp.br]), **La constituition de la littérature brésilienne comme une littérature nationale: Un problème méthodologique** (The Constitution of Brazilian Literature as a National Literature: A Methodological Problem), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)

¶ The objective of this paper is to put into question a methodological problem regarding the emergence of national literatures of countries that have lived through the process of colonization. This question implies the problematization of the relationship between the Brazilian approach & the Portuguese perspective of the Brazilian literature. Thus this paper is constituted by an approach of the methodological treatment developed by Antonio Candido, Brazilian sociologist & literature critic, to put a face on the problem of the development of the Brazilian literature based on the criterion of "nationality," which has given it specificity & autonomy. In a teleological perspective, Candido diverges from the problem of "the origin" of the Brazilian literature & investigates the process of its formation by placing emphasis on its "result." This perspective is confronted with the approach taken by Abel Barros Baptista, Portuguese literary critique, of Candido's analysis in proposing a counter-position between the Brazilian critique & the Portuguese perspective of the Brazilian critique. Baptista underlines a tendency of naturalization of the notion of "nationality" as an impoverishment of the more universalist dimension of the best Brazilian literature. In summary, this paper is constituted with the objective of underlining the theoretical problems implied in the cleavage of perspectives.

2008S01174

Telesiene, Audrone & Balzekiene, Aiste (Department of Sociology, Kaunas University of Technology, K.Donelaicio 20-313, LT-44239, Kaunas [tel: +370 684 65096; e-mail: audrone.telesiene@ktu.lt]), **"Climate Change? Great! I Will Pay Less For Heating!" Public Perceptions and Media Coverage of Climate Change,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper is based upon results of empirical research conducted for the project "Risk perceptions, public communication & innovative governance in knowledge society," funded by the Lithuanian State Science & Studies Foundation. The subject of the research presented in this paper–public perceptions & media coverage of climate change related issues (in Lithuania). Several social research methods have been used for the research: public opinion survey, qualitative content analysis of national media coverage texts, & internet comments on certain publications. For conducting the survey, a representative sample was drawn from Lithuanian

population. Empirical basis for content analysis: purposeful sample of up to one hundred texts, drawn from totality of mass media texts from three months period (March-May 2008). As preliminary results show, climate change issue has hardly become part of daily media agenda in Lithuania & has a surprisingly positive image in the public perceptions of the issue. Climate change is sometimes ironically associated with lower taxes for heating, lower expenses for warm clothes, possibility of having great Mediterranean weather, etc.

2008S01175

Teli, Maurizio ([e-mail: maurizio@maurizioteli.eu]), **Shaping Freedom: the Practical Scaffolding of an Open Source Project,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Free & Open Source Software (hence, FLOSS) development appears as a different way to write software programs & organize people and companies. The aim of this paper is to underline how a company effort has been translated in a FLOSS one, & how this translation has involved a particular set of socio-technical devices, shaping the way people are set free in their everyday experience as participants of a FLOSS community. Drawing on two years of cyberethnographic research in the OpenSolaris community, I will highlight the personhood of the company starting the project is construct in relation to different regimes of accountability, in particular the shareholders one & the wider FLOSS developers one. This effort has practically built a scaffold for subsequent practices & actions, through the inscription of the company's view of the world in a set of socio-technical devices, an infrastructure, constructing the boundaries for participation and legitimate claims about being a community citizen or not. This infrastructure surround different concepts of what being & living free means, which are the legitimate & legitimizing practices of freedom. In conclusion, I will discuss how the exercise of different practices of freedom is scaffolded by the centrality of the different elements of the infrastructure, & how these differences let emerge a concept of practising freedom that draw on the affiliative power of the infrastructure, letting people being free in relation to ready-at-hand discursive elements, belonging to the different problematization of FLOSS in the software panorama.

2008S01176

Temple, B. (Department of Social Work, University of Central Lancashire, Preston, PR1 2HE, England. [tel: 01172 895461; fax: 01172 892974; e-mail: btemple1@uclan.ac.uk]), **'A Lifestyle Made Flesh': Difference, Belonging and Language Use,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The quote used in the title comes from Bourdieu (1992, 86). He argues that differences within language use are associated with social differences through pronunciation, diction & grammar. For Bourdieu language is 'a body technique' in which language differences are related to social differences, language is used to attribute difference. In this paper I use my ESRC funded research to examine language differences within spoken Polish. This research involved biographical interviews to examine language & identity in Polish people's lives & to develop methodology in relation to cross language research. This paper focuses on the first of these aims. I discuss how people who came from Poland to England at different times or were born in England speak Polish in ways that can be used to identify them. In effect, the kind of Polish people speak can be heard as a marker of difference within Polish communities. However, at the same time, speaking Polish is acknowledged as important in identifying others like themselves. These tensions have material consequences as they are played out in relation to control of existing community resources & use of newer 'alternative' activities for recent arrivals. Bourdieu, P. (1992), Language & Symbolic Power, Cambridge, Polity Press.

2008S01177

Teotia, Manoj Kumar (Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), 2A, Sector 19A, Chandigarh, I60019, India [tel: 00919417495534; fax: 00911722725215; e-mail: manojkteotia@rediffmail.com]), **Environment, Poverty and Social Learning in Urban India: Issues and Strategies (A Case Study of Ludhiana Metropolitan Town),** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Urban environment, a major constituent of quality of life in human settlements in India including Ludhiana is deteriorating rapidly. The environmental fabric of cities has close links with social fabric & hence the urban poor seem to be affected most by poor state of urban environmental infrastructure & services. There seems to be very poor attitude & learning at neighborhood, city or societal level towards environmental issues. The recent survey and study of the city has shown that there are 209 slums in Ludhiana. The coverage & quality of housing, basic amenities, civic ser-

vices & livelihood options are highly deficient in all the slums. The sanitation is a big causality. Treatment of waste is nonexistent. Due to its industrial base, the town produces hazardous industrial waste which in absence of poor collection, and treatment affects the urban environment & mainly deprived and segregated settlements. The institutional mechanism for social learning about environmental issues is almost nonexistent and ineffective. The urban governance is functionally & fiscally weak and is unable to improve the urban environment. All factors seem to be leading towards environmental crises not only in the city but in the suburbs also. There is an urgent need to evolve strategies to improve urban environment in the city by upgrading & providing adequate shelter, basic amenities & livelihood for the urban poor and more importantly evolving strategies of social learning towards environmental issues. The paper thus is an effort to highlight some issues & strategies relating to Environment, Poverty & Social Learning in Ludhiana metropolitan of Northern India.

2008S01178
Teotia, Manoj Kumar (Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), 2A, Sector 19A, Chnadigarh, 160019, India [tel: 00919417495534; fax: 00911722725215; e-mail: mkteotia@gmail.com]), **Overcoming Alienation and Multiple Deprivations in Urban Areas: A Study of Peoples Participation and Democratic Mobilization in Ramdarbar Colony of Chandigarh, India,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The lack of adequate participation of local communities in urban governance, planning & development & also poor democratic mobilization has been major constraints in tackling multiple deprivations & overcoming alienation in the cities. The present study of Ramdarbar experiment seems to underline the role of people's participation & democratic mobilization in revitalization of segregated urban settlement by overcoming alienation & multiple deprivations, the crucial challenges for sustainability of urban settlements. The Paper has analyzed the dynamics of participation of local community in revitalizing urban environment, overcoming alienation & multiple deprivations for mending the social fabric of segregated human settlement of Ramdarbar in Chandigarh (the city planned by Le Corbusier). The dynamism of local community has been responsible for the success and sustainability of several initiatives aimed at reducing gap between Ramdarbar & other localities of the city. The participatory initiatives by the local people/Neighborhood Revitalization Committee supported by the area councilor has changed the face of colony from a very congested, encroached and polluted habitation to open, clean & green settlement. The environmental & social fabric of the colony has improved considerably after voluntary removal of encroachments, development of 90 parks, plantation drives, neighborhood sanitation programme and many other initiatives, which are sustainable & can be replicated in other rehabilitated colonies of Chandigarh & other cities for addressing the problem of alienation & multiple deprivations.

2008S01179
Teotia, Manoj Kumar (Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRIDI, 2A, Sector 19A, Chandigarh, India, 160019 [tel: 00919417495534; fax: 00911722725215; e-mail: mkteotia@gmail.com]), **Social Segregation in an Industrial Town of North-West India: Emerging Patterns in the Context of Housing, Basic Amenities and Livelihood for the Urban Poor in Ludhiana Metropolis,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ With rapid urbanization & industrialization of Ludhiana metropolis, large numbers of slums with very high concentration of poor have emerged. Many people migrate to Ludhiana for employment in industries but there is no formal housing for them. Due to this reason many slums have come up near industrial areas. The percentage of people living in slums in Ludhiana is higher than the state average & the social, economic & environmental conditions in slums are quite alarming. Literacy rate is very poor in slums and number of marginal workers & non workers is also high in slums. Out of the total slum population, 15.21% belong to SCs (under privileged sections). In addition, about 1/4th of total illiterates of Ludhiana live in slums. The spatial & social segregation is visible in the context of deficiency of housing, basic amenities & livelihood patterns & the gap is widening due to poor institutional mechanism of local & provincial governments for tackling the problem. The paper is an effort to study the pattern of social segregation in the context of housing, basic amenities & livelihood & also to suggest a strategy to tackle various dimensions of the problem.

2008S01180
Teotia, Manoj Kumar, Chand, Himal & Sahai, Rajrishi Rakesh (Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), 2A, Sector 19A, Chandigarh, 160019 [tel: 00919417495534; fax: 00911722725215; e-mail: mkteotia@gmail.com]), **Housing, Basic Amenities and Livelihood for the Urban Poor in Northwest India: Emerging Issues and Alternatives (A Case Study of Ludhiana Metropolis in Punjab),** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper focuses on three crucial issues related to urban poverty: housing, basic amenities & livelihood options in Northwest India. The issues emanating with the continuing poor (and sparse) livelihood options; segregation & discrimination in terms of access to housing, basic services & livelihood have serious implications on the sustainability of such urban communities and are major constraints in promoting 'inclusive communities' in Northwest India. Further, poor quality of governance at higher and local level lacks the capacity & vision to bring to fore the inclusive communities agenda, & the city of Ludhiana is a case that the authors explore further to illustrate the same. The paper explores some crucial issues relating to urban poverty, its various dimensions & implications with reference to some in-depth case studies. The visual method has been used to substantiate the generalizations in the study. Finally, the paper suggests some alternative strategies for addressing growing concerns related to urban poverty & particularly enhancing accessibility of basic services, housing & livelihood to the urban poor in North-West India to promote inclusive (and sustainable) communities in a socially just way.

2008S01181
Tepecik, Ebru (Ebru Tepecik, University Goettingen, Goettingen–Germany [e-mail: E.Tepecik@gmx.de]), **Successful Careers of Immigrants of Turkish Origin in the German Educational System–Biographical Processes in the Struggle For Becoming a Respected Part of the Society,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In the course of a case study about second generation immigrants of Turkish origin, a number of different dimensions & processes concerning the construction of an individual identity became apparent. Within a bicultural respectively multicultural framework, those adolescent immigrants are faced with the challenge of finding their place as individuals in a society coined by the German majority. Those adolescents try to develop an individual self as well as a greater view of the world, relying on biographical, ethnical, & other personal experiences within society. This is never easy, taking into consideration the attitude of the majority towards immigrants of Turkish origin, namely cultural stigmatization, social discrimination, & social exclusion. A successful career in the educational system very often represents an opportunity to leave behind cultural stigmatization, & at the same time paves the way for being accepted by the majority. In addition to that, those immigrants, while being successful in the educational system, also move away from their Turkish roots, meaning they have to cope with the task of a double transition. In my paper I would like to show how youth with a Turkish background construct their ethnic belonging in the tension-filled area of this challenges.

2008S01182
Terral, Philippe (University of Toulouse, SOI 118 route de Narbonne 31062 Toulouse cedex 9 [tel: 0033667674580; e-mail: terral@cict.fr]), **Physical Activity Education in France from the End of the 19th Century: The Progressive Construction of a Discipline in University, from Physical Education Teacher Education to Sports Sciences,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (858) 571-8979. Fax: (858) 571-8694. E-mail: info@csa.com

¶ We study the evolution of physical activity education in France since the end of the 19th century. It deals first with PETE (Physical Education Teacher Education) & then broadens its focus to sports teaching education as a whole. The three main points developed are the progressive unification & integration into university structures, the implementation of scientific research, & the creation of a specific corporate body of teachers & academics. Physical activity education was built over tensions between various social groups –the military, doctors, sportsmen, teachers, researchers. When it became the Sports sciences field in the 1980s, it showed the face of a university discipline with marked scientific ambitions breaking with the origins of PE teaching. Sports academic research widely broadened its scope in the middle of the 1990s, dealing with all sectors con-

nected to sport and physical activity (tourism, health, competition, etc.). This change developed in a specific context of professionalization in French leisure education & loss in the educational value of today's leisure. The analysis endeavors to bring precise knowledge of the evolution of sports leisure education in France. It also underlines the scientific questions that developed there & that can be compared with other countries' characteristics.

2008S01183

Terral, Philippe & Collinet, Cécile (University of Toulouse, UFRSTAPS 118 route de Narbonne 31062 Toulouse Cedex 9 [tel: 0033667674580; e-mail: terral@cict.fr]), **Technological Transformation of French Leisure in the 1990s: The Controversy over Electric Stimulation to Increase Muscle Strength in the Sport Science Field,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper aims at presenting a scientific controversy in the world of sport sciences. It focuses upon electrical stimulation, a technique used to increase muscle with an electrical device sending electric impulses into the muscle. This technique was the subject of many scientific research studies, but the results stemming from them are contradictory, & thus create a typical controversy. This controversy involves several categories of actors, which this paper identifies while studying the type of arguments developed to impose one's point of view. Through the analysis of 50 scientific papers and 15 interviews of the main researchers involved in the controversy, this paper studies the social processes at work in the construction & resolution of the controversy. The latter engages various conceptions of scientific research, & particularly enhances the conflicts between fundamental & applied science. The controversy is also grounded upon axiological positions & values, notably various conceptions of competitive sport, or the relationship between research & the sport industry. In addition, this paper shows how the conflicts can be better understood if one considers the researchers' social stances in the sport science field & the interests associated with these stances.

2008S01184

Terrones, Albert, Carr, Aitor, García, Alejandro & Aramburu, Mikel (Department of Sociology / Politics. Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Campus de Bellaterra, Cerdanyola del Vallè, Barcelona, Spain [tel: +34665824985; e-mail: alberrt. terrones@gmail.com]), **Residential Adjustments and Social Change in Ciutat Vella, Barcelona,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The focus of the paper is on the identification & explanation of the factors & mechanisms producing socio-spatial changes in neighborhoods. Gentrification, in particular, has been commonly explained by macro factors like urban renewal, changes on the urban economy, immigration or alterations on the housing markets. However, there are still some black boxes dealing with the specific mechanisms through which these macro changes influence the residential behavior of individuals. Defending & developing the concept of "residential adjustments," the paper argues that macro results in terms of social changes in the city must be explained considering the different ways in which groups react & adjust their residential behavior to their changing environment. To do so, we compare the residential adjustments of three different groups: 1) a long-time settled group of migrants (Philippines); 2) new young middle class neighbors; & 3) working class youngsters both from Spanish & migrant origin–that are willing to emancipate from their household. Through in-deep qualitative interviews variables like housing careers, or attitudes towards housing and towards the neighborhood are researched. The research is focused on the neighborhood of Ciutat Vella in Barcelona. During the last ten years, this inner city neighborhood has experienced a deep physical transformation as a consequence of an aggressive urban renewal plan. Moreover, only partly as a result of this transformation, housing prices have grown much faster than the city average. Although it is often used by the academic literature like an example of a successful state-led gentrification, the percentage of low income non-EU migrants (the highest in the city) has also grown sharply. The result is a complex scenario in which process of segregation & gentrification seem to be taking place at the same time.

2008S01185

Testenoire, Armelle (Department of Sociology, University of Rouen, Mont Saint Aignan, 76821 cedex, France [tel: +33 02 35148108; e-mail: armelle.testenoire@univ-rouen.fr]), **Intersect-**

ing Paradigms of Redistribution and Recognition: Ethnic and Gender Division of Labour in the Hotel Industry,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In their recent book, Redistribution or Recognition?, philosophers Nancy Fraser & Axel Honneth present their diverging views on social justice, pointing out the limits of economists' conceptions which confer a central role to the paradigm of redistribution. While economic inequalities are indeed increasing, other forms of subordination, such as those linked to race or gender, cannot be solely accounted for by economic domination. In contrast to Axel Honneth who gives the redistribution paradigm primacy, Nancy Fraser develops a two-dimensional conception of injustice that includes both economic & cultural factors. In many cases, minority groups are characterized by multiple factors. Such is the case for gender and race, both of which constitute the basis of naturalized hierarchies with mutually reinforcing economic & cultural dimensions. Our study addresses both these dimensions in the hospitality industry & analyses how the organization of work institutionalizes professional segregation & the invisibility of hotel-room cleaning staff. Based on two previous studies carried out in both independent & chain hotels in France, our study shows that the denial of recognition & economic subordination are intertwined & mutually reinforcing.

2008S01186

Tewari, Sanjay (CSJM University, Kanpur, Kalyanpur, Kanpur-24, India [tel: +91 9415078389; fax: +91 512 2312650; e-mail: sanjay.tewari@yahoo.co.in]), **Leisure as Work: The Concept of Leisure Management (Leisure and Work Dichotomy in Contemporary Society: Does it Exist?),** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The phrase 'leisure management' immediately conjures up images of 'free time', 'relaxation', 'fun & frolic' in our minds. It means time away from the tension of our jobs & daily routine, just time to indulge ourselves, doing whatever we please. But today, on this rather idle-sounding concept rests an entire industry. And professionals have to work very hard to ensure that you, the customer, have a good time relaxing or partying. The leisure management industry is, in fact, very vast & one that is expanding day by day. Leisure management could be taken as a broad title, encompassing a whole range of other industries, including not just managing of leisure activities, but also event management, resort management, hotelier, restaurant management, disc jockeying, and so on. Leisure management basically involves managing peoples' leisure time, which ranges from managing country clubs & resorts, or even gymnasiums, to designing holiday packages & arranging trekking or rafting excursions or other forms of adventure sports. Events, whether fashion shows or exhibitions, product launches and social functions also come under the scope of such a career. Leisure managers also handle events, including private parties, road shows, exhibitions, conferences, promotional campaigns, concerts, awards nights, & so on. This involves the planning, organizing & execution of live events, which could range from a product or brand launch to an exhibition, a concert or even a seminar or workshop. You would need to organize press conferences, exhibitions, facility visits & other events. Leisure management often includes some aspects of hotel management too, as many events and leisure activities are supported by food & drinks & often stay of guests as well. Professionals in this area handle the different leisure activities offered by the hotel, organize and manage events held at the hotel right from looking after the publicity & promotions, to organizing the menus & supervising the activities of the restaurant staff, & addressing the needs and grievances of customers. Professionals in the leisure management business have to constantly work at developing new ways and means of making people enjoy their leisure time. They may be required to manage country clubs & resorts, or to arrange trekking or rafting excursions or other forms of adventure sports. So, the professionals have to have a thorough understanding of the concepts & theories of leisure & recreation, & their application to the planning, provision & management of leisure services. This paper discusses the various facets of leisure management & its dichotomy with work in the contemporary scenario.

2008S01187

Tewari, Sanjay (CSJM University, Kanpur, Kanpur-208024, India [tel: 91 9415078389; fax: 915122312650; e-mail: sanjay. tewari@yahoo.co.in]), **Transformation to a World Class Organization: A Study of the Life Insurance Corporation of India,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Out of the 51 years that the Life Insurance Corporation of India–the state behemoth has been in existence here in India–44 years have been spent as a single player in the life insurance industry in India. It was the vision of the founding fathers at that time that the Corporation would be able to

provide material assistance for the nations' Five -Year plans. It was also thought that the LIC will socially instill a spirit of confidence into the life of millions in the rural as well as urban populace. Traversing this journey of over 51 years, LIC has done much more. But it was recognized by the Government that the country has a vast potential waiting to be tapped & that this could be done only by the opening of the insurance field for the private players. It was also felt that the interest of the customers would be better served if there is competition among the insurers. Of-late, many internationally acclaimed insurance companies of the world have set up joint ventures with renowned Indian business houses. Till about four - five years back, LIC was often compared as an elephant who was known for its size but not very swift, sometimes to a giant known for its strength albeit a sleepy one. The references to the Organization were quite negative & at times derogatory. The latest views about the Organization continue to refer to its size as mammoth but also say that the elephant has learnt to dance. An Organization which had a large work force, most of it under-utilized & under-performing, accused of consumer unfriendly practices, is now ready to take the giants of international repute. The compound annual growth rate in the case of LIC is 36% in the post reform period as compared to 16% in the period prior to reforms. This paper is an attempt to study as to how this turn around has taken place not only in performance but also in perception also? It also addresses the insurance reforms in India.

2008S01188
Tewari, Sanjay (CSJM University, Kanpur, Kalyanpur, Kan-pur-24, India [tel: +91 9415078389; fax: +91 512 2312650; e-mail: sanjay.tewari@yahoo.co.in]), **Transformation to a World Class Organization: A Study of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Globalization and Work),** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Out of the 51 years that the Life Insurance Corporation of India, the state behemoth has been in existence here in India, 44 years have been spent as a single player in the life insurance industry in India. It was the vision of the founding fathers at that time that the Corporation would be able to provide material assistance for the nation's Five-Year plans. It was also thought that the LIC will socially instill a spirit of confidence into the life of millions in the rural as well as urban populace. Traversing this journey of over 51 years, LIC has done much more. But it was recognized by the Government that the country has a vast potential waiting to be trapped & that this could be done only by the opening of the insurance field for the private players. It was also felt that the interest of the customers would be better served if there is competition among the insurers. Off-late, many internationally acclaimed insurance companies of the world have set up joint ventures with renowned Indian business houses. Till about four-five years back, LIC was often compared as an elephant who was known for its size but not very swift, sometimes to a giant known for its strength albeit a sleepy one. The references to the Organization were quite negative and at times derogatory. The latest views about the Organization continue to refer to its size as mammoth but also say that the elephant has learnt to dance. An Organization which had a large work force, most of it under-utilized & under-performing, accused of consumer unfriendly practices, is now ready to take the giants of international repute. The compound annual growth rate in the case of LIC is 36% in the post reform period as compared to 16% in the period prior to reforms. This paper is an attempt to study as to how this turn around has taken place not only in performance but also in perception. It also addresses the insurance reforms in India.

2008S01189
Thayer, Millie (Sociology Dept, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003 [tel: 510-545-3577; e-mail: thayer@soc.umass.edu]), **The Leverage of the Local: Class and Gender Struggles in Rural Northeast Brazil,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper examines the convergences & divergences between struggles around gender & class, in the context of rural Northeast Brazil in the last two decades of the 20th century. On the basis of ethnographic data, I trace the connections between a rural women's organization, the Movement of Rural Women Workers (MMTR), & the male-dominated agricultural unions with which it was affiliated, illustrating how relations of power between them shifted over time. In the 1980s, the unions took a paternalis-tic stance toward the MMTR, & the women resorted to covert & personal-istic strategies to achieve recognition from their male colleagues. By the mid-1990s, however, these diplomatic maneuvers gave way to direct con-frontations with union leaders, who now scrambled to assert their own interest in questions of gender. The change, I argue, was in part the result of the identity crisis facing rural labor movements, as old constituencies

shrank & new ones proliferated. In part, it was due to the unions' insertion into global flows of discourses & resources, in which rural women & their rights took on new value. The fluctuating relations between local and global, I conclude, may sometimes offer novel forms of leverage for actors heretofore marginalized within class struggles.

2008S01190
Theobald, Hildegard (Vechta University, Vechta, Germany, 49377 [tel: +49 4441 15551; fax: +49 4441 15621; e-mail: hilde-gard.theobald@uni-vechta.de]), **Elderly Care and the Intersec-tion of Different Types of Inequality,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Gendered welfare state research revealed the role of (mainly female) caring activities within the family framework for the development of gen-der inequality within society. The inclusion of formal care provision & non-kin forms of informal care, e.g. care work by domestic servants or migrants, proved social care not only as an issue of gender (in)equality but related to socio-economic class and ethnicity. The intersection of these dif-ferent types of inequalities is strongly influenced by the country-specific social care approach. The paper aims to develop a conceptual framework for a cross-country comparison of the intersection of the different types of inequality within social care & its relationship to country-specific social care approaches. Elderly care is viewed as a gendered social care area where further processes of hierarchisation between different groups among women are most pronounced. On a theoretical level the paper combines concepts developed within welfare state research focusing on gender and social inequality, e.g. de-commodification & de-familialization as well as on concepts on citizenship respectively social rights. Empirically, the impact of the elderly care approach & the intersection of different types of inequality are shown in a cross-country comparison.

2008S01191
Thomas, Helene & Bernardot, Marc (Institute of political studies university Paul Cezanne, 25 rue Gaston de Saporta 13625 Aix-en-Provence Cedex 01 [tel: 33 6 85863001; e-mail: helene.thomas@iep-aix.fr]), **Exclusion, Loneliness and Seclusion of Frail and Precarious Elderly in France. Which Indicators, Which Realities, Which Issues?,** *International Sociological Asso-ciation, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ In my communication I'm focusing on French surveys, public reports and sociological investigations, that are measuring & characterizing the social isolation & loneliness' feelings of elderly, (both of pensioners in general & very old frail people in Europe in particular) to compare the way they are explicitly or implicitly defining it. I aim to demonstrate that theses indicators are connected with the ancient miserabilist way of representing the old pensioners as poor, single, without family people & the retirement as a Social Death (Guillemard, 1972). As the matter of fact the retirement's period is still lived by several segments of the old population like a moment of definitive separation from the communities. It is the case for instance for the Alzheimer's suffering, for the retired people of working classes (urban and rural), & even yet for some fragments of the lower mid-dle classes. But social exclusion is not generally connected with familial & neighbourhood's isolation or social disaffiliation. More & more social exclusion is linked with new forms of failures of support to familial & local networks. These networks depend on the Social Policies & there members are encouraged to become integrated in the global society through a new model of social participation: the close protection's model, which promote the familial self government of themselves. They are prompted to fit into the society through special mobilizations into sepa-rated associations & movements.

2008S01192
Thomas, Mark P. (Department of Sociology, York University, 4700 Keele St, Toronto, ON, Canada, M3J 1P3 [tel: 416-736-2100 x77992; fax: 416-7365730; e-mail: mpthomas@yorku.ca]), **Global Unions, International Framework Agreements and the Transnational Regulation of Labour Standards,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Growing corporate power, the geographic fragmentation of production, and the predominance of neoliberal policies have undermined traditional methods of labour market regulation & have produced downward pres-sures on labour standards in the global economy. Yet capitalist globaliza-tion processes have also prompted the emergence of new labour movement strategies oriented towards improving transnational labour rights regula-tion. International Framework Agreements (IFAs) negotiated by Global Union Federations provide a key example. While proponents claim IFAs provide a framework for workplace-level negotiations based on standards

established through the International Labour Organization, critics cite their top-down character as a key limitation. Based on interviews with representatives from Global Union Federations & labour rights NGOs, this paper addresses three key questions. What are the labour rights principles that frame the development of IFAs? How are these principles implemented & enforced, particularly in workplace-level contexts? To what extent do IFAs represent an effective mechanism to challenge downward pressure on international labour standards? In light of growing scholarly & public awareness of the need to address the regulation of international labour rights, the paper analyzes the potential & limitations of IFAs as an emerging labour movement strategy in the contemporary global economy.

2008S01193
    Tikkiwal, Tara Chand (University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, India, 302004 [tel: +91 141 2202064; e-mail: tarachand.tikkiwal@yahoo. co.in]), **Leisure, Health and Well-Being,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Methodologically, the construction of definition is considered as being the first step towards the enhancement of conceptual understanding. Irrespective of the fact of health being a common theme, since ages, in most cultures, a good deal of confusion exists about the conceptual understanding of health; as also about wellbeing. In our understanding of health, we now have moved far, far away & ahead of the, probably, oldest understanding of health as the 'absence of disease'. Currently, under a spectral view, health is considered as 'a fundamental right', 'essence of productive life', 'an integral part of development', 'being central to the concept of quality of life', & so on. In nutshell, as an absolute value, health has become a world wide social goal with, operationally, its maintenance considered as being a major social investment. The concept of 'wellbeing'– said to be introduced by the WHO, understanding of health– essentially is a psychological construct. Accordingly, the wellbeing of an individual or group comprised two components, viz., the objective & the subjective. The generally known term 'standard of living' or 'level of living' represents the objective component while the subjective one is referred as 'quality of life'. Constructively, while the former component could be 'seen', the latter is to be 'felt'. Literally, leisure has been conceived as the "time that is spent doing what one enjoys when one is not working." Here, the core of distinction between 'doing' & 'working'; with the element of 'enjoyment' being crucial to distinction between these two activities. This paper attempts, in the backdrop of the aforesaid theoretical postulations to observe & analyse the intimate relationship between leisure, health & wellbeing. Adopting the 'means and goals' approach, 'leisure' is focused upon as 'means' to achieve the universally prized & pursued goals of health & wellbeing, both, the theoretical & the empirical observations are employed.

2008S01194
    Tipaldo, Giuseppe (Department of Social Sciences University of Turin, Turin, Italy, 10100 [tel: +39 011 670 26 51; e-mail: giuseppe.tipaldo@unito.it]), **Monster or Wonder? A Compared Analysis of Local Press about Settlement of a Urban Waste Incinerator in Turin and Trento,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Plant & infrastructure settlements with a heavy ecological impact represent a highly sophisticated & diverse phenomenon. From a socio-communicative point of view, the variables to be monitored are very abundant & for each of them it is possible to found different interpretations, one of which will be put forward during this speech. In order to strategically break those deadlocks connected to settlement projects of works considered 'useful but unwanted', it is necessary to fully know the complex reciprocal–and often synchronic–influences among the three players belonging to the high public media ranks (political system, public opinion, and mass media). To this end, the most meaningful results of a comparative study carried out between Turin & Trento will be shown so as to examine the public debate regarding the project to build a big household waste incineration plant. The aim is to trace the prominent coordinates which have typified the debate staged on the media arena, embodied by the local daily press, concerning the incineration issue.

2008S01195
    Tížik, Miroslav (Institute for Sociology of Slovak Academy of Science, Klemensova 19, Bratislava, Slovakia 813 64 [tel: +421/2/ 52964355 ex. 108; e-mail: miroslav.tizik@savba.sk]), **Transnational Integration as a Process of Decomposition of the Secular State,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The end of Communist Regime in the former Czechoslovakia in 1989 can be also viewed as the end of secular religion of its antireligious ideology. The split of Czechoslovak federation in 1993 was the turning point & fundamental change in formation of a new legitimising framework of the new independent Slovak Republic. Contrary to secularisation tendencies in most countries of Western Europe & the USA, Slovak Republic saw the beginning of gradual desecularisation of the State. The permeating of religion through State institutions & its legislation culminated during discussions on integration to European Union by signing The Basic Treaty between the Holy See & the Slovak Republic (so called Concordat) in 2000. Content of this international treaty lead to practical as well as symbolical permeating of State institutions with a dominant religion, which is the Roman Catholic Church. This situation was even more fortified by conserving of the number and social positions of other minority churches. Simultaneously, this led to turning away from the concept of a neutral State or any other form of civil religion, which was originally the basis for argumentation in the process of liquidation of communism in 1989. The process of stimulation the religious basis of political legitimacy of power & restriction of religious plurality continued also after the entry of the Slovak Republic into the European Union in 2004 & also after the change of a pro-christian and right-wing government by a nationalist & leftist government in 2006. Although existing law & constitution support religious background of the State, public opinion & collective memory of citizens of the Slovak Republic do not correspond with the official character of the State. Mainly data from representative surveys after 1990 show discrepancy between the character of public and State institutions & collective representations (and religiosity) of citizens of the Slovak Republic.

2008S01196
    Todd, Patricia A. & Eveline, Joan (Business School, The University of Western Australia, 35 Stirling Hwy, Crawley WA 6009, Australia [tel: 61 8 64882881; fax: 61 8 64881055; e-mail: ttodd@biz.uwa.edu.au]), **Gender Pay Equity: Is there a Way Forward?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Over the past decade every Australian state government except South Australia has held a Gender Pay Equity Inquiry or Review, demonstrating concern to improve the position of women in the workplace. This paper will focus specifically on Western Australia (WA) which has the largest gender pay gap of any Australian state, standing at 26.9 per cent in August 2007, compared with 16.3 per cent at the national level. The 2004 review of the gender pay gap in WA generated substantial interest within women's groups as well as within sections of the labour movement. Subsequently the profile of gender pay equity has diminished as a publicly-identified problem, let alone a priority. The gender pay gap in WA has continued to increase, having been at 22.6 per cent at the time of the Review. This is occurring when a resources boom is in full swing in WA benefiting primarily male-dominated sectors. This paper will analyse the barriers to the implementation of the changes needed to improve gender pay equity, including the lack of awareness & understanding of gender pay equity, the complexity of the causes of the gender pay gap, the expected opposition from employers to many of the recommended changes & factors impeding union & government commitment to the changes needed. It will conclude by considering what strategies need to be adopted to improve gender pay equity.

2008S01197
    Torres Albero, Cristobal, Fernandez Rodriguez, Carlos & Fernandez Esquinas, Manuel (Departamento de Sociologia, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid (Spain), Cantoblanco, 28049 Madrid (Spain) [tel: +34 917306760; e-mail: cristobal.torres@uam.es]), **The Stage of the Spanish Information Society and the Role of Social Representations of ICT in Its Development,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper is an attempt to map the available empirical data on processes of exposure, adoption & absorption of information communication technologies (ICT) among Spanish citizens, highlighting the socio-demographical & cultural variables. There will be a focus on the crucial role that social representations play in the inhibition/promotion of the usage of these technologies among the citizenry (in different stages such as their introduction, extension & consolidation). Moreover, it will be pointed out the importance of the triad age-educational level-occupational profile in the processes cited before, considered to be key factors in those transits of avoidance/boosting. The role of social representations seems to be even more relevant as they reinforce the effects of the socio-demographical variables. Regarding this, the main axis that shape the pro-technological & techno-phobic discourses will be outlined. These dis-

courses can be understood as ideal types which represent certain extremes as well as develop an attitudinal continuum. The interaction between social representations (conceived as a psycho-social & cultural variable) & the singularity of each of the most popular ICT gadgets (computers, internet or cellular phones) would also explain the differences in usage & absorption of each one of those ICT gadgets (massive in the case of mobile phones & quite restrained in others).

2008S01198
Torres, Anália, Brites, Rui, Coelho, Bernardo & Cardoso, Inês (Department of Sociology at ISCTE (Lisbon University Institute), 1649-026 Lisboa Portugal [tel: +351 217 903 077; fax: +351 217 940 074; e-mail: analia.torres@iscte.pt]), **New Meanings of the Family in Europe: Gender Relations between Ideology and Practice,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Exploring the European Social Survey Round 2 (2004) data we analyse and discuss the emergence of new meanings of the family in Europe assessing gender differences & similarities in a cross country perspective. We identify two consensual emerging meanings: (i) the family as a central institution for the Europeans, being perceived as an individual priority; (ii) gender equity in household tasks is materialized in the idea that men should take as much responsibility as women for home & children. If these emergent meanings seem to define a clear passage from more traditional gender values in the family towards gender equality, at the same time the Europeans, more clearly in some countries than in others, seem to have an undefined or intermediary position in this movement of social change. If at the ideological level, both men & women tend to agree in more equalitarian family relations it is also truth that household tasks still are a reason to women overburden, and for latent tension in the couple. Finally, new meanings of the family have a deeper & disturbing impact for men & women, because they are grounded in a broader definition of gender identity.

2008S01199
Torres, Leonor Lima (Department of Sociology of Education and Educational Administration–University of Minho, Portugal, 4710-057 Braga [tel: +351253604660; fax: +351253604250; e-mail: leonort@iep.uminho.pt]), **The Reconfiguration of Organizational Cultures: International Perspectives and New Analytical Proposals,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The instability of the modern-day economy fuelled by the development of new technologies, worldwide expansion of production, markets and financial transactions has brought about, as one of the more visible effects, a profound transformation of work organizations. Among the multiple dimensions of organizations, their structure and culture represent the most visible sides of these changes. The different structural morphologies adopted by organizations brought cultural & identitary fractures, challenging the principle of cultural cohesion intended to be put in practice in a great diversity of work contexts. From the 80s & 90s onwards, organizational culture as a topic of scientific research has gained growing protagonism, welcoming, into its scope of analysis, contributions from distinct fields & diverse theoretical agendas. An overview of the vast array of studies published in recent decades at the international level, enables one to identify two concurrent bodies of theory with distinct approaches regarding organizational culture: the integrative movement, as a hegemonic point of reference; & in opposition, the critical movement. If, on one hand, the more integrative & management perspectives defend that integrative cultures are favourable to the creation of organizational excellence & competitiveness, on the other hand, the critical & reflexive perspectives are directed to the study in the processes through which the cultural element is created and expressed, downplaying its use as merely a technique at the service of productivity. In the first case, culture is viewed as a technique, an effective instrument of human resource management; in the second case culture stands out as a meaningful field of study of human behaviour. Keeping in mind the present reconfigurations of work organizations & inspired by the understanding and interpretative possibilities underlying the movement of more critical & reflexive nature, we propose to debate a theoretical-empirical model to be used for analysis of the cultural and symbolic dimensions that may allow for a better understanding of the contemporary processes of cultural & identitary re-elaboration.

2008S01200
Traxler, Franz & Brandl, Bernd (University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria, A-1210 [tel: 00431427738310; fax: 00431427738318; e-mail: franz.traxler@univie.ac.at]), **Towards Transnationaliza-**

tion of Wage Policy in Europe: The Case of Germany and the Nordic Countries, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The effectiveness of collective wage bargaining depends on whether its remit covers all segments of the labour force the pay of which is interdependent. In dynamic perspective one finds an increasing asymmetry between the market-driven spread of economic interdependencies & the span of control by collective agreements. This asymmetry is especially accentuated in Europe & has unleashed downward pressures on labour standards. The European unions have launched initiatives for transnational bargaining coordination in response to this. These initiatives for "Europeanization" of wage policies may be offset by tendencies of "Americanization," or "re-nationalization" of wage policies. This paper analyzes the long-term effects of continued European economic integration on aggregate wages & their regulation. The paper first reviews the scenarios of "Europeanization," "Americanization" & "re- nationalization." The paper then discusses how they relate to each other in terms of wage effects. We develop testable hypotheses on the wage effects of national wage bargaining, transnational "bottom-up" coordination initiatives and European "top-down" coordination rules, as compared to the impact of market-driven economic integration. To test these hypotheses, we use panel data for Germany & the Nordic countries. The paper concludes by discussing the implications for wage policy in Europe.

2008S01201
Treviño Carrillo, Maricarmen (Universidad Pedagogica Nacional, Carretera al Ajusco No. 24 Col. Héroes de Padierna Delegación Tlalpan, C.P. 14200, México, D.F. [tel: (5255)5630-9700; e-mail: mcarrillo@upn.mx]), **Ours Body's Labour, Our Hand's Work, Politics of Difference and Citizenship,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper is about some issues about the contemporary discussion of how women are incorporated in the labour market, preceded, in first place by the terms of the social, economic & political discrimination that has always been took place, & in second place, from the retraining & qualifications actions that this feminine job force is a commitment to take, because the decline of the welfare state model. An analysis of female employment, says more women work today than ever before. In 2003, 1.1 billion of the world's 2.8 billion workers, or 40 percent, were women, representing a worldwide increase of nearly 200 million women in employment in the past 10 years. In developing countries, women simply cannot afford not to work, low unemployment rates thus mask the problem. The challenge for women in these countries is not gaining employment, they have to take whatever work is available and are likely to wind up in informal sector work such as agriculture with almost no social security benefits & a high degree of vulnerability. This large group of women gets into the labour market underneath a diversity of conditions which brings out the separated relationship among education, training & job market. These facts reveals much more signs of upgrading and importance nowadays in the framework of the democratic processes, where concepts like complex equity & identity/difference, belongs to different theories & authors who treat the problems of design, relationship & implement of different political programs and public policies about women inserted in the job market, those theories are particularly relevant in liberal democracies during the last two decades, in what has become to be a "new social movement policies." What this paper is about is to research and bring to analysis those issues under Hannah Arendt; concepts of labour, work & political action. Public activities such as public policies & decision making process in fields concerning "differences" needs a radical increasing amount of opportunities to assure democratic participation in common activities framework, that is not only referred to a public discourse but also involves the political, social & economic life. The modern commitment to the universality of human rights nevertheless suggests that states can, & in many respects should, treat their women differently from men. The main & core issue around democratic discussion about equalities & differences is women freedom to, in first place take decisions & in second place act over the will or the basic political needs of job opportunities, as well as for economic, social & political activities. What concerns us here, then, is how we should understand the traditional division between women & men different kinds of job performance, in a non symmetric world. This is an extremely complex issue & I can hardly do more in this paper than touch its surface. We can begin by noting that, since citizenship is restricted to states of a certain kind, at least some of its essential features must be seen as artifact of politics. I argue that the modern partitioning of the population (women & men) into citizens should be seen as having a similarity character, capabilities & functioning. The most common alternative view is simply that this partitioning reflects a natural, or at least an extra-political, division of humanity

in genders and, more particularly, into people. On this view, in keeping with the distinctive culture or way of life which (in spite of particularities) is or should be shared by all members of the society in question, citizenship would also be expected to have a particularistic character. It is the impact of this presumption which is at issue in contemporary debates around multiculturalism, and the politics of difference, among others.

2008S01202

Treviño, Ana Helena & Mckelligan, Ma. Teresa (Universidad Autónoma de la Ciudad de Mexico, Mexico, D.F., Mexico, CP. 03100 [tel: 5255 56886661- 5203; e-mail: helenatrevino@yahoo.com]), **Middle Class and Social Mouvements for the XXI Century,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Our interest tries to establish once again the discussion on social classes & social movements as forms of explanation that cover structural aspects of the classes (income, occupation, education, housing), that caused & originated their mobilizations. Today's challenges go further than the examination of new collective action that transcend the frontiers & that apparently universalizes the conflicts on justice, peace & new social orders, amongst others. The specific objective is to suggest how a great part of these mobilizations are composed of middle class sectors & how its members, recognizing their class adscription, undertake actions with popular group sectors for their causes that break with the stratified models & conform into multicultural & plural movements whose temporality is overwhelmingly based on those principles sustained as part of the formation of the same social order: recovering spaces of legitimacy, representation, & further more, recognition as subjects under the exercise of their own freedom of action. We explore the Mexican case, for its proximity and contextualize it inside the Latin-American region in which similitude & differences confront & complement us with the aim to reach a range of explanation on the representations that permit us today recognize them as groups that search their formation of new attitudes, valuations & actions in its social space.

2008S01203

Trichopoulou, Anna (Regional Health Authority of Macedonia & Thrace, Thessaloniki, Greece, 54623 [tel: 0030 2310 371832; fax: 0030 2310 371810; e-mail: atrixopouloy@4ype.gr]), **"Media and Identities: The Case of Greek ROMA Population",** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper concerns with the results of the recent research (2008), implemented on a national level about the profile, the social needs and the degree of social integration of the ROMA population in the social & cultural life. The sample of the field research has been defined as the households of the Greek ROMA population, who are living in the Greek regions in identified settlements. Two parameters (region & typology of the settlement) have been taken in account for the selection of the sample. The method of collecting data was the interview with one adult member of the household, on the basis of a structured questionnaire. The paper is dealing with topics such as: access to education, health and welfare system, communication channels with the native population, attitudes & stereotypes, TV programmes that more are attended by ROMA. In addition, the construction of the ROMA identity through media will be presented, as it results from the content analysis of the relevant media programmes.

2008S01204

Trivellato, Paolo & Triventi, Moris (University of Milano Bicocca, Milano, Italy, 20126 [tel: + 39 02 6448 7544; fax: + 39 02 6448 7561; e-mail: paolo.trivellato@unimib.it]), **Is the Expansion of Italian Higher Education Associated with a Decline of Inequality in Academic Performance?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ As in many other countries, the university system in Italy has grown during the second half of the 1900s. This paper analyses whether and how students' performance has changed while the system was expanding. Furthermore, it examines how the performance of students from different social classes has changed & whether inequality in higher education outcomes has declined. We use data from the Italian Longitudinal Household Survey & we model changes in participation, performance & inequality using fractional polynomials, a parametric method which allows the prediction of linear as well as non-linear trends over time. Results show that enrolment growth has not been followed by a proportional increase in graduation rates; the drop out rate, the number of delayed graduations & the average delay duration were already high before the 1969 reform, & subsequently increased over time. Delayed graduations increased among students from both upper-middle and lower- middle classes, whereas the

drop out rate rose only among the latter, & stayed steady for the former. As a whole, absolute inequalities persisted over time, with a slight reduction resulting from declining performance of the upper classes, & not from an improvement of the lower classes.

2008S01205

Trujillo, Tamez Alma Isela & Herrera, Lima María Eugenia (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Ciudad de México, México, C.P. 04510 [tel: (951)5335059; e-mail: almaiselatrujillo@gmail.com]), **El mantenimiento-desplazamiento de una lengua indígena: El caso de la lengua mixe de Oaxaca, México** (The Maintenance-Displacement of an Indigenous Language: The Case of the Mixe Language of Oaxaca, Mexico), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ One of the most shocking linguistic phenomena of recent decades is the displacement & even death of languages in the world, In Mexico, despite the great linguistic riches of the country, little investigation has been conducted on the characteristics & consequences of the phenomenon of language displacement. This paper thus tackles the problem of the maintenance-displacement of an indigenous language of Mexico–the Mixe language spoken in the community of San Juan Bosco Chuxnaban, in the middle zone of the Sierra Mixe in Northeast of Oaxaca in southern Mexico. The current state of the use of the Mixe language is described specifically in comparison with Spanish in the four specific dominions of the family, the communal assembly, the church, & the school. The data presented were obtained via administration of a questionnaire containing specific questions on the use of the language as opposed to Spanish in those dominions. The findings are based on 100 subjects interviewed in the Mixe language. The results of the study show that Mixe is present in all four dominions, with greater pressure toward maintenance of the language in the dominions of family & communal assembly, whereas there is greater pressure to use Spanish in the dominions of church & school.

2008S01206

Twigg, Julia M. (University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent, CT2 7NY, UK [tel: 01227 827539; e-mail: j.m.twigg@kent.ac.uk]), **The Bodywork of Care: How Careworkers Negotiate the Body in Their Labour,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper addresses the nature of carework as bodywork, exploring the consequences of this for how it is understood & experienced as work. It focuses on the way in which care & the care encounter is a site of power & conflict in which two often disparaged social groups–the old & frail & their careworkers–struggle for autonomy & self esteem. Clients struggle to resist the domination of workers & to maintain a fragile sense of self in the face of the daily erosions of old age & disability. Workers struggle to obtain control over their work in the form of the lives & bodies of clients & to extract from these daily labours emotional rewards in the form of the love, gratitude & esteem of clients and, to as lesser extent, the wider social world. The body lies at the heart of these struggles; & it is the special meanings that attach to the body & its care that underpin many of the tensions of carework.

2008S01207

Twigg, Julia M. (University of Kent, Canterbury [tel: 01227 827539; e-mail: j.m.twigg@kent.ac.uk]), **Clothing, Identity and Age,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Clothes are central in the performance of identity; part of how we signal who and what we are to the wider social world. Such understandings have largely been explored in terms of the fashionable, youthful or transgressive; and little attention has been paid to the position of older people. The paper addresses this lack, exploring the role of clothing in the constitution of age, and in doing so addresses debates around the putative changing nature of identity in High Modernity, the role of consumption culture and the emergence of the Third Age. The paper draws on an empirical study of clothing and age that explores the views and experiences of older women, and key respondents in the fashion/clothing system, drawn from the design, retail and media sectors.

2008S01208

Tyagi, Sushil (Head, Department of Sociology, S.M.L.(P.G.) College, Jhunjhunu, India , 333001 [tel: +91 1592 238800; e-mail: rajsociosktyagi@yahoo.co.in]), **The Patterns of Leisure among Youth: A Comparative Study from a Gender Perspective in a Small Town of Rajasthan,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The spare time that we find after the execution of our daily routine and duties is termed as leisure. In leisure our mind is generally, free from the burden of any practical need. It provides people a chance or opportunity to indulge in a couple of desired activities (hobbies) which cater one's spiritual satisfaction & emotional entertainment, exercises for good health & so on. The present study entitled "The Pattern of Leisure Among The Youth" is based especially on the youth of Jhunjhunu District in Shekhawati region. Jhunjhunu is situated in the North-East of Jaipur, the capital of Rajasthan, at the distance of 178km. According to the historians Jhunjhunu was established in "Gurjar Dynasty" in fifth century. Jhunjhunu was established by a valiant Jat named Jhujhaar & it was entitled as 'Jhunjhunu' after his name. Its area is 5298 Sq.Km. Aim of the present study: The study was aimed to know what the youth of Jhunjhunu city do in their leisure. Sixty youths, both boys & girls, were included for the purpose at selection. These sixty youngsters consisted of 30 boys & 30 girls of a local college of the city. The methods such as sampling, questionnaire interview schedule & observation are used to carryout the study. The data's are collected from those sixty students, both boys and girls in equal number, who belonged to different caste, religion, education & economical & social status. Following results came in light when the acquired data's were thoroughly analyzed & well inspected by their proper arrangement: girls are able to find leisure in less rather than boys. Most of the youth prefer to spend their leisure in watching programmes & films on T.V., especially serials & programs related to female themes on T.V., listening Radio, gossiping with friends. It was found that a few play games in their leisure but the number in outdoor games is critically less. Most of the youngsters told that they do not prefer to visit theaters except on some special occasions because a plentiful good and attractive programs serials & movies are available on T.V. at home by the facility of cable connection. One good thing was equally accepted by both boys & girls that they read news papers and magazines in their leisure, & also added that they participate in their religions rites & rituals, & accordingly visit their temple & mosque. Almost all the youngsters told that they have gone on outings with their class mates at school and college level. When they are asked about their tours. The numbers of such youngsters is much less who go on a tour or outings annually with their family or any other acquaintance. Most of the youth denied their membership & active participation in any political & social organisation. A few were found who spend their much time in the service of their needy parents or among their family members. Thus, it may be concluded that today's youth is going to be more & more self centered, in olden days where games, sports, & especially out-door games used to be the very source of amusement & entertainment are displaced by the dependency of today's youth on electronic & artificial means & sources. Neither political awareness is found among them. Today's youth finds himself totally aloof from cultural values & almost confuse due to the lack of social contacts, cultural values & social moorings are not being nurtured properly among today's youth owing the family detachment & growing self centeredness. He has neither distinct objectives nor proper direction & consequently finds himself mentally hanged & socially & economically insecure and baseless.

2008S01209

Tyfield, David P. (IAS, Lancaster University, County South, Lancaster, UK, LA1 4YD [tel: 01524 510814; fax: 01524 510857; e-mail: d.tyfield@lancaster.ac.uk]), **Will the Knowledge-Based Bio-Economy Ever Arrive? The Place of Productive Labour,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The huge investment, of money & political energies, in the creation of the Knowledge-Based Bio-Economy (KBBE) within the European Union and elsewhere must be set in the context of the state of the global political economy. This reveals that since about 1980 the global economy has been in a period of "financialisation," the dominance of global finance. This has driven the search for a new productive mode of growth in the creation of a new industry into which capital can expand, namely the KBBE. In the process, this has produced the related dominant discourses of "innovation" as the source of wealth, "biotech" & its promise & the "knowledge economy." Yet these are all merely the expression of the hope (or rather the need from the perspective of capital) of such a new mode of productive growth– though backed by the huge power of finance capital the seamless shift in treatment of these developments from hope to inevitability may be systematically overlooked. The question arises, therefore, of whether or not a genuinely "knowledge-based bio-economy" can conceivably be capitalist, or whether there are contradictions implicit in this model of economic activity that mean it can only ever remain an unfulfilled promise. This paper uses cultural political economy to explore this question, focusing in particular on the place in the KBBE of productive labour, i.e. labour productive of surplus value.

2008S01210

Tyurina, Irina O. (Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia, 117218, Krzhizhanovskogo Street 24/35, Block 5 [tel: +7 (916) 695 50 95; fax: +7 (495) 719 07 40; e-mail: tiourina@rol.ru]), **Social Role and Social Responsibility of Russian Business Elite,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Results of research project "Large-scale Russian business: social role & social responsibility' let us to suggest, that the expectations of population & experts concerning business' social responsibility are quite different. Majority of respondents stated that even large-scale business has an influence mainly on social and material well-being of its own employees & is not able to mediate living standards of population as a whole. However large-scale business has some though not actualized today potential. That is why only minority of respondents demonstrates unbelief in its abilities to influence positively on social sphere. Majority (54,7%) of respondents treats those carrying on large-scale business as positive social actors, whereas only one third of them (34,1%) demonstrates negative attitude toward them. Estimating & evaluating large-scale entrepreneurship structures, public opinion rests upon the character & content of their activity, as well as the level of their orientation toward manufacturing & sale of net production. As a result, in most cases Russians recognize as socially responsible ones businesses in the field of manufacturing mass-consumption products, human services, house-building, communication & transportation, high tech development, metallurgy, engineering, defense establishment and others which are evaluated by them rather positively than negatively. What do Russians expect from business structures? As a rule, they are waiting for its broad participation and collaboration in the field of social & infrastructural programs. At the same time sociological data let us to suppose that Russians consider business to be rather subordinate to the state if the matter concerns social tasks solution. Existent level of Russian business' social responsibility is estimated by population as a low one, which is obviously an evidence of not only lack or even absence of communications between business & society but of moderate depth & intensity of this activity as well as of extremely low level of personal familiarity of Russians with it. The main reasons of such state of affairs (as they are perceived by respondents) are: corruption & state bureaucracy (61%) and personal features of businessmen (such as, for example, their selfishness & eagerness, 42%). As for businessmen themselves, they think that Russian society treats of business' social responsibility in the spirit of perfecting & developing intracorporate relations & charity in respect of some talented representatives of creative professions & occupations. Results of expert poll let us to define & estimate a number of widespread approaches to public functions of business: "narrow-minded pragmatists," "rational egoists," "socially responsible." Specific practices of social responsibility involve four different lines: (1) activity in the sphere of civil duties fulfillment (such as, for example, discharge of taxes); (2) activity in the sphere of business initiatives & intercompany development of business (for example, creation of new workplaces); (3) activity backup to state social policy; (4) activity close to general public charity. As for the representatives of three above groups is concerned, their judgments as regards different areas of social activity are quite diverse. For the most part the matter concerns different set and combination of four above mentioned directions of activity. At the same time experts estimate current level of large-scale Russian business' social responsibility as extremely low one, laying the whole blame of such state of affairs on business itself. It is possible to contend, that at present time there are some models of Russian corporate practices, based on acknowledgement and observance of western standards of social responsibility. For the most part these models are typical for large & largest Russian companies. The problem is that the majority of these companies are located in extractive industries & as such could hardly been considered as potential "engines" of Russian economy's modernization. So, the question of whether their approach to business' social role & responsibility will be utilized by other sectors of economy as well as by companies operating in them is still open.

2008S01211

Tzeng, Rueyling (Institute of European and American Studies, Academia Sinica, 128, Academia Road, Section 2, Nankang, Taipei 115, Taiwan [tel: 886-2-3789-7278; fax: 886-2-2782-7616; e-mail: rtzeng@sinica.edu.tw]), **From Employees to Employers? Western Immigrant Entrepreneurs in Taiwan,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Previous studies have often referred to immigrant entrepreneurs as those who move from developing to developed countries & become self-employed because they encounter glass ceilings or cannot find jobs due to language barriers, lack of education, and/or discrimination. However,

a new type of immigrant is emerging from the current globalizing environment, one that migrates from developed to developing countries. The goal of this study is to examine why Western immigrants in Taiwan become entrepreneurs, the kinds of businesses they engage in, & how the host country facilitates or hinders their entrepreneurial intentions. Factors discussed at the individual level include human capital (the professional experiences of entrepreneurs), social capital (their ethnic & family networks & transnational connections) and cultural capital. Macroeconomic factors include government policies and socio-economic conditions in Taiwan. Data will be collected via interviews with Western entrepreneurs & analyses of Taiwan's immigrant policy & related secondary data. I expect to find that Western entrepreneurs in Taiwan engage in a wide range of businesses via applying their cultural capital. Although macro socio-economic conditions facilitate the movement of Western immigrants to become entrepreneurs, government policies represent strict & complex bureaucratic barriers to their entrepreneurial intentions.

2008S01212

Uekusa, Shinya (California State University, San Marcos, San Marcos, CA 92096 [e-mail: uekus001@csusm.edu]), **Everyday Experiences of Linguicism: A Sociological Critique of Linguistic Human Rights (LHRs),** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This qualitative study explores how linguistic minorities in the United States experience linguicism in their everyday lives, how they negotiate linguicism, & how linguistic human rights (LHRs) can be used practically. I conducted in-depth interviews with fifteen Japanese, Castilian- & Mexican-Spanish speakers who resided in San Diego. I found that, for some linguistic minorities, it is critical that they educate themselves & their children in their language & based on their cultural values, & preserve their language & identity. Respondents tell of past experiences with linguicism & the ways economic prospects often encourage them to linguistically assimilate & to accept linguicism as a normal part of their everyday lives, demonstrating the presence of symbolic violence. However, linguistic minorities who became bilingual in English & their native tongue selectively use these languages. In other words, they avoid linguicism to the greatest extent possible but they also preserve a crucial part of their identity & take advantage of their knowledge of both languages, demonstrating that linguistic minorities develop oppositional strategies in the face of linguicism.

2008S01213

Ueno, Junko (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Japan [e-mail: junkou@n07.itscom.net]), **Disguised Impacts of State-Led Urban Restructuring: What Prevented the People From Realizing Its Negative Impacts?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper aims to explore factors underpinning state-led urban restructuring in Japan. In 2001, the Koizumi Cabinet began political reform to combat long-term economic recession. The Urban Renaissance policy, concerning deregulation of urban planning, was introduced as a part of this reform. Although this introduction was limited to the urban core & thus widened inter-regional disparities in Tokyo, the policy attracted little attention. This seems particularly odd considering that Koizumi Reform has been accused of widening income disparity. This paper will argue the two factors that made possible to implement the Urban Renaissance policy with so little opposition, by analyzing official documents and the survey data of civil social organizations in Tokyo. First, the Urban Renaissance policy focused on deregulations, which mislead the tax payers that it will be less costly compared to conventional public development program. Second, income gap and segregation level of Tokyo had been relatively small compared to western cities. Promoting development in certain area was not perceived as favoring particular income group.

2008S01214

Urbano, Nathalia (Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Bogotá, Colombia, Cr. 5 # 39 - 00 Tercer Piso, Bogotá, Colombia [tel: 57 + 1 + 3208320 Ext. 5916; fax: 57 + 1 + 2182183; e-mail: nurbanoc@gmail.com]), **Efectos De La Implementación Del Modelo Colombiano De Acreditación De Programas Académicos** (Effects of the Implementation of the Colombian Model of Accreditation of Academic Programs), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ This paper presents the results of an investigation that had as its objective an evaluation of the proposal & the effectiveness of the Colombian Model of Accreditation of Academic Programs, through the analysis of its foundations & the results of submission to the process in technological programs. For collection of information, a qualitative methodology was used & four techniques were applied: structured & open interviews, a focus group, & review of documents. A qualitative focus was selected given the absence of studies & of data that would give an account beyond the quantitative, of results of the accreditation in institutional dynamics, in the perceptions of members of the academic community, & in its task. Based on the findings, a proposal is presented for improving the model of accreditation in the following aspects: increasing the participation of the members of the institutions in the evaluation, the design of a model of outside evaluation that would facilitate communication between evaluators & the evaluated program; additions to the process of institutional improvement; diversification of the organisms & models of accreditation; & external evaluation, as a mechanism of surrender of accounts of the National Council of Accreditation.

2008S01215

Urkidi, Leire (Institute for Environmental Science and Technology–Autonomous University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain [tel: 0034 93 581 25 32; fax: 0034 93 581 33 31; e-mail: leireurkidiazk@hotmail.com]), **The Process of Democratizing Power in the Environmental Conflict of Pascua-Lama,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Chile constitutes a strongly centralised country with a long mining tradition. Its open market economy has stimulated foreign investment as a main development strategy, generating a proliferation of extractive projects with a high socio-environmental impact. In many cases, these projects face the rejection of the local population that has been officially excluded from the decision making process. This paper focuses in the Pascua-Lama conflict, in the border between Chile & Argentina. A gold mining project going to be placed in their water sources generated an opposition movement in the affected community. The environmental evaluation process, undertaken by technicians and approved by governmental politicians, impeded information and decision access to the community, promoting alternative ways of achieving it. The contact with national NGOs & groups involved in other environmental conflicts enhanced sharing related knowledge and spreading their demands at the national & international level. The internationalization strategy implied community empowerment & acquirement of political opportunities. However, the knowledge & power attainment does not mean a direct & real access to decision making. In fact, despite the high international impact of Pascua-Lama, until now its opposition movement has not been successful. This makes us reflect on the possibilities of different strategies of power democratization in environmental conflicts.

2008S01216

Urze, Paula & Manatos, Maria João (Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia de Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Quinta de Torre, Campus da FCT/UNL, Caparica, 2829-516, Portugal [tel: + 351 212948500; fax: + 351 212948326; e-mail: pcu@fct.unl.pt]), **Local R&D Competencies in Global Networks,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper presents the scientific concerns & the preliminary results of the R&D.COM: Local R&D COMpetencies within Global Value Chains (FCT/MCTES) project. The R&D.COM sociological study object is focused on the comparative advantages that can lead to the delocalization of R&D competencies within the corporations' global strategies. A number of scholars have been focusing on knowledge creation potential by firms with value chain activities that span borders (DUNNING, 1998; NOBEL, BIRKINSHAW, 1998). According to this perspective, a potentially important multinational corporations source competitive advantage is on the capacity of their foreign subsidiaries to generate innovation based on resources from the hosting countries. As argued by CANTWELL the companies with research infrastructures in foreign locations have the possibility to overcome specialized technical limitations in their own countries & take advantages of different specializations existing in other countries. The empirical work is grounded on case studies that have been developed on multinational corporations from the automobile & software industries. By drawing the local R&D units path (located in Portugal), a large number of dimensions are being taken into account: local comparative advantages & local R&D competencies & the human factor (learning ability, creativity or problem-solving skills, technologies). The R&D.COM project has been developing an "extended" case study, involving more than one unit of analysis. At this level, three cases belonging to the same network have been studied: a local R&D unit, a foreign R&D unit and also the headquarters of this global chain. Based on the results of the case studies, we explore some of the projects' scientific questions, such as: how important are delocalized R&D units within the corporations' global strategies? Which mechanisms are locally developed to earn power

by knowledge within these global value chains? Which are the national comparative advantages that can lead to the delocalization of R&D competencies? What is the knowledge transfer mechanisms developed among the worldwide R&D units? To what extent this kind of foreign investment goes hand-in-hand with the need to construct a new development model based on innovation and knowledge?

2008S01217
Usacheva, Olga (Department of Sociology, Graduate School of the Institute of Sociology, Moscow, Russia, 117218 [tel: (495) 5283808; e-mail: olega88@mail.ru]), Social Movements and Information and Communication Technologies, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Today, social actors in all public spheres accustomed to use the global communications network, which function by means of modern information and communication technologies (ICT), in particular, portable computers, connected with Internet. Such social networks combine efforts and pool resources of individuals, civic groups, social movements and other organizations (Rucht et al., 2004). The main points of my presentation are the following: (1) The use of the ICT influences the structure and type of social action of social movement organizations; (2) the use of the above technologies accelerates the process of mobilization of participants and their recourses (financial, human, organizational, etc.); (3) the use of ICT maintains and intensifies interactions not only within sister social movement organizations, but also with outside participants (governments, business structures, mass media, expert communities); (4) information and communication technologies serve as a powerful tool of information dissemination; (5) Internet and other ICT facilitate tradition forms of public activity (protests, meetings, demonstrations) as well; and (6) the use of the ICT is especially convenient in the process of discussion and solving of global problems; (7) from early 1990s onwards, Russian social movements showed the same trends.

2008S01218
Uys, Tina & Dworzanowski, Bronwyn (Department of Sociology, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa [tel: +27-11-5592885; fax: +27-11-5593787; e-mail: tuys@uj.ac.za]), Academic Citizenship in Decline, Hibernation or a State of Alteration? The Case of South African Sociologists, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Academic citizenship consists of rights & obligations that move out of a strictly political arena & into cultural systems both within and without the university. Thompson et al (2006: 10 - 13) operationalise this definition in terms of the "rights" of "self-governance; academic freedom & tenure; and self-directedness" & "obligations" such as "service to governing bodies; competence; mentoring, leadership & the promotion of the collective." As academic sector 'insiders', privy to anecdotal evidence of flagging 'academic citizenship' amongst South African sociologists, it became clear that a more formal investigation of 'academic citizenship' was warranted. Evidence drawn from international studies, indicates that academic citizenship is rapidly declining, as both a norm & a practice, within, & without, "Westernised" university campuses. An electronic survey of 30 purposively sampled South African sociologists was conducted in order to explore how 'academic citizenship' is understood by sociologists in South Africa, and how, if at all, it is experienced and/or practised.

2008S01219
Valeeva, Rania F. (Philosophy student at Utrecht University, Utrecht, the Netherlands, 3584 CS [tel: +31(0)334808594; e-mail: Rania.Valeeva@phil.uu.nl]), The Role of Education and Social Trust for Choices of Health Resources, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The present paper focuses on the role of personal education & social trust on an actor's choice of resources for restoring or improving his or her own subjective health in the event that they perceive certain health needs. More precisely, it aims to empirically investigate whether an actor's personal education, social trust and contextual embeddedness influence his or her choice to mobilize health resources. The main proposition in this study is that the choice of resources is facilitated by personal education & social trust. The study model is based on individuals' needs (expectations and evaluations) with regard to a certain health resource which eventually is intended to optimize the subjective health condition. In this paper an individual-level approach is taken to explain the personal differences in health resource choices. For this purpose I study actors' decisions with regard to health resource choices in four simulated (hypothetical real-life) situations presented in the form of vignettes to people from a number of countries during the survey of European Social Survey performed in

2004/5. The data used also provides information on actors' social trust, personal education & a number of (socio-demographic) control variables. To determine the role of contextual embeddedness in people's choices of strategy, I examined the study model in the conditions of several West-European welfare-states: the Netherlands, Germany, Greece & the UK. The statistical analysis was performed using multiple regression method. The study findings provide support for a number of the model predictions. They show that the relationship between main study variables varies between the countries studied, indicating the moderatory role of the variable country.

2008S01220
Valenduc, Gerard (Fondation Travail-Universite (FTU), Rue de l'Arsenal 5, B-5000 Namur [tel: +3281725122; fax: +3281725128; e-mail: gvalenduc@ftu-namur.org]), Changes in Occupations in the Knowledge-Based Economy, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The proposal aims at presenting research results from the European WORKS project (Work Organisation & Restructuring in the Knowledge Society, FP6, 2005-2009). In order to understand the individual dimension of changes in work, six occupational groups were selected for case studies: researchers in ICT; dress designers; software professionals; manufacturing workers & logistics workers in food or clothing; front-office employees in public services. The case study methodology is based on in-depth individual interviews, including a biographical dimension, & covering trajectories, careers, occupational identities, skills evolution, quality of working conditions & work life balance; 30 occupational case studies (246 individual interviews) were carried out in 14 EU countries, in 2006-2007. This paper will focus on knowledge-based creative occupations (researchers, designers, software professionals) & customer service occupations (front-office employees). It will highlight key trends in the evolution of job contents towards new skills mix; the diversification of career patterns; the transition towards new models of identities at work; the challenges for work life balance. The gender dimension of these changes will also be underlined. The paper will finally discuss the theoretical & methodological relevance of occupational groups as a unit of analysis for studying the individual dimension of changes in work.

2008S01221
Valenduc, Gerard (Fondation Travail-Universite (FTU), Rue de l'Arsenal 5, B-5000 Namur (Belgium) [tel: +3281725122; fax: +3281725128; e-mail: gvalenduc@ftu-namur.org]), Understanding and Preventing the Second Order Digital Divide, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The paper addresses both the theoretical foundations & the political relevance of the "second order" digital divide, which concerns growing inequalities among users of information & communication technologies (ICT) as fast as the access gap is narrowing. From recent research, it appears that the main explanatory factors of the second order digital divide are the ability to face continuous technological upgrade, the autonomy of use, the required skills (steps in digital literacy), the availability of social support, and the individual efficiency of usages. These factors however appear too technology-driven. The process of diffusion and appropriation of Internet-related innovations is indeed more interactive, notably in the perspective of further development of Web 2.0 networks & services. Users build up a wide variety of "usage trajectories," according to their opportunities & needs, their material & cognitive resources, & their social capital. There is a process of reciprocal shaping of e-services & usages (social shaping of technology). Differentiation of usages & usage trajectories may be a source of positive diversity, but differentiation can also result in inequalities, when high-profile or low-profile usages lead to segmented or stratified access to the benefits of e-services & on-line communication Current policies for digital inclusion mainly aim at bridging the first order digital divide (unequal access). Future policies should explore issues & solutions related to the next steps in the diffusion of Internet (differentiated use) & the future Web 2.0 usage prospects. The anticipation of emerging social inequalities linked to Internet usages is at the core of the proposal.

2008S01222
Valentina, Fabiani (Univerista degli Studi di Cassino, viale Bonomi–03043 CASSINO (Fr) [tel: +39 0776 2994415; fax: +39 0776 2993839; e-mail: valentinafabiani@yahoo.it]), Human and Plant Nature in the Mythical Interchange, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The vegetal & aetiological myth of Apollo & Daphne characterized by the motif of the fantastic metamorphosis of the ninfa who becomes bay, is one of the mythical stories most known about a fabulous mutation &

depicted during the centuries. This was related by ancient Greek & Latin writers & handed on in Europe, to the medieval & modern literature & in the figurative art and sculpture. This study is on the literary sources of the fabula and the different versions of the legend (Laconian, Arcadian, Syriac, mainly focusing on Ovidioâ's Thessalian version). Finally the research is about the norm of iconographical schemes of the myth, from the 1st century A.D. to the 17th century A. D.

2008S01223
 Valgaeren, Elke M. C. (Policy centre on equal opportunities, Hasselt University, Universitaire campus, gebouw D, 3590 Diepenbeek, Belgium [tel: ++32/11/26.86.59; fax: ++32/11/26.86.79; e-mail: elke.valgaeren@uhasselt.be]), **Nomadic Careers in the Flemish IT-Sector: Fact or Fiction?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper focuses on the empirical validation of the concept of the 'nomadic career'. The paper answers the following research questions: (1) to what extent does the nomadic career exist in the Flemish IT-sector & (2) what are the determinants of the nomadic career? Special attention is given to the gender-aspects of the nomadic career. To analyse the nomadic career, the research is situated in the Flemish IT-sector. The organizational changes that lead to flexible career formation are intensified in the ICT sector. This sector was not chosen by chance. Moreover, we were looking for a setting to study nomadic career trajectories. A number of characteristics of the ICT sector have led us, from the outset of the project, to suppose that the nomadic career would be easy to find. Research in Silicon Valley confirms this hypothesis for the American ICT sector. Indeed, the organizational changes that lead to nomadic careers are intensified in the ICT sector. The ICT sector is characterized by rapid technological changes that force companies to organize themselves in such a way that they can respond flexibly to them: the companies have a flatter organizational structure with more teamwork in projects. The projects in the ICT sector have a short life span of at most two or three years. The completion of a project is a typical moment for changing jobs. Gunz, Evans, & Jalland, moreover, stress that the ICT sector is an open community: we see in the ICT sector a great deal of cross-pollination between companies. Companies work together in a network on different projects. In this way, employees get to know different companies, which facilitate transition from one company to another. Because of the rapidity with which technologies come & go, employees, finally, have to constantly retrain themselves: in the ICT, lifelong learning is not an empty concept but an essential component of each job. The data were compiled in 2002-2003 in the Flemish ICT sector. We used both qualitative biographical career interviews & a quantitative retrospective survey. In this paper, we will mainly use the survey based on a representative sample of 577 employees, working in 2003 in the Flemish IT-sector.

2008S01224
 Valiente, Celia (Universidad Carlos III–Department of Political Science and Sociology, Calle Madrid 126; 28903 Getafe; Madrid; Spain [tel: 34916245845; e-mail: valiente@polsoc.uc3m.es]), **Internationalization, Religion and Gender Identities: The Feminist Protest Within the Catholic Church in Franco's Spain (1930s-1975),** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Between the mid-1930s & 1975 Spain was governed by a right-wing authoritarian regime headed by General Francisco Franco. This paper analyzes the feminist protest within the Spanish catholic church in Franco's Spain. Multiple international factors affected Spanish feminists mobilizing within the Church. On the one hand, the Catholic Church is a transnational organization. It experienced important internal transformations with the Second Vatican Council (1962-1965) in the progressive direction (that were finally preempted). On the other hand, the second wave of feminist activism in Western countries appeared in the 1960s & 1970s & pushed women in different countries to demand the erosion of gender hierarchies. These & other international influences were combined with domestic factors in the case under analysis here, because the Franco's regime actively undermined women's rights & status. This paper argues that the combination of internationalization, religion and collective identities characterizes not only current societies but also historical societies, such as the Spanish society under Franco.

2008S01225
 Valiente, Celia (Universidad Carlos III--Department of Political Science and Sociology, Calle Madrid 126; 28903 Getafe; Madrid; Spain [tel: 34916245845; e-mail: valiente@polsoc.uc3m.es]), **Transformation of Church-State Relations in Spain since the**

1930s: The Case of Preschool Policies, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Between the mid-1930s & 1975 Spain was governed by a right-wing authoritarian regime headed by General Francisco Franco. This dictatorship was followed by a transition to democracy & a consolidated democracy. This paper analyzes the transformation of (the Catholic) church-state relations since the mid-1930s & the impact of this transformation on public policies. In Franco's Spain, Catholicism was the official religion of the country. Freedom of worship was abolished. By contrast, Spain belongs now to the group of countries with secularized polities (and societies). According to the constitution, Spain is a non-denominational state based on religious freedom. This paper argues that in spite of the transformation of church-state relations in Spain after 1975, the Catholic Church was & still is an important actor in some policy areas. This proposition is illustrated with the analysis of preschool policies before & after 1975. In Franco's Spain, in the educational field, the Catholic Church had priorities different from preschool. The church demanded & obtained (among other things) the right to set up & run schools, the right to inspect private & public education centers, the compliance of all academic curricula to the Catholic doctrine, mandatory religious education & religious activities in all types of schools, & sex segregation in schools. In the second phase of the Franco's regime, one of the main demands of the church was state subsidies for their centers, but this demand affected other education levels different from preschool. In post-authoritarian Spain, a third of non-university education is provided by private centers, the majority of which are religious schools. The Catholic Church was (and still is) interested in the expansion of education (including preschool), provided that part of it is private & subsidized by the state.

2008S01226
 Van Craen, Maarten, Vancluysen, Kris & Ackaert, Johan (Hasselt University–Policy Research Centre on Equal Opportunities, Agoralaan, Gebouw D, B-3590 Diepenbeek, Belgium [tel: +3211268673; e-mail: maarten.vancraen@uhasselt.be]), **Explaining the Identity of Turkish and Moroccan Immigrants in Belgium,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ In research about the identity of immigrants two opponent frameworks are used: the classical assimilation theory & the two-dimensional identity model of Hutnik. According to the first theory immigrants can only identify themselves strongly with one group (their own ethnic-cultural group or the majority group). If the identification with one group becomes stronger, the identification with the other group will weaken. In the framework of Hutnik a strong identification with the own cultural group can be combined with a strong identification with the majority group. In his model this is the 'acculturative identity pattern'. In this paper we will test whether immigrants with Turkish & Moroccan roots have a one-dimensional or two-dimensional identity. Moreover we will try to find out which factors determine the identification of the immigrants with the majority group (Belgians). Our concrete research question: do differences in economic, social & cultural capital have an impact on the identification of Turkish and Moroccan immigrants with Belgians? To answer this question we will do a quantitative regression analysis on data (740 face to face interviews) gathered in the former coal mine area. As independent variables we will take into account among others differences (inequalities) concerning the educational level, job status, cross-cultural contacts (with neighbours & friends), media consumption & (Dutch) language proficiency.

2008S01227
 van den Burg, S. W. K. (Wageningen University, Hollandseweg 1, Netherlands, 6706 KN [tel: +31 317 82984; fax: +31 317 83990; e-mail: sander.vandenburg@wur.nl]), **Environmental Information Disclosure in China,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The disclosure of environmental information has become increasingly popular as an instrument for environmental governance. By making information publicly available, citizens, non-state organizations and others are enabled to put pressure–through naming and shaming–on corporations and/or governments & lead to them to behave more sustainable. Various nation-states, supranational institutions & non-governmental organizations have taken the initiative to develop disclosure schemes which aim to make environmental information publicly available. Studies have shown that this can result in significant environmental benefits. The exact form that disclosure schemes take has also been subject to analysis. Their eventual shape depends on the political culture within which they are embedded, & on the role that citizens are expected & allowed to play. Fur-

thermore, various societal developments–such as the war on terrorism–can come to affect the development & implementation of disclosure schemes. This paper seeks to assess the development of the first Chinese nation-wide disclosure scheme, where the abovementioned topics take centre-stage. The central questions are how disclosure came into existence in the Chinese context, how it is affected by political and societal factors, & how this affects the eventual shape (and effectiveness) of disclosure. The empirical focus is in China's national ordinance on the release of government information flows which was passed on January 2007. The ordinance will come into effect from May 1, 2008 & states that governments at various levels are required to release information which affects the immediate interests of individuals & groups. This includes information on natural & environmental disasters. Prior to this nation-wide legislation, the cities Shanghai & Guangzhou implemented similar legislation & these experiences will also be referred to in the paper.

2008S01228
van Dyk, Silke (Institute of Sociology, University of Jena, Carl-Zeiss-Str. 2, 07743 Jena, Germany [tel: 0049-3641-945575; e-mail: silke.vandyk@uni-jena.de]), **Diversity and Re-Standardization. The (Self-)Management of Ageing in Times of Individualized Life Courses,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ If increasing diversity requires us to recognise the heterogeneous nature of ageing, there are at the very same time countervailing tendencies to render ageing more manageable & subject to control. In contrast to the prevailing focus on the deregulation of age and ageing, the paper focuses on the parallel process of re-regulation under new terms & conditions. The ongoing institutional diversification comes along with the government of the elderly in the guise of successful & active ageing: In the course of the overall popularization of individual responsibility and self-initiative, there is a growing public expectation that people continuously invest in their capacities to age in a healthy, independent, & self-sufficient way. Disease & dependency, frailty or dementia are increasingly considered as problems of failed self-management. We assume that this process is not being based on mechanisms of constraint & coercion of (resisting or reluctant) elderly people, but rather on normalizing public definitions of 'active' as successful ageing. On the basis of a discourse & program analysis on active ageing we will be asking in how far the Foucauldian focus on (self-)management is helpful to understand the conflicting tendencies of institutional diversification & moral homogenization of ageing in Western societies. To be sure, the concrete shape of this two-fold process is highly dependent on the contextual conditions of national welfare states & their institutional history of retirement and ageing identities in particular. Comparing discourses on old age and ageing in Germany & Great Britain turns out to be exceptionally fruitful in this regard, not least because retirement as a time of 'late liberty' in a wage-earner's life course used to be much more institutionalized in the German than in the British case.

2008S01229
Van Hoyweghen, Ine (Maastricht University, Fac. of Health, Medicine and Life Sciences, Dep. of Health, Ethics & Society, PO Box 616, 6200 MD Maastricht [e-mail: i.vanhoyweghen@zw.unimaas.nl]), **How to Govern Genetic Risks in Insurance? "Experimental Learning" as a New Policy Approach,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ AIDS, gene crops, stem cells, . . . In an uncertain society like ours we can not ask too much from science & the state in providing conclusive solutions. Faced with prevailing uncertainties we need fresh policy perspectives. This paper reports on a journey through one of such socio-technic controversies: the use of genetic testing in insurance. The rise of DNA technology to diagnose genetic risks has prompted some urgent questions. Will the introduction of genetics render some people uninsurable, leading to a "genetic underclass?" Do we need a legal prohibition on genetic information in insurance? Insurers, in their turn, argue that a prohibition would be detrimental for their business. If they are denied access to genetic information, the consumer will use this information to abuse the insurance system, they say. The above debate on genetics and insurance is the thrust of ongoing discussions in the public realm, expert panels & parliaments throughout Europe. In addressing this issue, regulatory bodies, policymakers & the insurance industry struggle with the intricate question trying to adapt the political-normative frameworks to the developments of genetics. Building on fieldwork in several European countries, we document how policymakers & the insurance industry have attempted to govern the issue of genetic risks in insurance in the last decade. We argue that both the legislative approach of "genetics-specific legislation" as well as a self-regulative approach of "evidence-based" risk selection by the insurance

industry have their limits. So, is there an alternative approach? We suggest making an appeal towards "risk taking" in insurance in dealing with the uncertainties of genetics. This "risk taking" might take the form of an experimental learning approach during the process of risk making. The paper provides empirical arguments for such a policy perspective. We suggest insurance, one of the core institutions of risk society (Ericson & Doyle, 2003), to be an indicative site for studying these experiments in today's techno-science-society interactions.

2008S01230
Van Hoyweghen, Ine (Maastricht University, Fac. of Health, Medicine and Life Sciences, Dep. of Health, Ethics & Society, PO Box 616, 6200 MD Maastricht [e-mail: i.vanhoyweghen@zw.unimaas.nl]), **Insurance, Genetics and Risk Morality–Redistributing Responsibility and Solidarity in the Molecular Age,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Over the past decade, the potential of genetics for understanding and controlling health & disease in radically new ways has been widely discussed. Prominent genetic researchers argue that each person will receive his or her "own" genetic profile, giving way to an "individualized" medicine. The deployment of molecular criteria for predicting health & disease triggers intriguing questions on the constellation of solidarity. While the classic distinction between 'ill' & 'healthy' persons was crucial for the organisation of social welfare arrangements, most sociological work stresses how the new predictive molecular risk identities are associated with the demise of solidarity & an increasing attention to individual responsibility for health. This paper analyses whether this individualisation thesis holds. Based on empirical fieldwork on genetics & insurance in several European countries, we argue that, contrary to "the end of solidarity," we see the emergence of new forms of solidarity emerging around biological or genetic traits of people. Genetics-specific groups, like the Genetic Alliance in the US & the Genetic Interest Group in the UK fight against genetic discrimination in insurance. But these collective mobilisations are far from uniform. Instead, they give way to new controversial arenas & problem issues, as these groups give rise to new kinds of splits. In insurance we see the establishment of different genetic patient groups focusing on different genetic risks & these groups compete with each other, as well as with non-genetic patient groups with respect to solidarity issues. Moreover, these genetic groups open up new avenues for questioning the distribution of responsibility for health. Do we consider genetic heart patients more "eligible" for insurance than their non-genetic lifestyle high cholesterol "counterparts?" Genetics thus constitutes new ground in the old debates about individual control, responsibility & accountability for health. This goes to the heart of the thesis of insurance as risk morality & how morality articulates with in- or exclusion from the insurance pool.

2008S01231
Van Mol, Christof (Centrum voor Migratie and Intercultural Studies; Universiteit Antwerpen, Antwerp, 2018 [tel: +32 485 38 33 86; e-mail: elULnesjdaULpiano@hotmail.com]), **The Border Concept and Spanish Migration Policy,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Borders are essential in the migratory process. They give a meaning to international migration & the juridical status of a migrant. In this paper, the author focuses on three different frontiers, which are located at three different stages of the migration process, and discusses the implications of these different borders on Spanish migration policy. Driven by a conceptual framework, the author argues that a migrant first crosses a territorial border, & the way he does defines his/her regular or irregular status. This regular or irregular situation is a key factor when encountering the second barrier, the organisational frontier. The organisational border consists of the segmented labour market, citizenship & the Welfare state. The juridical condition of the migrant determines if he/she has the right to access to all the different elements of the organisational level, or just to the segmented labour market. Of course, migrants can change over time between these different categories, by overstaying or by regularization. The last border a migrant confronts is the conceptual border, which we can also call an "imaginary border," because this border is not well-defined. It consists of the concept of integration & integration policies. Social inequality is present at the three different stages, and defined by the regular or irregular situation of the migrant.

2008S01232
Vanderwaeren, Els L. M. (Centre for Migration and Intercultural Studies, Antwerp University, Prinsstraat 13, Antwerp (2000), Belgium [tel: +32 3 2755959; fax: +32 3 2755926; e-mail: Els.

Vanderwaeren@ua.ac.be]), **A Religious and Empowering Discourse Among "Muslimahs" in Flanders Revealed,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This Belgian contribution analyzes the role of Islam in daily life of Muslimahs with a migrant background & in a minority position. The paper reveals how those women perceive & construct their religious identity. The author presents how Islam can provide a transparent, supportive & all-embracing frame of reference that allows young people of immigrant descent an individual contextualization. She continues with a description on how due to their membership of a diaspora community women go through a particular, intensive search for & discussion of identity, including their religious identity. She reveals how they use religion & religious institution for an emancipative entering in public & private space. The author will illustrate what has been said with results of her fundamental & ongoing qualitative research concerning the use of daily religious interpretations among female Muslims of Moroccan origin in Flanders, & how these are used as leverages for emancipation. This contribution will point out how religious actions & discursive patterns of talking about female believing & belonging emphasize a significant potential for religious renewal & structural changes. The author ends with a positioning of this emancipative process among religious women in the field of feminisms.

2008S01233
Vanroelen, Christophe & Louckx, Fred (Department of Medical Sociology, Vrije Universiteit, Brussels, Laarbeeklaan 103, 1090 Brussels, Belgium [tel: 0032 2 477 47 67; fax: 0032 2 477 47 11; e-mail: cvroelen@vub.ac.be]), **Extending the Demand-Control-Model. The Latent Structuring among Wage-Earners of Contemporary Stressful Working Conditions in Association with Mental Well-Being,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Introduction. Mental health problems are increasing among workers. According to the "Demand-Control-Support-model," high work demands, low job control & low support are affecting mental health. However, the DCS-model is often conceived as too simple in reflecting the broad number of stressors related to contemporary working conditions. In this study, the DCS-model is expanded with additional stressful working conditions. Furthermore, it is assessed how these are structured within the population of wage-earners. Methods. In a sample of 11,099 Flemish (Belgian) employees, logit modelling is used for testing the associations of the stressors with mental well-being. Their structuring is tested using latent class & modified LISREL analyses. Results. Problems with mental well-being are significantly higher when experiencing high quantitative & emotional demands, repetitive movements, job insecurity, bullying behaviour, problematic task variation & low social support. These work characteristics constitute four latent dimensions: psychological demands, physical demands, job control and social relationships at work. Job insecurity makes a dimension of its own. Each of these latent dimensions, except latent physical demands, is positively related with problems of mental well-being. Latent physical demands shows a small negative association. Conclusion. The additional work stressors included in this study are significantly related with mental health, however they fit only partly in the DCS-structure. The structuring of contemporary work stressors needs more attention in research.

2008S01234
Varli-Gork, Reyhan (Middle East Technical University, Department of Sociology, Ankara, Turkey, 06531 [tel: +905324541140; e-mail: rgork@metu.edu.tr]), **Creating 'The Antalya Golden Orange Eurasia International Film Festival',** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In order to compete with other cities, 'urban elite' seek to find new ways for reshaping the city in creative manner. If creativity is a way of discovering previously unseen possibilities it can not be reduced to "removing bureaucratic obstacles to creativity" which Bianchini & Landry assert in their book *The Creative City*. If creativity means merging into neo-liberal policies to reduce the role of bureaucracy & politics in the management of the economy & to unfetter the business from the burdens imposed upon it by the regulatory environment, one can easily believe that the Mayor is the most creative actor in Antalya. As he declared in an interview: "I have decided to make Antalya fly. In order to make this possible, I am going to give way to private sectors. We are going to turn the Antalya National Golden Orange Film Festival into an International one like the Cannes Film Festival." This paper aims to analyze the cultural policies for transforming "the Antalya National Golden Orange Film Festival into an International one." For this purpose, the field research is conducted in Antalya based on the realist methodology by using the various tools and techniques

of qualitative research methods of sociology. Preliminary results show that the crucial intention for organizing the Golden Orange Eurasia International Film Festival can be described as to nominate a fourth center of film industry in Antalya, in between Asia & Europe beside other recognizable centers in the world, namely Hollywood, Europe, & Bollywood. Key Words: cultural policy, neo-liberal policy, creative city, creative class, Antalya

2008S01235
Vdovichenko, Larisa (Russian State University for Humanities, Moscow, Russian Federation, 125993 [tel: +7 985 7759306; fax: +7 495 6296232; e-mail: LNVdovichenko@council.gov.ru]), **Transformation of Democratic Values in the Political of Modern Russia,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ 2008 is an important year of presidential elections in the U.S. and Russia. It gives a chance to challenge development of relations between Russia & West. It is impossible to do justice to all questions within the limit of 200 words but some things are clear. Sociological researches of public opinion during the last eight years of XXI century give evidence of some transformation of Political Culture of Russians. It points at the perceptible increase of citizens with the democratic values in their Political Culture. The growth of such attitudes could observe especially in the youth milieu. But sociological researches reveal also an existing spirit gap between different social circles of Russian population. Essential part of Russians has a weakness for Soviet-era nostalgia that overrides his ability to analyze properly the current state of international affairs. They continue speak in "catch-phrases" rather than pragmatically analyze foreign policy goals & see the world through ideologically tinged glasses. For example some Russian pensioners are often using the term "imperialistic" as characterizing U.S. foreign & military policy. Their perceptions are based on the presupposition that NATO is lusting to threaten Russia & on an inherently adversarial relationship to the West. Unfortunately Russia & the West are heading towards another period of their relations with divergent worldviews. It appears that contradictions & divergent interest on some important but still narrow issues are clouding out the strategic interest to achieve a stable & productive relationship. Russians are continuing moving to a new value level because their expectations didn't quite materialize, not yet anyway. They seek conventional things–domestic peace & prosperity, stable national institutions, secure borders, & defense of their regional interests. Thus, Russia as a normal state is seeking to find its place in the international sun, its "own path to democracy." Russia's economy depends on stable relations with the EU. Russia's posturing will not serve to divide Europe from the U.S. It's Russia's hard luck that the West (most unwisely) refuses to let it find that place. Why is the West seeking to push Russia back rather than engage it by showing a degree of understanding for its concerns with EU policies? When does it all end? How the transformation of political culture of Russians & development of democratic values could help bridge of mutual understanding? Russia and the West are like two ships passing in the night, because, in fact, they are in the same strategic boat.

2008S01236
Veenhoven, Ruut (Erasmus University Rotterdam, POB 1738 3000DR Rotterdam, The Netherlands [tel: + 31 10 4082102; fax: +31 10 4089098; e-mail: veenhoven@fsw.eur.nl]), **Is Life Getting Better?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Societal evolution can conflict with human nature & it is therefore possible that society thrives while its inhabitants pine. Critics of modern society see this happening today & point at rising misery rates, such as increased depression. Progress optimist rather see society becoming more livable & point at advancements in the combat of poverty, violence & injustice. How to balance these opposing views? Quality-of-life in a society can be measured by how long & happy its inhabitants live. Using these indicators I assess whether societal modernization has made life better or worse. Firstly I examine findings of present day survey research. I start with a cross-sectional analysis of 130 nations & find that people live longer & happier in today's most modern societies. Secondly I examine trends in 10 modern nations over the last 35 years & find that both happiness & longevity have increased, resulting in a gain of more than 5 happy life years. Lastly I consider the long-term & review findings from historical and comparative anthropology, which show that we lived better in the early hunter-gatherer society than in the later agrarian society. Together these data suggest that societal evolution has worked out differently on the quality of human life, first negatively in the change from a hunter-gatherer existence

to agriculture & next positively in the recent transformation from an agrarian to an industrial society. We live now longer & happier than ever before.

2008S01237

Velikaya, Nataliya M. (Russian State University for the Humanities, Moscow, Russian Federation, 125 993 [tel: +7 910 471 26 86; fax: +7 495 250 66 21; e-mail: velik69@mail.ru]), **Local Communities in Post-Soviet Countries: Development or Stagnation,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The paper is devoted to the features of local authority development in post-Soviet countries. We chose the method of non-similar cases analyzing. The models of local government in the Russian Federation, Belorussia, Ukraina, Kirgyz Republic are analyzed in our research. Data: Survey "Democracy & local power," 1995, 1997, 2003. It is well known that Soviet Union was a strong centralized state, where each power level depended on higher one. Local government was only a part of the system of state authority. After the crashing of Soviet Union new independent countries began to build their own political systems with elections, parties, legislatures & local authorities. The choice of local-government model was determined by objective conditions, by historical experience, by form of state & type of regime, by the wishes and needs of political elites that retain power. Rate, direction and temper of politic & economic changes that were initiated by local national elites were different in the post-soviet countries. Elite's opinion about globalization in general & its participation in processes of the integration & globalization in particular are ambiguous. We considered the organizational forms of LG, territorial grounds of LG, political participating of people in the local governing, & the real role of local communities in political process of selected countries & the activity of local elite. The most important problems of Local communities on the post-soviet space are the following: lack of democratic traditions; non effective laws about municipal power; social base of civil society is not formed; most of municipal organs are still formed according to the principles of hierarchy; municipalities always face to the budget deficit; municipal authorities are not transparent to the people; resistance of regional elite and regional authority; forms of citizens activities haven't been increasing. The main tendencies & features that should be examined: In spite of declaration about independence of local authorities the problem of financing & the so named power vertical line are still the most serious problems that restrict independence of local power. Regional authority determine the economic & political process on the local level by different ways. LG is still considered as the most powerless level of authority (turn-out varies from 35% in Russia to 88% in Kyrgyz Republic). Local elites doesn't consider local power as important and they still orientate on the central power.

2008S01238

Velikaya, Nataliya M. (Russian State University for the Humanities, Moscow, Russian Federation,125993 [tel: +7 910 471 26 86; fax: +7 496 250 66 21; e-mail: velik69@mail.ru]), **The Role of the Left Parties in the Forming of Sustainable Society in Context of Globalization,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Globalization has become the main topic not only in scientist but also in political discussion. Left parties paid much attention to the problems of environment, to the problems of sustainable development of local communities, national states & regions, to the problems between poor & rich countries, between west & east, south and north. We are analysing programs & actions of left movements and political parties of socialist & communist orientation of post-soviet countries, citizens participations in the left movement, electoral base of left parties. There were different ways of forming left parties in the republic of former soviet union: Forbidding communist parties, including communist party in establishment, transforming communist party to the social-democratic & socialist party, creating new communist and socialist parties. The main problem for the transitory democracies is how to adopt left electorate to the new conditions of market economy & market society. If social-democratic party in West Europe had to change some of their priorities connected with the reducing principles of social capitalism, the main task for some parties in post-soviet space is to enter parliaments, to find electoral base especially considering the fact that communist parties traditionally have strong subsidiaries on local level and get about 11% to 17% on regional & federal levels. Socialist parties in post soviet parties have some troubles & problems: Non-consolidated movements, in most countries there are at least 2-5 socialists & social-democratic parties & 2-4 communist parties; fragmentation of political interests; lack of collaboration & cooperation between left parties & movements; necessity to rehabilitate the idea of socialism & competition with neo-liberal parties; competing with so-called "parties of power," determining rules of political process; lack of real democracy, artificial &

decorative democracy; crisis of traditional ideologies & transforming political struggle from ideological struggle to images fighting. Formation of social-democratic parties on post-soviet area is not at the same level. Social-democratic parties of Latvia, Lithuania, & Estonia are members of Socialist International. Among east & south republics of former Soviet Union only Armenian party "Dashnak-Zutun" belongs to the Socialist International. Social-democratic party of Belorussia has observer status, Socialist & social-democratic parties of Ukraina have got status of consulter. Ideas of sustainable development has been becoming more & more popular among socialist parties. The commission for sustainable world society was formed by Socialist International, some regional & subregional organizations of left parties (as SAMAK–organizations of social-democratic parties & trade unions of Baltic region) discussed sustainable development of region and local communities & signed agendas about future policy in this sphere. We analysed how sustainable development is represented in the Programs of left political parties in some post soviet countries & if they are accepted by people.

2008S01239

Vendramin, Patricia (Fondation Travail-Universite, Rue de l'Arsenal, 5 - 5000 Namur - Belgium [tel: +32 81 725122; e-mail: pvendramin@ftu-namur.org]), **The Social Bond Facing Individualisation of Work: Integrated Approach Through the Concepts of Network, Project and Individual-Subject,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The communication concerns the transformations of social bond in a strongly individualised work area. The hypothesis is that the social bond, solidarity & collective awareness in the work field are not disappearing but changing. They are closer to a logic of network, organised around projects, with subjective involvement of individuals. The transformation of social bond at work is analysed through an approach gathering three concepts: network, project and individual-subject. The network metaphor reflects the current structure of many groups/bodies. The network paradigm seems well adapted to the growing complexity of interactions at the workplace and in society in general. However, the concept of network alone cannot explain the subjective involvement in a group (in work or outside work). The project is the element that activates a network, the catalyser of a collective body. The concept of individual-subject refers to an individual that want to control his environment, to override affiliations, to be recognized for himself and to play an active part in his personal story. This approach to social bond at work fits well to the new industrial model characterized by the network enterprises, in which individuals work on projects, with a relation increasingly personal & subjective to work.

2008S01240

Vendramin, Patricia & Cultiaux, John (Fondation Travail–Universite, Rue de l'Arsenal 5, 5000 Namur, Belgium [tel: +32 81 725122; e-mail: pvendramin@ftu-namur.org]), **Generational Approach of Social Patterns of Relation to Work,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The paper proposes to present the results of a cross-national research project–SPREW– funded under the 6th framework programme of the European Union. It is a two years project started in June 2006 involving six countries (Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Portugal) & stakeholders (French Ministry of Labour; European Trade Union Confederation). The overall objective of this project is to examine the factors leading to solidarity or tensions in intergenerational relations, in the specific area of work and correlated fields. It intends to provide a better & updated understanding of the relation that diverse generations have with work, & to analyse the policy challenges & implications of these changes. The research supports interesting conclusions both for the sociological approach of such cultural mutation & for policies regarding the management of age at work; among others: trajectory as key dimension that shape the relation to work & to employment; higher heterogeneity within age groups than between age groups; potential areas of tensions between age groups relate more to employment than work. Website of the research project: http://www.ftu-namur.org/sprew

2008S01241

Verdi, Laura (Department of Sociology, Padova, Italy [tel: +39 049 8274322; fax: +39 049 657508; e-mail: laura.verdi@unipd.it]), **A Modest Proposal. 'Factories of Culture' or 'Contaminated Places' for Cultural Resistance,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Abandoning the solidity of modernity, the steel cage of rationality attacked by Weber, has also meant us becoming more than ever aware that the vocation of reason is pessimism albeit exercising the optimism of the

will. Aiming at leaving behind modernism, modernity and also the cumbersome heritage of enlightenment-style rationalism, post-modernism takes on its epistemological valence of resistance (albeit not for all scholars) in its projection towards uncertainty, fuzziness, détournement & eclecticism, pastiche and ironical reconstruction, collage and, mindful of situational suggestions, even plagiarism. What do art & culture do if not continue to play by the rules of the historical avant-gardes that have just left the solid cage of modernity? If what has actually disappeared is the work of art (liquefied, or in a gaseous state), according to Bauman (2007) ("in the liquid modern world, the solidity of things & human bonds is resented as a threat") on the opposite side we have also to consider spaces like factories, that had a strong, solid destiny in the industrial age, for which a lighter & more flexible future has been designed under the banner of creativity. So the optimism of the will urges towards a problem solving direction, that is to say the recognition, through continually increasing forms of attention to industrial archaeology, of a new & important way of creating culture through architecture & art and, at the same time, strong social impact. From a more economic perspective, giving fresh value to creative artists & crafts would certainly stimulate the labour market and favour occupation.

2008S01242
Veres, Valer (Sociology Dept, Babes-Bolyai University Cluj, Cluj-Napoca, Kogalniceanu str. 1 Romania [tel: +40722670894; fax: +40264430611; e-mail: veresv@kmei.ro]), **The Change of the Social Chances and the Socio-Economic Situation of the Romanian Students Before Joining EU: The Case of Students from Cluj-Napoca,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The main goals of the present paper are: (1) To characterize the social and material situation as well as the social background of the Romanian students in the general socio-economic transition context, generated by the regime change after 1989 & the admission to the European Union in a sample from the Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, the largest university from Romania & East-Central Europe. (2) To find the factors which determine the continuation of the studies for young people, the students' profile of consume and how these factors shows us the formation of the new middle class in Romania. (3) To identify the role of the integration of Romania in the European Union in the changing of social chances and perspectives of the Romanian higher educated youth. Empirical sources: The empirical data came from a sociological survey, released in 2006 in Cluj-Napoca. The sample was formed of 600 undergraduate students, selected from a total population of 31,552 students, who attended the different courses at the Babe-Bolyai University in Cluj-Napoca. 82 percent of the students studied in Romanian (including foreign languages), 13 percent in Hungarian and 4,5 percent in German or English. The respondents were selected with the method of stratified sampling; the number of the selected students corresponded proportionally to the composition of the University's students according to faculties, lines of study, nationality, years of study & sex. The theoretical framework: We base the explanation of the social chances & perspectives of the Romanian youth on Ulrich Beck's theory of individualization of life strategies & chances. We also try to verify if the L. Chisholm and J. Zinnecker's youth scenarios are relevant in the Romanian case. Results: Regarding the social background of the students from Cluj-Napoca, they are mainly children of intellectuals and nonmanual workers. This phenomenon shows us a high degree of social reproduction in spite of the "expansion" of higher education in the 2000s in Romania. According to our results the chances of the young people with lower socio-economic backgrounds to attend a university were much lower. Our results also revealed serious inequalities between youngsters from rural & urban areas, in detriment of rural area's youth. The ethnic differences doesn't show major differences in aspirations & life chances. The EU integration had have real effects on the future life strategies of the Romanian youth, regarding future plans & the evaluation of the new possibilities as EU nationals.

2008S01243
Vergriette, Benoit & Loisel, Sylvie (AFSSET, French Agency for Environmental and Occupational Health Safety, Maisons-Alfort, France, 94701 Cedex [tel: 33 1 56 29 19 30; fax: 33 1 43 96 37 67; e-mail: benoit.vergriette@afsset.fr]), **Democratising the Expertise Process Related to Environmental and Health Risks: A French Experience,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Following various sanitary crises in the 80s & early 90s such as HIV-contaminated blood or mad-cow disease (BSE), France like numerous other European countries established safety agencies concerned with health products, foodstuffs, environment, etc. The aim: renewing traditional policy-making on issues related to health, by providing sound scientific advice to policy-makers. However, with the growing concern about long-term health effects of technological innovations & environmental degradation, which are often characterised by a high level of uncertainty, the scientific expertise process is sometimes contested as being too opaque, closed, or even influenced by private interests. This presentation will focus on the experience of the French agency for environmental and occupational health safety (Afsset) & how it deals with communication, information, stakeholders' involvement both in the Agency's management structure & in the risk assessment process. Will also be presented the joint initiative for promoting a more participatory approach of the expertise & risk governance processes carried out by several French public institutes and agencies in charge of scientific expertise.

2008S01244
Verma, Deepak Kumar (Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar National Institute of Social Sciences, MHOW- 453441, India [tel: +91 7324 277577; fax: +91 7324 273645; e-mail: dkvmhow@rediffmail.com]), **Affirmative Status Generalization: Identity of Dalits and Social Inequality in India,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ As a process, status generalization link social status to influence interactions as well as maintain inequalities in a society. In Indian society, Dalits were considered untouchables for centuries and given the lowest rank in the social order. Their interactions with the rest of social strata were governed by several social disabilities & discriminatory practices. However, after Independence, the state has been continuously making attempts to remove social inequality & ameliorate their social status. Besides, two types of status characteristics i.e. ascribed and achieved, the author has made an attempt to generalize the third type of status as affirmed status (individually not possible but achieved status characteristics acquired with state support). With reference to Dalits in India, the author has generalized status characteristics acquired with state support (reservation or positive discrimination policy) as affirmed status which is seen to moderate the low ascribed characteristics (being borne in a socially stigmatized low caste with immobility in the social hierarchy compounded with untouchability, social discrimination) and low achieved status characteristics (individual skills, abilities & efforts). The findings are based on an empirical study that measured the relative influence of Dalits (low ascribed status characteristics) with affirmed status (achieved status characteristics acquired with state support) & achieved status (characteristics acquired on merit basis) across different social contexts. It was established that the affirmed status Dalits had less social influence, low interaction & faced more or less similar traditional social inequality. It is argued in this paper that whether positive discrimination policy of the state in favour of socially low ascribed castes & their affiliated individuals or groups support & sustain their achieved status characteristics. In other words, affirmed status characteristics of Dalit (low ascribed) continue to receive low social identity as was given in the traditional social hierarchy the Indian society. That means, in a caste-based society of lesser social mobility, state supported achieved status characteristics (largely due to economic and political empowerments) do not moderate status generalization. The paper argues that affirmed status generalization would refer to capacity of status characteristics till the continuation of state intervention. The paper also discusses sustainability of positive discrimination policy & implication of such affirmed status generalization in the overall process of social devolution.

2008S01245
Verma, Smita & Chandra, Vinod (Circle for Child and Youth Research Cooperation in India, C-6, L-Road Mahanagar Extension, Lucknow, India [tel: ++91 9415189200; fax: ++ 91 522 2635563; e-mail: smittenULyeah@yahoo.com]), **Sex Education in Higher Secondary Schools in India: The Missing Adolescents' Perspectives,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Indian society is still far more conventional than many more societies in Asia. Modernization & westernization has its momentum in the social change in modern India. Tradition & modernity go hand by hand in many areas of pubic & private life. In such situation the issue of sex education is of great concern. Apparently, the public debate has clearly shown that there is no consensus over introducing sex education in the school & college syllabus in India. Sex education doesn't figure in the priorities of either the teacher or the Indian parents. The opposition to the introduction of sex education in schools, starting in the current academic session has opened up an ongoing debate between the self appointed custodians of Indian culture & the progressives who feel if not followed it would be

disastrous for India. General opinion seems to be that it is antithetical & would give momentum to early sexual activity among youngsters & would go on to suggest to a vulnerable mind that casual sex, if practised safely, was okay and thus undermine the basic values of the institution of family in India. The most aggressive opposition has been from teachers who are of the opinion that they would feel self-conscious talking about sex & dealing with discomforting queries from the students. The first thing which needs to be scrutinized is after all why are we so mortified to discuss sex, something which needs only to be answered candidly; when the children are being exposed to the same through mass media but in a titillating & unfair manner & with half parched information. It is also depressing that the whole aim of the progressives is for the awareness & prevention of AIDS. Could that be the only reason to impart information-based knowledge on sex? It is not only to prevent the epidemic of AIDS but also to curb the increasing sexual abuse of children both in public and private spheres of the society. When we talk about sex the purpose is not only to make choices but also the morality component 'healthy family relationship'. Sadly, the object of the concern, the adolescents, is left speculating what the commotion is all about. The debate seems to be ignoring the fact that youngsters have a right to information so that they are ready not only to take responsibility for their reproductive health but also to create in them a sense of worth, value judgments & understand the emotional archetype of sex. It is only through right knowledge that we can give agency to them for making responsible choices. In the above backdrop, the present paper examines the sensitivity of the youngsters on introduction of sex education in schools and determines their understanding in shaping the syllabi for the same for a healthy sex & reproductive health education. The study based on primary data which is gathered through in-depth interview-schedules administered on girls & boys in different schools in Lucknow city & in the age group of 12-16 years. The preliminary findings of this study not only shows the importance of the perception of adolescents for designing appropriate intervention strategies for healthy sex education in schools but also of the only teachers & the parents who have to stop being uncomfortable with the subject & pitch in. Adolescents are of the opinion that the proper information about the healthy sexual relationship & issues related to sexual changes in the body should be given at the right time. The curiosity level was so high; those students who were exposed to any kind of information through limited sources were comfortable in discussing & deliberating the issues of their interest. So, the education related to 'private world' was found instrumental in the empowerment of students. In this light, our main argument is that if the State provides the right form of information to students before they are tempted to find out through the unaccepted way, students will certainly be prepared to face the challenges in their adult sexual life. In this, the educational syllabus on sex issues must be drafted in the light of Indian social & cultural practices for healthy acceptability.

2008S01246

Verma, Subhash Chandra (Department of Sociology, Government Post Graduate College, Rudrapur (U.S.Nagar), Uttrakhand, India, 263153 [tel: 0091 5944 243474; fax: 0091 5944 243586; e-mail: verma.subhas@gmail.com]), **The Struggling Tribal Youth: A Study of Indian Tribal Youth in Social Dynamics,** *International Sociological Association,* (ENG)

¶ This work is based on study of Tharu & Buxa Tribes of North India. This is a survey based study & presented in Exploratory and Descriptive Research Design. The Tribals are the famous community of India. Tribal youth are playing very creative role in their community but they are not connected with main stream of development even some youth are trying to get higher education and advanced technology but in few number. Neither have they got advances nor they aware about their traditional culture. They must have to get advance education, communication, technology etc., but care of old culture is must too for keep their identity. Tribal youth are very backward in mater of advanced Education, Technology and Communication. They do not like to go in big cities for advanced education & mostly youth are careless about big goal of life. Poverty, Illiteracy & lack of Communication are main problems of Tribal Youth. In present there are many other communities existed in Tribal area so the process of cultural exchange is still running but in slow speed because Tribal and others communities are conflicting together for land, forest, and other matters.

2008S01247

Verschraegen, Gert (CESO, Catholic University of Leuven, Parkstraat 45, P.O. box 3601 [tel: ++32 16 32 34 73; e-mail: gert. verschraegen@soc.kuleuven.be]), **Commons-Based Knowledge Production as a Strategy for Development,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper argues that the growing movements for source-, data-, and knowledge-sharing (Open Access, Open Source, Open Courseware etc.) are crucial to strategies of 'informational development'. Facilitated by the technical structure of the internet, these movements enable individuals or organizations to cooperate effectively to provide & share information, knowledge or cultural goods without relying either on market pricing or managerial hierarchies. The opportunities that the new movements for collaborative knowledge production offer, however, often run counter to the global policy tendency in the international trade and intellectual property systems, aiming to reinforce proprietary protection of knowledge as the core information policy for growth and development. This paper argues that 1) the existing policy is not always sound from a development perspective & 2) that new movements for commons-based, non-proprietary knowledge production offer better solutions to problems of information production and exchange. The paper will explore the potential of commons-based knowledge production more specifically by looking at the sectors of free software, scientific publications & commons-based research in agriculture & medicine.

2008S01248

Vicario, Lorenzo & Rodriguez, Arantxa (Department of Sociology, University of the Basque Country (Spain), Bilbao, Spain, 48015 [tel: +34 94 601 3859; e-mail: lorenzo.vicario@ehu.es]), **Neoliberal Regeneration and Policy-led Gentrification in Bilbao,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In recent years, there has been considerable debate over the changing nature of contemporary gentrification. Current research suggests that gentrification has mutated radically from its original meaning to include a variety of new forms & geographies, challenging traditional definitions & leading to broader, more inclusive definitions. Contemporary gentrification is also closely tied to increasing state involvement in the process, with a larger role being played today by local governments in promoting & supporting gentrification under the influence of neo-liberal urbanism. And, while the role of urban policy in fostering gentrification can be hardly considered as new, recently there has been mounting evidence that gentrification, far from an unintended outcome, has turned into an integral component of urban regeneration strategies. Increasingly, local governments are actively pursuing gentrification dynamics as a key means for regenerating distressed areas & redundant spaces in cities. Indeed, urban regeneration policy has turned into a fertile ground for the production of new exclusionary urban landscapes. This paper examines the links between urban regeneration & gentrification dynamics in Bilbao through a critical analysis of revitalization strategies implemented during the last decade. It reviews urban policy-making and implementation in three areas in the city, where, despite quite distinct logics & regeneration initiatives, an explicit and purposeful strategy of gentrification is nevertheless clearly identifiable. The paper points to the emergence of policy-led gentrification as a basic feature of urban regeneration strategies and examines the consequences & social costs of this model.

2008S01249

Vicherat Mattar, Daniela Andrea (School of History, University of Edinburgh [e-mail: daniela.vicherat@eui.eu]), **Divided Cities in the Global Age: Observing the Prevalence of Urban Walls in Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Cities are made up of multiple & different parts that are connected or isolated from each other, & give form to & reflect upon the social relations inherent in the functioning of the city. In shaping these divisions boundaries & margins often play a more constitutive role than what conventional, often centre-oriented policymaking discourses, show. In this paper I discuss one specific urban form, namely walls, as both the concrete embodiment & the symbolic metaphor for the nature & reproduction of urban segregation. I discuss ethic & religious divisions & conflict as they are reflected by the presence of walls, which in turn paradoxically give shape to the unity of the urban space. While the mediatic impact of the fall of the Berlin wall coincided with the consensual rejection of the presence of walls, ghettos or segregated communities within cities in the European discourse, the examples of the Peace Lines in Belfast, a recent wall built in Padua & the encircling walls in the Spanish autonomous cities of Ceuta & Melilla, show the contrary. Arguments of ethnic and/or religious differentiation underpin the fear of immigration, crime or terror attacks & serve as justifications for the presence of walls in these societies. Thus, this paper begins by describing the ancient, but still valid role walls play in the definition of the European urban fabric. Subsequently, relaying on the given of walls still erected in European territory, I discuss whether their

presence is a sign of the unity of the city or its progressive segmentation. This debate necessarily leads to a discussion on the nature of the urban bond & the role debates on identity formation play in shaping the nature of the urban experience. Finally, I recall the situationist claim, le droit à la ville, to state the need for walls that protect & enable the urban experience.

2008S01250
Vicherat Mattar, Daniela Andrea & Muñoz Boudet, Ana Maria (Department of Geography, University College London [e-mail: ammunoz@gmail.com]), **Are You Unhappy with the Promises of Democracy? Call the Government Customer' Service,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ It is no surprise that candidates make promises during their campaigns that, once when in office, are not fulfilled. Though some changes seemed to be in store: In Chile, the current administration came to power under the slogan "I am you" meaning explicitly that in President Bachelet's government citizens' participation will play an active role. Recently, a group of newly graduate students have sued their University for enrolling them in a program that has proven to have no job market in the country. Their action is sponsored by an independent consumer organization & the demand was placed at the Consumer's Protection Office for "misleading advertisement." Surprisingly, the case had an immediate response on the government representatives who designed a law project enforcing all higher education institution to inform the Ministry of Education about the real future employability of their programs. On a different front, the same government has faced a demand by "moral damage," as stated in the consumer's protection law, posed by citizens affected for the implementation of the new public transport system in the city of Santiago. Citizens make the government accountable for the damages caused by the system's failures. In both cases, sidings with new consumerist tools, citizens are making those in power to accomplish what they promised the exercise of democracy would be. Yet, a certain degree of purism prevails: citizenship is considered to be a privileged political entitlement that has little to do with the economic & often selfish categorisation of consumers' behaviour. But, if our consumer-self is a better agent to confront risk than our citizen-self, the democratic game needs to adequate. Departing from the above described cases, this paper focuses on discussing two facets of consumer behaviour that challenge the traditional scope given to citizenship: on the one hand, by challenging conventional understandings of citizenship, consumerism raises the question of individual conscience over public compromises. On the other hand, neither consumption nor civic acts can be reduced to the occasions when individuals make selfish choices among alternatives, in both cases individuals use their agency to enact a larger set of social rituals, expectations & shared values that might enhance or endanger democracy. Power & risk are synergic forces involved in any understanding of democracy, all in constant flux. For the demos to rule, the spheres where power can be concretely & effectively exercised for the good of society need to be as established as mobile. This exercise in any form of collective coexistence implies a certain degree of risk & trust. Mass-consumer society has guaranteed individuals the possibility to trust in their right to be equally considered in their capacities as consumers; progressively "consumption" entitlements add voice to citizens in late liberal democracies. The challenge for democratic governments is thus to respond & hear this voice, since it is in the social dimension of everyday interactions where democratic potentialities rely on: to push further a political understanding of consuming behaviours & to expand a democratic understanding of citizenship.

2008S01251
Vidal, Sergi (U Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain 08005 [tel: 0034935422735; e-mail: sergi.vidal@upf.edu]), **Social Ties and Internal Migration of Young Adults in West-Germany,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP) since the fall of the Berlin Wall, the research tries to unravel different postulates on the association between geographical dispersion of social ties of relatives & close friends (i.e. strong ties) and internal migration behaviour, which is assumed to be endogenous. The analyses have been restricted to young West-Germans, aged 16-35, & then, interdependencies with transitions to adulthood have been assessed. Results of multilevel event history analysis show that there is a direct measurable effect of the size and geographical dispersion of social ties on mobility behaviour of young adults, net of endogenous processes. Other results show that strong social ties exert higher influence on the weakest individuals of the labour market (i.e. low educated & unemployed) under instrumental purposes mechanisms (i.e.

information and economic aid). The duration analysis also shows how strong social ties exerted a stronger tying effect when the economic situation turned to be bad. The main speculation under the latter results is that the German family mainly influences individual mobility behaviour because it works as a safety net when things go bad, above all for individuals with limited opportunities in the labour market.

2008S01252
Vidal, Sergi, Jodar, Pere & de Alos-Moner, Ramon (U Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain 08005 [tel: 0034935422735; e-mail: sergi.vidal@upf.edu]), **The Relation between Unions and Their Members: An Analysis of Member Participation in Union Activities in Spain,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Using data from the Affiliation Survey of a regional Spanish labour union (Comisiones Obreras) in 2003, the manuscript shows evidence of diverse hypotheses about union participation. Logistic regression results discard instrumental orientations of union participation & union member's commitment seems to be conditional on unionised labour environments. The last effect is stronger when unions at workplace enhance participation. The results allow us to discuss institutional setting theories, where industrial relations systems which benefit all workers, unconditional to union affiliation, do not incentive participation of union members with instrumental orientations. Unlike, reasons to union participation must be associated to identity & sociability orientations.

2008S01253
Villarreal, Ana T. (CNRS-LEST / University of California, Berkeley, USA [tel: +33 4 42 37 85 00; e-mail: avillarreal@berkeley.edu]), **Tickets and Turnstiles: The Control and Decline of Bus Drivers as Salesmen in Monterrey, Mexico,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Until recently, theft fulfilled a function in the organization of the public bus service market in Monterrey, Mexico: bus owners in competition with each other sought to increase their income by promoting competition among bus drivers & allowing them to steal within certain limits, i.e. theft was a commission. Urban and demographic change, as well as the rise of the car as a main competitor pushed for a redefinition of bus owner relations, a new regulation of the bus service market in alliance with the State and the creation of a common front of bus owners & State against bus drivers to stop theft. Relying on interviews & 450 hours of participant observation as bus driver trainee & bus driver extra, this paper explores the ways in which owners have tried to stop theft (tickets, turnstiles, control bars) & the ways in which workers have been able to reorganize against them to keep their commission (informal training, political mobilization, technical sabotage).

2008S01254
Villas Bôa, Glaucia (Department of Sociology/UFRJ, Largo de São Francisco 1. Centro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 20051-070 [tel: 55+21+22452741; e-mail: gvb@ifcs.ufrj.br]), **Art Criticism Territories: The Brazilian Experience in the 1950s,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In this paper I shall argue that art criticism is a complex formulation based on different cultural, theoretical & political traditions. It obeys neither nationals nor regional limits & may not be understood under analytical conceptions such as "center/periphery." Art criticism depends on the relationships between critics of different theoretical affiliations that live in the cities, countries or regions with different cultural traditions. In order to demonstrate my argument I rebuilt Mario Pedrosa's trajectory as vice-president of the International Association of Art Critics (1957/1970) & at the Brazilian Association of Art Critics, national section of IAAC, founded in 1949. Pedrosa (1901-1981) was one of the most important and enthusiastic innovator of the Brazilian art. This research uses the documental archive of Mario Pedrosa located at the Biblioteca Nacional do Rio de Janeiro.

2008S01255
Vite Pérez, Miguel Ángel (University of Alicante, Lucio Tapia. Mz. 95. Lte. 14. Zona Escolar. Gustavo A. Madero, CP:07230, México, DF [e-mail: miguelvite@yahoo.com]), **La ciudad mercancía como proyecto del desarrollo urbano globalizado de la Ciudad de México** (The Merchandise City as a Project of the Globalized Urban Development of Mexico City), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (SPA)

¶ This paper demonstrates the utility of the merchandise-tourist idea, which has been applied by the government of Mexico City to reactivate

commercial activities as well as tourism relations, long considered a permanent source of income & a valuable use of the urban space. In this context, it can be understood that the eviction of street vendors, who crowded the streets & avenues of the historical zone, was part of the policy of urban renovation that sought to give preference to the value of the public use of this area over commercial activity. On the other hand, the use of local public power to expropriate buildings & houses under the argument that they were used for activities of organized crime was transformed into an opportunity to relocate the street vendors, which diminished the conflict among the organizations of street vendors connected to the political party that has governed the capital city for 10 years. At the same time, because of the next centennial celebration of the Mexican Revolution in the year 2010, the local government has adopted an agenda of remodeling & constructing new commemorative monuments.

2008S01256

Vite Pérez, Miguel Ángel (University of Alicante, Lucio Tapia Mz. 95. Lte. 14. Zona Escolar. CP: 07230. Gustavo A. Madero. México, DF. [e-mail: miguelvite@yahoo.com]), **The Movement of Oaxaca: Limits of the Democracy in Mexico,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The aim of this reflection is to study, with the support of the idea Slavoj Zizek (post-policy), the movement social of state of Oaxaca in Mexico, that showed the reproduction of the privileges of an oligarchy, local & national, thought of the democracy liberal. At the same time, there is not citizenship in Mexico because the rights (social & civil) are by the groups with power policy and economic. Therefore, only the rights policies are valid in Mexico for all the social groups. The other side, the important of movement of Oaxaca is that were not leaders & yes many brokers of different associations with ties not hard with the political parties. The rebellion in the Oaxaca City taught that the Mexican democracy have institutions for to help to stand the hegemony of the oligarchy.

2008S01257

Vitola, Ilze (Art Academy of Latvia, Kalpaka bulv. 13, Riga, LATVIA, LV-1013 [tel: +37129495195; e-mail: ilze.vitola@lu.lv]), **Arts-Based Art Teaching–Stories of Art Teachers,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ In the contemporary art situation the question about how to teach art has turned into an edging question between art & teaching. My work documents the experiences of art teachers at schools and demonstrates the ways & purposes, how ideas are developed for lessons of art. As regards the format of the research, it is intended as an interviews-based collection of stories with comments, with a prominent place allocated for visual material. The teachers selected for the interviews perceive the process of teaching art in relation to the process of doing art. These teachers are artists in their own right & their classes as examples of dialogical art form are a part of the contemporary art processes. In my research I mark out these individual experiences of teachers to view them in connection with art & to highlight teaching of art as a branch of current art processes. Therefore I have called it arts-based teaching of art.

2008S01258

Vitullo, Margaret Weigers & Herring, K. Lee (American Sociological Association, 1430 K St., NW, #600 [tel: Washington, DC 20005; e-mail: herring@asanet.org]), **A Critical Examination of the Spellings Commissions Push for Accountability in U.S. Higher Education,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Currently, the U.S. Department of Education is engaged in an unprecedented effort to reform postsecondary education in the United States. It aims to use regional accrediting organizations to demand greater accountability from colleges & universities by forcing them to adopt outcomes-based systems of assessment for all students. Colleges & universities would be required to establish and publish learning objectives & then to assess their students' success in meeting those objectives. The Bush Administration's educational reform agenda became public in 2006 in the "Spellings Commission" report, *The Test of Leadership: Charting the Future of U.S. Higher Education*. The purported motivation for the reform is to improve accessibility, affordability, and accountability in U.S. higher education. The Administration asserts that it is acting in response to a rising chorus of families' voices asking if they are getting their money's worth in ever-higher tuition expenditures. Our presentation draws on the insights of the classic sociological work of Samuel Bowles and Herbert Gintis (1976) to question the impetus & possible outcomes of the Administration's reform efforts. In the United States today, the gap between rich & poor is increasing & the demographic makeup of the country is undergoing a fundamental transformation, as was true in earlier periods when figures such as Thomas Jefferson, Horace Mann, & Lester Ward were working for education reform. Bowles & Gintis argued that the goal of the 19th century reform movement was at least as much pacification of the poor as it was education of the poor. We examine the possibility that a similar statement could be made today.

2008S01259

Vladimir, Petrov (Kuban State University, 149, Stavropolskaya str., Krasnodar, Russia, 350040 [tel: +7 861 2328148; fax: +7 861 2199520; e-mail: vpetrov@hist.kubsu.ru]), **Immigration as Resource of Demographic Changes in Russia,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ International migrations are the powerful factors of increase and decrease of population number & density. In the 1990s–at the beginning of the 21st century, Russia faced the demographic crisis with depopulation tendencies. In this situation immigration became one of the essential factor of changes of quantity & structure of population. It became significant resource, recompensing population losses because of high disbalance between low birth & high mortality rates. Since 2006 the Government carries out measures on policy liberalization, practice of recruiting of labor migrants, resettlement of compatriots from countries of the former USSR and foreign countries. In the nearest perspective we should solve a number of problems, first of all, economic problems connected with creation & functioning of migration infrastructure. There is a necessity to overcome predestined attitude to immigration and distribution of migrant phobia. In our opinion, it is necessary to have maximum approach to the analysis of situation conditions, different real possibilities in use of immigration as factor, influencing on demographic position & perspectives of its changes in the Russian Federation.

2008S01260

Vogelpohl, Anne (Center for Metropolitan Studies, TU Berlin, Ernst-Reuter-Platz 7, TEl 3-0, 10587 Berlin [tel: +49-179-7936445; e-mail: anne.vogelpohl@metropolitanstudies.de]), **Culture or Creativity–Two Different Concepts of Urban Places?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Rooted in prospering cultural industries the concept of creative industries has become a promising approach for urban politicians and planners. Thereby, the concepts of culture & creativity are mostly not even distinguished & mixed up randomly. But there are several issues to be regarded when transferring one to each other and comparing the production & reproduction of social relations within cultural & creative industries. Main contrasts are to be seen in the role of productivity of the cultural/creative work, the organization of everyday life & requirements to the physical and social surrounding. My concern is to shed light on the arbitrariness between culture & creativity along these lines. Based on empirical studies in the Schanzenviertel, an urban quarter in Hamburg, it will be shown that the distinctions between these concepts become manifest in different uses as well as different impacts on urban places. Both the individual dimension of everyday needs & the social dimension of establishing and maintaining social relations require another type of spatiality. Thus, the distinction of culture & creativity results in different concepts of urban places.

2008S01261

Von Holdt, Karl (SWOP, University of the Witwatersrand, Jan Smuts Av, Johannesburg 2050 South Africa [tel: 011-4871675; e-mail: karl@yeoville.org.za]), **Looking Forwards, Leaning Backwards: Unions, Transformation and Violence in the Post-Apartheid State,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper examines the contradictory identities, practices and impulses of public sector trade unions in post-apartheid South Africa through a case study of a COSATU affiliate at a large public sector hospital. The trade union, the National Education, Health and Allied Workers Union (NEHAWU), has played a leading role in shaping & supporting an institutional transformation project at the hospital which aims at improving management structures, work practices & clinical outcomes. This led to an unprecedented negotiated agreement to maintain minimum services during the 2007 public service strike. However, the agreement could not survive escalating confrontation between the state & the union and growing strike violence. The paper explores the history, meaning and nature of strike violence in the union, & finds its source in repertoires of practice & meaning developed in the struggle against apartheid. The legacy of struggle against apartheid retains considerable vitality inside the union, & is the source both of the idealism expressed in support for transformation as well as the

violence. The meaning of trade unionism & the informal & formal rules that shape it remain highly contested in post-apartheid South Africa.

2008S01262
von Kondratowitz, Hans-Joachim (German Centre of Gerontology (Deutsches Zentrum flr Altersfragen, DZA), Manfred-von-Richthofen-Str. 2 D-12101 Berlin [tel: 030-26074072; fax: 030-7854350; e-mail: hans-joachim.kondratowitz@dza.de]), **Researching Undocumented Female Work in International Migration: Learning from Research on Housekeeping Services Studies for Elder Care Research,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ In international migration processes an important part of this migration is increasingly constituted today by mostly female migrants from less developed countries taking over housekeeping services as well as direct care responsibilities for younger as well as ageing households in developed countries. In Europe such a migration dynamics can be observed in the Mediterranean welfare states which have reacted with regularizations of the illegal work status & have therefore used these irregular work patterns as an informal substitute for being forced to develop a strategy for rendering services in long term care, as–in the words of Ehrenreich/Hochschild–a "low road of care policy." In a different version this development is going on also in the central European welfare states which are rather characteristic of a "high road" in care have to deal with an increasing number of irregular and female migration work. The contribution will differentiate and compare empirical results & conceptual decisions of the already further very differentiated research area of undocumented work in housekeeping services with the comparably still underdeveloped research initiatives for elder care work. The objective is to identify comparable research perspectives, to differentiate recruitment strategies for the research participants as well as to test the prospective utility of research hypotheses in the field of elder home care work.

2008S01263
Vratusa, Vera A. (Sociology Dept, Belgrade U, Faculty of Philosophy, Cika Ljubina 18-20, Belgrade, Serbia 11000 [tel: 38111-3282-141; fax: 38111-3281-154; e-mail: vvratusa@f.bg.ac.yu]), **Problems of Privatization and Participation Research from the Sociology of Knowledge Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The main aim of this study is to illuminate social circumstances, theoretical, methodological & practical problems, as well as potential effects of the non/existence of systematic gathering and analysis of spatially & temporally comparable data on experiences of & attitudes toward glo-cal process & project of transformation of ownership relations between people concerning their non/participation in control & decision making about "things" necessary for their life reproduction. On the basis of the sociology of knowledge analysis of flaws in theoretical, methodological & practical assumptions & findings of representative domestic & foreign researches of privatization and participation so far, in this study the proposal is elaborated for the overcoming of technical barriers (absence of common research instrument) & at the least control of social barriers (presence of opposed interests of the key social actors) on the way to the international comparative & longitudinal participatory research directed towards finding solutions for the problems of transformation of dominant social relations to the benefit of the increase in satisfaction of needs & democratic participation of the majority of citizens, instead of the increase in profit and power of the few, that reproduce the war & complex re-colonization disaster. Key words: privatization, participation, comparative longitudinal perspective, participatory research directed on the problem solving, class strategies of social relations' transformation, sociology of knowledge approach

2008S01264
Vyacheslav, Lokosov (Institute of Social and Political Researchers of Russian Academy of Science, Moscow, Leninskii, 32a, 119991 [tel: 8-495-938-18-79; e-mail: vvlokos@yandex.ru]), **Society-Transformer as a New Type of Social Systems,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Society-transformer as a new type of social systems. There are various grounds for the typologization of social systems: industrial, cultural & others. Society-transformer is characterized by the following three essential qualities: "soft sovereignty" (imposition of restrictions on the state sovereignty, discredit of the state as an institution, both domestically and abroad; alienation of the people from his sovereign's rights to discredit the ability of people to sovereign development; blocking the possibility for people liberation struggle & other ways to protect the sovereignty, "social entropy" (costly, inefficient distribution of social energy, support of excessive individualization of a society, its weak structuring, marginalized groups, promotion of the state of anomie, social inertia), "surrogate ideology" (blocking formation of the ideology of the state; advocacy for a particular type of fragmentary; stimulation of the condition for meaning disorientation, aggression of foreign and deviant cultural values). As a result, a type of social system is formed, which is programmed to dependency & retarded development, the permanent transitional condition, unable in its essence for the sovereign, autonomous, unique development. The process of globalization promotes these qualities, & because a society-transformer is the most adapted to the rapidly changing environment, requiring the lowest social energy, it is this type of social system that has good prospects for its actualization, including for the Russian society.

2008S01265
Wagner, Peter (University of Trento, Italy, I-38100 [tel: 00390461881393; e-mail: peter.wagner@soc.unitn.it]), **Requirements for a Historical Sociology of Modernities,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The idea & concept of a plurality of different forms of modern social configurations, for which the most widespread term is 'multiple modernities', has gained considerable ground in recent historical political sociology. However, it seems to have rather occupied a niche than influenced the broader debate about contemporary social configurations & their historical development. The reason for this limited success may at least partly reside in the fact that the conceptual and empirical-historical requirements for a convincing underpinning of the claim that modernity occurs in plural forms have yet to be clearly spelt out. This paper will try to contribute to such a task by, first, suggesting a way of distinguishing between what is common–and maybe in some sense 'universal'–to all modernities and what can & does vary between them; second, identifying the problematiques that create the space for possible diversity; and third, reflecting on the historical logics that generates specific forms of modernity rather than others.

2008S01266
Wahrendorf, Morten & Siegrist, Johannes (Department of Medical Sociology, University of Düsseldorf, Germany, Universitaetsstrasse 1, 40225 Duesseldorf, Germany [tel: +49 211 81 14729; e-mail: wahrendorf@uni-duesseldorf.de]), **Social Productivity and Quality of Life in Early Old Age–First Prospective Findings,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Background: In order to understand variations of quality of life in early old age, associations between socially productive activities and quality of life are studied across 14 European countries. Specifically, three types of socially productive activities (voluntary work, informal help & care for a person) & their exchange characteristics (reciprocity vs. non-reciprocity) are analyzed. Method: Data were obtained from the first two waves of the 'Survey of Health, Ageing & Retirement in Europe' (SHARE) initiated in 2004 & including some 30,000 men & women aged 50 plus. We use a random-intercept linear model to predict quality of life in wave 2, allowing the disentangling of between- and within-country variations of quality of life. Results: Associations between social productivity & quality of life vary according to type of the activity. We find positive effects in case of volunteering, less consistent effects in case of informal help, and no effects on quality of life for the care for a person. Importantly, we only find positive effects, when reciprocal exchanges are experienced. Results remain stable when prior level of quality of life is included. Conclusions: Continued participation in socially productive activities, in particular those favorable to the experience of reciprocal social exchange, result in better quality of life in older age. These findings may help to close the gap between the productive potential of older people & its restricted possibilities to participate in social life.

2008S01267
Walklate, Sandra (University of Liverpool [tel: 0151 794 2985; e-mail: S.L.Walklate@liverpool.ac.uk]), **Risky Practices in Gendered Relationships: Whose Risk Counts in Criminal Justice Practice?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The gendered presumptions that have been not only associated with but have also driven crime prevention practices & advice is now well established (see for example, Campbell, 2005; Stanko, 1997; Walklate, 2007). Whilst those critiques have usefully and importantly concerned themselves with the various ways in which crime prevention practices have been & are gendered, they have, to some extent, left out of the equation the deeper

presumptions surrounding understandings of risk on which both real (what people actually do) & imagined (what it is either assumed that people do or the advice offered regarding what they might do) crime prevention practices are based. This is particularly self evident in current policy & practice pre-occupations with 'domestic' violence. The purpose of this paper will be to explore and demonstrate the importance of understanding these deeper presumptions paying particular attention to the challenge that they pose for criminal justice practices increasingly concerned, as they are, with risk assessment for incidents of 'domestic' violence. In so doing the paper will examine not only how risk is being understood within those practices but also whose understanding of risk becomes salient under what social conditions. The paper will suggest that this issue of saliency is embedded in the different understandings of risk & risk assessment that the different participants in 'domestics' may operate with, the police officer as compared with the victim for example. The argument will be made that unless such understandings of risk are unwrapped & their gendered base exposed, little progress will be made for criminal justice practice & practitioners, or indeed anyone else, involved with or the potential recipient of policies, intended to intervene in 'domestics'. The question remains, consequently, as to what is actually being achieved by interventions so constructed.

2008S01268

Walks, Alan & Maaranen, Richard (University of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5S 2G8 [tel: 4169781260; fax: 9058285273; e-mail: alan.walks@utoronto.ca]), **From Gentrification to Social Mix, or Social Polarization? Testing the Claims in Large Canadian Cities,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Gentrification in the form of 'neighbourhood revitalization' is increasingly touted as one way of decreasing the social exclusion of residents of poor inner-city neighbourhoods & of increasing neighbourhood levels of social mix & social interaction between different classes & ethnic groups. Yet, the gentrification literature also suggests that the process may lead to increased social conflict, displacement of poorer residents to lower quality housing elsewhere, & ultimately social polarization. Much of this hinges on whether gentrifying neighbourhoods can remain socially mixed, & whether neighbourhood compositional changes result in more or less of a polarized class & ethnic structure. However, the impact of revitalization & gentrification on levels of social mix, income polarization or ethnic diversity within neighbourhoods remains unclear & under-explored. This paper addresses this gap by empirically examining the relationship between gentrification, changes in income mix, & shifts in immigrant concentration and ethnic diversity, using census tract data for each decade from 1971 to 2001 in the large Canadian cities of Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver. This research demonstrates that gentrification is followed by declining, rather than improving, levels of social mix, ethnic diversity, & immigrant concentration within affected neighbourhoods. At the same time, gentrification is implicated in the growth of income polarization & inequality within the inner city.

2008S01269

Walter, Mariana & Urkidi, Leire (Institute for Environmental Science and Technology , Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain [tel: 0034 93 581 25 32; fax: 0034 93 581 33 31; e-mail: leireurkidiazk@hotmail.com; marianawalter2002@gmail.com]), **Anti-Gold Mining Local Movements in Latin America. Gold for Others or Water for Us,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Under the regulatory restrictions established by the Washington Consensus (1990), liberal, open market economic policies, State reform & privatizations were spread through Latin America, fostering new legislation that attracted foreign investment. Mining is the paramount example: since the early 1990s, it experienced a growth without precedents in private investments. Hence, environmental conflicts questioning the uneven costs & benefits distribution of the activity arose throughout the region. This paper examines two gold mining conflicts that took place in the city of Esquel (Argentinian Patagonia) & in Pascua-Lama (Chilean frontier with Argentina). In the studied conflicts, affected communities, disempowered & excluded from decision making processes, undertake an alternative evaluation of mining projects and their impacts. And during that evaluation, the arisen anti-mining movements construct a structural vision of the problem, incorporating the environmental justice language into their protests. These struggles show that community networks play a crucial role in knowledge, experience & strategy transmission and contribute to the settlement of a national & international interpretation of the mining conflicts. The larger access to information & media reached through these networks enhances the empowerment of the involved communities, favor-

ing the discussion about the power schemes where justice demand emerges.

2008S01270

Walter, Stefan (Arctic Centre, University of Lapland, P.O. Box 122, 96101 Rovaniemi, Finland [tel: +358 (0) 16 341 2715; fax: +358 (0) 16 341 2777; e-mail: stefan.walter@ulapland.fi]), **Can Science Manage Ecological Risks?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Social order can be seen as a response to life's complexity. Using technology societal evolution has increasingly well adapted to complexity, producing itself increasingly complex social structures. Simultaneously, societal evolution has also produced more & more ecological impacts. Thus, ecological impacts appear as a consequence of managing complexity ever better. While society is inconceivable without any technology, in modern society there is increased pressure for novelties & fast scientific innovations. Advantages include the maintenance of economic competitiveness, as by-products possible reductions of resource extraction & waste, and most importantly the preservation of governance capacity. The latter is a direct consequence of competitiveness & its trust-strengthening capability. Thus, there appears to be a risk in not innovating, which is reflected in the loss of economic competitiveness & possible loss of governance capacity. On the other hand, there is a risk in innovating, reflected in unintended consequences, such as ecological impacts. The acceleration associated with responding to environmental complexity through increasing internal complexity will lead to a growing gap between knowledge needed & the actual control capacity. More knowledge makes it increasingly less probable that society can adequately respond to complex challenges. Does science, thereby, increase the risk of ecological impacts?

2008S01271

Ward, Geoff K. (University of California, Irvine, CA 92697 [e-mail: gward@uci.edu]), **Getting Out of Proportion: Revisiting the Racial Politics of American Juvenile Justice,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Contemporary academic & policy considerations of racial stratification in juvenile & criminal justice prioritize a distributive concept of "racial justice," with equality held to be indicated by equal group distributions of state interventions and sanctions. The U.S. federal "Disproportionate Minority Contact" (DMC) Mandate (1992 to present) addressing racial disparity in juvenile justice is a prominent example of this framework. However, historical perspective on the racialization of juvenile social control reveals this is a limited & misleading conceptualization of racial justice. Dr. Ward will discuss what the racial history of Jim Crow juvenile justice, & opposing "black child-saving movement," indicate of the limits of the prevailing distributive perspective on the racial politics of justice, and need for a more deliberative theory & practice of "racially democratic social control." Implications for research, policy and civic action are considered.

2008S01272

Ward, Nicki J. (IASS, University of Birmingham, UK, Edgbaston, Birmingham, England B15 2TT [tel: 0121 414 5713; e-mail: n.j.ward@bham.ac.uk]), **Complicating Actions and Complicated Lives: Raising Questions About Narrative Theory through an Exploration of Lesbian Lives,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ It has been suggested that the construction of a narrative is closely allied to the construction of an identity. When people construct narratives they are involved in a process of reflecting on their life experiences, assessing themselves & their beliefs and re-storying themselves in light of those understandings. This paper is based on empirical research which aimed to explore how lesbians negotiated processes of exclusion; the connections between public and private were therefore particularly pertinent. Participants were asked to tell their life stories & narratives were then explored in relation to personal narratives & the way that participants used public narratives to construct these personal narratives. Analysis suggested that narrative units were 'announced' in reference to turning points which changed the meaning of past events. The researcher used a process of narrative analysis which focussed on 'turning point moments' presented as contradictions in the participants life. This paper will illustrate how these points of contradiction were identified within the transcripts & will explore the way that participants responded to these contradictions in order to (re)negotiate their identities. Drawing on findings from the research the paper will suggest that 'turning points' provide a useful focus for exploring the construction & renegotiation of identity & the intersections between

public & private whilst raising questions about the characteristics of narrative units in life stories.

2008S01273

Warner, Joanne N. (Social Policy, Sociology and Social Research, University of Kent, Chatham Maritime, Kent, ME4 4AG, UK [tel: 07901 826913; e-mail: j.warner@kent.ac.uk]), **Risk and Social Work,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The aim of this paper is to provide a brief overview of developments in the meaning of risk in social work over recent years. It traces the shift from what might be termed 'latent' risk thinking, whereby any focus on risk in day to day practice was generally implicit rather than explicit & other key concepts–principally 'need'–were privileged over risk. It considers the increasing dominance of risk in terms of rational/procedural approaches in social work & similar occupations, as exemplified by risk assessment protocols. The paper places these developments in the context of wider shifts, in particular the emergence of 'risk society' & increasing levels of 'risk consciousness' that are now witnessed in every aspect of social life. The paper provides an example from mental health social work to highlight the way 'the social' in social work is increasingly subordinated to other domains through the emphasis on high impact/low frequency risks instead of low impact/high frequency 'everyday' risks.

2008S01274

Warren, Lorna A. & Cook, Joe (Dept. Sociological Studies, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, UK, S10 2TU [tel: 0114 2226468; fax: 0114 2768125; e-mail: l.warren@sheffield.ac.uk]), **'You've Got To Get To Where We Are': Older Women's Lives, Voices and Welfare Citizenship,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Debates about age & gender have commonly centred on the relative attention given in research to older men & women respectively. Knowledge about the diversity of experiences & needs of individuals within these broad groupings is still limited. The stories of older women migrants ageing in place remain notably under-researched. The traditional social gerontological approach to examining gender & ethnic differences employs a political economy framework where retirement defines old age & older people are typically cast as socially excluded & passive recipients of welfare. Other frameworks recognise the importance of family, community, social networks & participation in understanding the lives & well-being of older individuals from a range of backgrounds. Discussion of these two areas of diversity–lived experiences of ageing & their theorisation–is based on findings from a study: 'Older Women's Lives & Voices: Participation and Policy in Sheffield'. We worked with women aged 50+ from five ethnic communities, some of whom became researchers on the project. The aim was to explore factors shaping the quality of life of women in older age & their link with women's experiences of & desires to get their voices heard in processes of policy-making & service provision. The paper concentrates on key themes of age & ageing, health, family & social networks, & involvement, considering their implications for personal & political dimensions of social research and, more specifically, the welfare citizenship of older women.

2008S01275

Waterman, Peter (Global Solidarity Dialogue, The Hague, Netherlands, 2518xn [tel/fax: +31 -70-3631539; e-mail: p.waterman@inter.nl.net]), **The Internationalism of Labour's Others: Shall the Last Be the First?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This is an argument for research into the internationalism(s) of that vast majority of the world's workers that is either un-unionised or non-unionisable. This includes such labouring classes/categories/identities as the rural, the precarious (high and low-tech), petty-commodity producers, migrant workers, women workers (including sex-workers, carers, home-workers, traders), and labourers with an indigenous identity. At a time in which traditionally-unionised labour is having the greatest difficulty in developing an effective defence against–far less an autonomous labour alternative to–a globalised, networked, services and financial capitalism, 'labour's others' are increasingly articulated with each other internationally. Moreover, the 'relational form' they adopt is typically that of networking. And they tend to articulate themselves with/in the also networked–global justice & solidarity movement as well as with (rather than under?) the traditional institutionalised inter/national unions. We need to examine the global relationships of labour's others with their cross-border selves, with their 'other others', with the unionised working class, with the hegemonic inter-state International Labour Organisation, & with the cross-

class, multi-issue, global justice movement. We need to consider whether or not the international/ist forms & contents adopted by these categories might not be more appropriate for labour resistance & counter-assertion to a globalised networked capitalism.

2008S01276

Watt, Paul (Faculty of Lifelong Learning - Birkbeck, University of London, London WC1B 5DQ [tel: 0203 - 073 8371; e-mail: p.watt@bbk.ac.uk]), **Council Housing Stock Transfers and State-Led Gentrification in London,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper discusses the 'stock transfer' housing policy in the UK in which tenants are asked to vote on the transfer of their landlord away from public councils to registered social landlords (RSLs). Although RSLs nominally provide social housing, they increasingly operate along business lines. This policy has been promoted by New Labour as part of its urban regeneration strategy. The paper analyses stock transfer in relation to London, a city which has a chronic shortage of affordable housing. In London, tenant activists have been prominent in resisting stock transfer & several no-votes against transfer have occurred. The paper considers the relevance of this resistance in the light of recent debates on urban regeneration & state-led gentrification.

2008S01277

Webster, Edward E., Lambert, Rob R. & Bezuidenhout, Andries A. (c/o Lambert–University of Western Australia, 35 Stirling Hwy, Crawley, 6009, Western Australia [tel: 61-8-6488 2934; 61-8-6488 1055; e-mail: rlambert@biz.uwa.edu.au]), **Grounding Globalisation: Labor in the Age of Insecurity,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Our contribution revisits Karl Polanyi's notion of the 'double movement' in the era of globalisation, which we call the Second Great Transformation. We argue that Polanyi recognized different responses to the commoditization of labour, but did not explain how these responses came about. Through identifying the responses which are emerging today we contend that Polanyi under-theorized how counter-movements are constructed. We address these theoretical shortcomings & consider the potential for a counter movement by grounding globalisation in the everyday lives of workers, in the factory & in their households & communities. We compare three towns: Orange in Australia, Changwon in Korea, & Ezakheni in South Africa & show how the global restructuring of white goods corporations is creating a profound experience of insecurity within workers, their families & their communities. Polanyi's work also contains a warning: Insecurity may not necessarily result in progressive counter-movements. It could, & it has, led to its opposite. We identify signs of workers turning inward & becoming fatalistic, even xenophobic. In the context of these varied responses to corporate restructuring, the book explores the possibilities of re-empowering labour through engaging space and scale in new ways. There is evidence of workers rising to the challenge of free market driven restructuring by attempting to globalize their own struggles. We contend that such a counter movement will need to imagine alternatives to the market model if a counter power to global corporations is to evolve. Our book concludes by signposting the substantive issues which need to be considered in constructing an alternative to free market globalization.

2008S01278

Weicht, Bernhard (University of Nottingham, Nottingham, United Kingdom, NG72RD [e-mail: lqxbw1@nottingham.ac.uk]), **'We Can't Care for our Elderly Alone': The Discourse on Migrant Carers in the Light of Demographic Change,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ While most Western societies experience similar forms of ageing populations the reactions to it & the identification of 'problems' vary. One widely recognised difficulty in this context is the organisation & the provision of care for the elderly in ageing societies in combination with a decline of traditional family structures. The demographic argument is, then, frequently used in discourses to explain situations in which the provision of care must be secured by the support of migrant workers. This paper analyses the discourse on care for the elderly provided by migrant workers in the UK & Austria in the light of demographic developments & social & political argumentations. The discourses on care in both countries show a continuous emphasis on demographic changes & the related inherent necessities. However, the discussions of migrant workers as carers follow different patterns & dynamics. The paper seeks to identify & explain the similarities & differences of the two & shows how discursive practices respond differently to similar circumstances. Critical Discourse Analysis

will be utilised in order to challenge an ideological conception of inevitability of a certain response to demographic developments & it will be explored in how far an ideology of care & ageing can be defined.

2008S01279
Weifeng, NI ([e-mail: vinkni@gmail.com]), **Global Warming Myth–How Media Makes the Globe Warmer,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ "Global Warming" has recently become one of the top issues all over the world. From academia to media, & government and, even businesspersons, almost all the people are keeping an alert for this topic. After studying the media texts, this research revealed the certain "persuasive" models & logics exist in the media coverage. Further, this research suggests that, this "hottest" global agenda has formed, or forming a kind of "industrial assembling line," behind which the hidden economical & political rules lie.

2008S01280
Weiler, Vera (Department of History, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogotá, Colombia [tel: *57-1-3165288; fax: *57-1-3165288; e-mail: vweiler@supercabletv.net.co]), **Elias as a Pioneer of Processual Thinking,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ As Richard Kilminster (2007) argues, Eliasian Sociology marks a radical break with the philosophical (transcendental) foundations of knowledge about human beings at all, which, if not fully understood, tends to get assimilated to theories & purposes strange to Elias' way of thinking. My paper aims to trace this argument a bit further. As I suggest, the main question at stake in Elias' work is the development of processual thinking. This is central to Elias' idea of sociology as science, as it is to the kind of theory he tried to build up. My point is that understanding of this would benefit from cautious revision of Elias' intellectual background. On the base of published & unpublished papers, the paper will do it with reference to the problem of psychogenetic process posed as central to understanding of change in history before Elias first, & second it tries to establish Elias' familiarity with ongoing research (and debates) in ethnography/anthropology as well as with advances in developmental psychology (Werner and Piaget). The latter involves the whole programme which tries to establish the relations of ontogenetic and psychogenetic processes over time. Important lines of such a strategy had been formulated always in the twentieth when Elias entered sociology. What is to be shown is real connections.

2008S01281
Weiyu, Mao (Social Work Dept, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, T.C. Cheng Building, Shatin, N.T., Hong Kong [tel: 852 68391758; fax: 852 26035018; e-mail: mwy20052003@yahoo. com.cn]), **The Unemployment of College/University Graduates in Mainland China–What Leads to the Unemployment and What Can We Do?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Nowadays youth unemployment has drawn much attention in most societies. In mainland China, youth unemployment is becoming more and more obvious & serious, especially those youth graduated from colleges or universities. The school-to-work transition is not so fluent that many youth become unconnected or excluded by the labor market. What is even worse is that the number of unemployed college/university graduates can reach approximately 2 million in this year by estimation. Is this a private trouble or a public issue? The question needs to be confronted by people. The golden days in China when college & university students can be guaranteed a stable & decent job after graduation have already gone. Meanwhile, the market economy plays a pivotal role in pushing these graduates into a broad & intensive competition with all the other source of labor in the work market. However, why do college/university graduates–once being regarded as advantageous and upper class in the rank of job market ladder–now become a sort of failure in adapting to society? Failure in becoming involved in the job area will cause many negative results. The situation, hence, needs to be analyzed, & the factors that lead to college or university graduates' unemployment need to be identified. In this paper, relative literatures will be reviewed & proper suggestions will be given out.

2008S01282
Weller, Wivian & Pfaff, Nicolle (University of Brasilia - Faculty of Education, Campus Universitário Darcy Ribeiro 70904-970 Brasília DF Brazil [tel: ++556133072123; e-mail: wivian@unb.br]), **The Concepts of Generation and Youth in the**

Work of Karl Mannheim, *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The paper presents & discusses the youth related works of Karl Mannheim & evaluates his importance for current youth research. Starting from a placement of Mannheim's writings in its historical context & a short description of the importance of youth related concepts in his work we want to introduce the concept of generation in relation to its theoretical background, key constructs and sociological implications. Accordingly we will also discuss Mannheim's concept of youth as an agent of social change & give a short introduction into Mannheim's perspective on the social functions & effects of youth, as well as the importance of education & political formation. In a final part, the paper discusses the historical scientific use & current importance of Mannheim's concepts of youth & generation in presenting some insides into the generational approach in youth research, shifts in scientific perspective on youth, & a concluding discussion, what current youth research can be learn from Mannheim.

2008S01283
Wells, Anita M. (Morgan State University, School of Community Health and Policy, Baltimore, MD, United States, 21251 [tel: 001-443-791-4182; e-mail: anitamwells@aya.yale.edu]), **Battles in the Aftermath: The Mental Health Impact of the Iraq and Afghanistan Wars on U.S. Veterans and their Families,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Background: War is a risk factor for the development of psychological disorders. As a result of exposure to trauma & violence, many U.S. veterans of the wars in Iraq & Afghanistan (I/A) are returning home with serious mental health problems including PTSD, depression, & substance abuse. The history of the Vietnam War suggests that for current war veterans their mental disorders will be a long-term part of their lives. Methods: I reviewed published scholarly literature & popular press accounts on the mental health impact of I/A wars on U.S. veterans & their families. I examined how veterans' mental health problems affect their reincorporation into civilian society including ability to work and quality of relationships with family & friends, as well as costs of mental health care for this population. Results: Many veterans are experiencing difficulty maintaining jobs & engaging in interpersonal relationships. Many veterans do not meet ratings criteria for mental health disability benefits. Without military or veteran's benefits, many veterans cannot afford the mental health care they need. Conclusion: Increased funding for mental health treatment of I/A war veterans is essential, as is increased public awareness of the mental health impact of war on veterans & their families.

2008S01284
West, Jackie (Department of Sociology, University of Bristol, Bristol BS8 1UQ, UK [tel: +44 117 9288216; e-mail: jackie. west@bris]), **Regulating Sex Work: Decriminalisation and Liminality,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ With increasingly popular abolitionist paradigms in much of western Europe as governments seek to eradicate prostitution, the possibility of improved employment rights for sex workers might appear to be a lost cause. Concerns about trafficking and, more generally, about male violence have prompted the criminalisation of clients, measures to encourage exiting & zero tolerance. Ostensibly aimed at eliminating abuse & coercion, this dominant legal & policy framework reinforces conditions that underpin exploitation & harm. Alternative regulatory regimes which support legalised prostitution can, in contrast, facilitate less oppressive employment relationships both for independent workers & those who work in parlours or brothels. Working conditions, particularly health & safety, are shaped by diverse municipal licensing arrangements & access to civil benefits & remedies. And the scope for sex worker representation is also recognised, at least politically, as in the Netherlands & New Zealand, for example. But self-organised collectives, sex work projects & networks, or more conventional trade unions (as in lap dancing) all mediate interests in distinct ways & their influence is highly variable. Issues of autonomy & control in sex work are also critically shaped by sex workers' own continuing interests in self-employment, if not liminality, & by the reproduction of the illegal economy in sex, both of which undermine resistance. In considering the implications of these competing 'agendas', the paper will additionally draw on a comparison with the regulation of gambling, another once wholly deviant area of commercial entertainment.

2008S01285
Wierenga, Ani (Youth Research Centre, University of Melbourne, 234 Queensberry Street, University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia 3010 [tel: +61 (0)3 8344 9639; fax: +61 (0)3 8344 9632;

e-mail: wierenga@unimelb.edu.au]), **Revisiting Trust,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Choices can be a fiction, networks can be un-trodden roads, social capital can merge into all kinds of complexities, & empowerment can mean little more than a puff of idealism on the part of those who work with young people. Drawing on findings from a qualitative, longitudinal study of Australian young people, this paper will explore notions of agency, empowerment, choice, decision making and preparing young people for futures. The research findings suggest that without meaningful engagement, trusted others, & the resources accessible through these relationships, little movement will & can happen in young lives. Both in the lands of youth theory & in the worlds of public debate, I wonder whether we have over-looked the good old fashioned, underlying, simple and effective concept of trust? The paper explores the idea that in the fast changing world of the 21st Century, trust is now a more important concept than ever.

2008S01286
    Wilska, Terhi-Anna (Turku School of Economics, Rehtorinpellonkatu 3, 20500 Turku, Finland [tel: +358-50-3049159; e-mail: terhi-anna.wilska@tse.fi]), **Individualization or New Collectivism? Changing Forms of Sociality among Young People in Europe,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ This paper focuses on young people's values in terms of individualization & issues related to social capital such as solidarity, trust in institutions, & the importance of social relations. The research reflects the theories of individualization and atomization of young people in the new information society. According to e.g. Beck, Bauman, Giddens & Maffessoli, traditional social structures & collectivities have lost their meanings. Thus, particularly young people's values & attitudes are fluid. This means that young people have to construct their identities individually or in new, informal, temporary social groups. However, according to e.g. Castells & Etzioni, the information society has created new kind of collectivities & networks. Another question is, whether the alleged individualization automatically means less altruism & solidarity, & more anxiety among young people? The paper also evaluates empirically theories of individualization and eroding social capital, using the third wave of the European Social Survey, 2006. According to the data, European young people have, indeed, socially & politically slightly less altruistic values than older generations. However, young people are also more tolerant & have fewer prejudices than other age groups, especially in terms of race, ethnicity & sexuality. Young people belong to fewer social organizations than older people, but they have much more social networks on the internet & more contact with friends. They also trust more in institutions, & they are more satisfied with their lives. However, there are variations between European countries. As a whole, young people do not seem anxious or atomized. Their values are slightly contradictory, but they are not more individualized than older age groups. It is also obvious that the information & communication technologies are creating new forms of collectivism.

2008S01287
    Windle, Joel A. (Faculty of Education, Monash University, Victoria 3800, Australia [tel: (03) 9905 2809; fax: (03) 9905 2779; e-mail: joel.windle@education.monash.edu.au]), **From Students as Citizens to Students as Property: The Implications for Educational Inequalities of Recent Shifts in the Definition of State Obligations in Australia,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Through analysis of recent developments in education policy, shifts in enrolment patterns, & school marketing strategies, this paper argues that Australian schools are increasingly becoming accountable to parents as consumers & investors rather than to students as citizens. The 'ideology of parentocracy' theorised by Phillip Brown (1990) appears to increasingly inform educational policy & practice through the obligation of the state to honour parents' 'right to choose' over all other rights. The favouring of a 'property right' from state interference over a 'social right' to equality of opportunity serves to justify increasing state subsidies for private education & has reinforced the ability of privileged parents assure the relative advantage of their children through the exercise of their power as both consumers and investors. In this paradigm, students are understood as the property of their parents, & as assets which may be developed according to the means & wishes of their parents. Though examination of the case of Victoria, I will show how these developments have heightened competition between schools for those students who show the most potential for such development, while producing a 'residualised' sector which is unable to attract a broader social mix.

2008S01288
    Wohlfarth, Eszter (Georg August University, Centre of Methods in Social Sciences, Göttingen, Germany, 37075 [tel: +49 2592 983498; e-mail: eszterwohlfarth@aol.com]), **Disability as a Barrier to the Social, Economic and Political Integration, Life-Stories of Physically Disabled Students in a New EC Country, Hungary,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The transition in Hungary (1989) has brought not only democracy, but has also created many new & uncertain situations. This meant difficulties especially for those members of society with a low mobility potential & who were hardly heeded with the elaboration of the sociopolitical measures. People with disabilities are one of these groups in Hungary. The sociopolitical measures are often worked out without the examination & consideration of the needs of the society members with disabilities. The few, so far, in Hungary executed studies on the subject of disability concentrate more on descriptions of social situations & health. In my lecture I would like to introduce results which I acquired in the framework of my PhD thesis. My empirical project is based on biographical narrative interviews: life stories of physically disabled students in Hungary. I worked with a reconstructive research approach focused on single cases. Connections of social structures and individual patterns of action can be elaborated in this way, which brings up to now unheeded & unexplored aspects to light. The results of the reconstruction of cases can contribute to the understanding of social reality through theoretical generalization. In detail, I would like to pursue the following questions: How do handling processes & the temporal lapse of each life story of acceptance or rejection in regard to "Life with disability" connect & interact with social integration processes–especially before & after the transition in Hungary? What really impedes the social, economic & political integration? How far are these results applicable to the social policy? After joining the European Union (2004), Hungary changed its policy, which aims more & more strongly at the integration, as well as reintegration, of disabled people. Despite all the change up to now, there is a big need for action & implementation of the partially elaborated guidelines and measures on the political, social level, as well as in the health system or in the framework of an integrative educational system.

2008S01289
    Xerez, Romana L. (Higher Institute of Social and Political Sciences–Technical University of Lisbon, Rua Almerindo Lessa–1300-663 Lisboa [e-mail: rxerez@iscsp.utl.pt]), **Sociological Research in Portugal: Public Sociology Perspective,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ What is the reflection of sociology teaching & research in Portugal? I propose that despite the recent development of sociology in Portugal, this science has had a strong influence on the Portuguese public sphere, after the 1970s. The recent changes–in tandem with the Bologna University model–have generated a stronger public interest in Portuguese sociology regarding: teaching, research and employment. I have analysed the importance of the sociological research according to ISI indicators in a comparative way: EU, USA and Canada & Japan. I have examined the pros & cons of this method regarding public impact & the debate of Portuguese sociology mainly in terms of Universities rankings, financings and families & student choices. This paper reports the importance of sociological research concerning public dimension & different publics in effectiveness of sociology. The results confirm the specificities of sociology in Portugal, the growing potential of the discipline & the importance of good practices in the sociological field with public visibility.

2008S01290
    Yamaguchi, Keiko & Habuchi, Ichiyo (Faculty of Humanities, Hisoaki University, Hirosaki city, AOMORI, Japan, 036-8560 [tel: 81 172 39 3205; fax: 81 172 39 3205; e-mail: ykeiko@cc.hirosaki-u.ac.jp]), **Youth and Homelessness in Japan,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Japanese society has experienced a sharp increase in the number of street homeless people since the mid-1990s. Research into the homeless is also increasing & our image of homeless people has gradually become clearer. They are typically middle to old aged (especially mid-fifties) single men who have low levels of education & labored in blue-collar work. Youth have been out of the scheme in homeless studies, except when they are the perpetrators of attacks on street homeless people. In addition to the middle-old aged people, however, younger homeless people have increased since the mid-2000s. They sleep not only in the street but also in Internet cafés & shops like McDonald's that are open 24 hours, or in company housing. In Japan, 'internet café refugee', homelessness & pov-

erty among youth have recently begun to be social problems. The aim of this report is to discuss the background of youth homelessness in Tokyo. Who are they? What has or has not changed in the Japanese social structure in eastern Asia?

2008S01291
   Yamashita, Junko (Centre for East Asian Studies, University of Bristol, 4 Priory Road, U.K., BS8 1TY [tel: +44 (0)117 33 11034; e-mail: J.Yamashita@bristol.ac.uk]), **Who Provide Care Services to Older People after the Introduction of the Japanese Long Term Care Insurance Act?,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ This paper focuses on how the provision of care services for older people can be & in Japan actually are restructured by recent policy reforms. With the implementation of the Long Term Care Insurance (LTCI) Act in 2000 which clearly addresses the promotion of 'socialisation of care work', Japan has become the first country in East Asia whose government bears an essential part of the responsibility for the care provision of its older citizens. As such, Japan seems to be a good example for examining changes in the balance of responsibilities between welfare states, markets, non-profit sectors & older people & their families for providing care. By having a specific focus on Welfare Non-profit Organisations' (WNPOs) domiciliary services provision, whose participants are dominantly middle-aged housewives, this paper explores how gender matters in this restructuring of care provision as well as the changing balance between sectors. Discussion is based on the analysis of data generated from a variety of qualitative methods on WNPOs in Japan (the main method is semi-structured interviews with 30 WNPO members).

2008S01292
   Yanitsky, Oleg N. & Mardar, Irina B. (Instit Sociology Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russian Federation 117218, Krzhizhanovski Str. 24/35, 5tr. [tel: 7(495)9305638; fax: 7(495)7190740; e-mail: yanitsky@mtu-net.ru]), **Shift of Environmental Debates in Russia (1987-2007),** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The paper presents the results of long-term research aimed at the discovering the major trends in environmental debates conditioned by Russian reforms, the emergence of civil society, & the shift of the geopolitical situation of the Russian nation-state. Changes in the very topic (theme) of debates, actors & its resources, allies and adversaries involved, the corridor of political opportunities of the debates as well as the character & meanings of symbols used by the participants of the debates are the main topics of proposed paper. Four major shifts, as it seems, have occurred. First, there is a shift from general debates on ultimate goals to short-term and urgent issues. Second, a shift from holistic concepts of nation-wide problems to "island-like" debates determined by a division of Russia into specificity of a number of variable regions. Third, a shift from a focus on value oriented estimations towards an interest in profit oriented strategies of local economies. Forth, a shift from elaboration trends within the framework of humanity concepts towards applied aspects of pragmatics & linguistic sociology dealing with means of communication under conditions of cross-cultural environmental debates in professional spheres.

2008S01293
   Yerkes, Mara A. (Department of Sociology, Erasmus University Rotterdam, P.O. Box 1738 [tel: +31 10 408 2085; fax: +31 (0)10 408 9098; e-mail: yerkes@fsw.eur.nl]), **Social Support for Risk Protection: Influencing Institutional Strategies,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The shift to a post-industrial society with a decline in Fordist employment structures & strong, nuclear families alongside an exponential increase in women's labour market participation makes risks in modern welfare states considerably more complex than three decades ago. Little research has addressed the institutional strategy of risk protection provided by corporatist engagement and the role of the social partners. Within this institutional strategy, the willingness & capacity of the state & the social partners to provide risk protection as well as societal support are crucial for explaining which risks are protected against & why. In this paper we examine the institutional strategy of corporatist risk protection & the role of the public debate (social support) for disability & care risks in the Netherlands. We consider how protection differs, & explain this variation using (1) Dutch public opinion data on perceptions of deservingness to investigate social support across diverging risk forms & (2) extensive document analysis to analyse the corporatist strategy of the state and the social partners. We expect that where social support is high & the public debate is positive in regards to social risks, that the state & the social partners will

create collective risk protection strategies. In contrast, where the public debate is contentious or social support is low, collective risk protection strategies may be lacking.

2008S01294
   Yerochewski, Carole (Universite De Montreal, département de sociologie, C.P. 6128, succursale "Centre-ville," Montréal, Quebec. H3C 3J7 [tel: (1) 514 343 61 11; e-mail: carole.yerochewski@umontreal.ca]), **Comment les syndicats réarticulent la représentation des travailleurs: le cas des partenariats dans l'économie solidaire au Brésil et au Québec** (How Unions Rearticulate the Representation of Workers: The Case of Partnerships in the United Economy in Brazil and Quebec), *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (FRE)
¶ In Brazil & in Quebec, the principal union organizations are involved, directly or via structures that they have created, in national & local groups in the united economy. These groups support a belief according to which the united economy is not only a way to fight against exclusion & offer employment opportunities to those unemployed or on the periphery of the labor market, but also an alternative model of development to neoliberalism. Such similarity in the discourses, even though the institutional contexts are different, shows the importance of the role of ideas in the manner in which the unions construct a project that includes workers not organizing traditionally. Examining "where the ideas come from" & "who carries them" brings to light in Brazil how the process of transposition of ideas depends on the type of links–international, national, & local–that the confederation & the local unions have developed, their relationship to the state, but also their conception of democracy & the role that they have–with or without other actors of the civil society–in the elaboration of public policies.

2008S01295
   Yildiz, Ozkan (Sociology, University of Gaziantep, Gaziantep Universitesi Fen Edebiyat Fakultesi Sosyoloji Bolumu Sehitkamil 27310 Gaziantep, Turkey [tel: +90 536 353 96 81; e-mail: yildiz@gantep.edu.tr]), **The Representation of Street Children in Media,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The fact of street children in Turkey, as in the world in general, is one of the most important social problems. In recent years, rapid population growth, migration from the rural to urban areas, economic crises, unemployment, poverty, domestic violence and lack of education have increased the number of street children. Given the multidimensional and complex character of the question of street children in Turkey, it is considered in an interdisciplinary approach. The media conceives the issue as news and informs the public opinion about it. It is striking that in the news about these children the language is accusatory and exclusionist. In the news and programs, the pathological dimensions of children are emphasized as related with crime and violence. These sorts of news and programs, in the last analysis, show these children as daunting to society and this creates negative attitudes and behaviors towards street children. Another important point is that in the media it is assumed that there is a positive relation between poverty, street children, addiction and violence.

2008S01296
   Yilmaz, Bediz (Public Administration Department, Mersin University, Ciftlikkoy/Mersin 33342 [tel: 903243610001; fax: 903243610056; e-mail: bediz@mersin.edu.tr]), **The City as a Time-Bomb: Spatial Segregation and Social Tension in a Turkish City, Mersin,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ My paper deals with the segregation patterns observed in Mersin, a medium-sized Turkish city (around 1,5 million inhabitants) situated at the eastern Mediterranean coast. The segregation patterns of the city are multiple & intertwined & some of these also create tension to the extent that the city is often referred to as a "time-bomb," feared to explode anytime. The residential form in any Turkish city that has experienced migration strongly depends on the family–and hometown-based networks which determine the integration of the migrants in the urban land in terms of settlement & work. The urban form is therefore largely shaped along hierarchically structured community networks enjoying great influence in local politics thanks to their indirect links to political parties. Yet, in the actual Mersin, the community–and class-based residential pattern is recently being challenged by an ethnic divide, fueled by the mass migration of Kurds who forcibly outmigrated from their homelands in the Eastern regions of the country because of conflicts between the Turkish army & PKK. This forced migration flow has a very strong effect on the segrega-

tion pattern of the city: socially, it created a tension between the locals of the city (Turkish & Arab) & the Kurdish newcomers generating discrimination in the job market, stigmatization and arousal of the nationalistic vein; spatially, this ethnic divide was translated as residential discrimination & spatial segregation. My paper will attempt to analyze these different segregation & tension patterns not only in terms of their diverse sources but also in terms of their social & spatial outcomes. I intend to focus my analysis on the social & spatial exclusion experienced by the migrant Kurds as well as the link between the socio-spatial segregation & the reproduction of poverty.

2008S01297
Ylönen, Marja Katariina (University of Jyväskylä, dept. of Phil. and Social Sciences, P.O. Box 35 (Mac), 40014, Jyväskyĺ, Finland [tel: + 358 14 2602 930; e-mail: Mkylonen@yfi.jyu.fi]), **Social Control of Environmental Crimes as an Ideological Phenomenon,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Social Control of Environmental Crimes as an Ideological Phenomenon. The paper deals with the social control of water pollution and pollution crimes in Finland during the period of 1960-2000. According to statistics, elimination of environmental offences has been common within the courts of justices, among prosecutors but especially among the environmental authorities. It is the social control that gives crimes, deviance & social harms their special shapes (Cohen 1985, 6). Therefore the ideological aspects, i.e. beliefs & practices based on certain social relationships that have got dominant position in social control but that also produce paradoxical consequences, are examined through the ethoses of moral regulation of water pollution, through the justifications concerning control work & strategies & through the mechanisms of defining lawbreakings as deviance. The data consist of court documents concerning crime cases, articles of the Water Economy journal & interviews with the environmental authorities. The analysis is based on discourse analysis. The environmental authorities' trust in big companies' self-regulation & technology as a solver of pollution problems have exposed social control to weaknesses, such as decrease of the relevance of authority control, increasing asymmetry in regard to access to relevant information and misuse of trust relationships.

2008S01298
Yndigegn, Carsten (Department of Border Region Studies, University of Southern Denmark, Sønderborg, Denmark, DK-6400 [e-mail: cy@sam.sdu.dk]), **Confronting the Conceptions of Homeland and National Identity among High-Skilled Spatial Mobile Danish Youth with Emigrational Aspirations,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Globalization has put emigration on young people's life planning agenda & there challenged a national conceptualisation sociological theory. In sociological theory the concept of spatial mobility has reflected a first modernity perspective as in Merton's distinction between locals & cosmopolitans, with the last characterised as newcomers with a national & international outlook. In this conception, spatial mobility was vertical. National migration went from country to town & highly educated returned as cosmopolitans. Emigration solved the problem of the surplus population (cf. Bauman) as it was exported from the nation to the new countries on the new continents. Second modernity has made foreign travelling a common habit in all social strata & within all generations. Travelling motives although differ considerably. The point-to-point mobility of first modernity has not just developed into a one-to-many multi-point mobility of second modernity. It has also introduced the concept dichotomy irreversible-reversible. The horizontal spatial mobility of second modernity can be conceptualised within theories of network society (Castells) and the cosmopolitan society (Beck). The purpose with the paper is to investigate second modernity mobility & reflect upon the consequences for the basic concepts that constitute the spatial relations between individual & society in the first modernity. It is concepts of spatial identity, homeland, feeling of belonging, and national identity. The paper aims at discussing how young people/young adults' manage the interplay between national and global perspectives in their spatial identity concepts, especially when influenced by experience of intercultural relationships with management & colleagues in the work place & casual or closer relations in foreign everyday life. The paper will build on in-depth interview with young people/young adults who have a long-time experience with travelling & living in foreign countries.

2008S01299
Yogi Suprayogi, Sugandi (University of Padjajaran, Jl. Sawo No

2 Bandung, Jawa Barat, Indonesia [tel: +62-22-7208064; e-mail: yULsuprayogi16@yahoo.co.uk]), **Urban Poverty Alleviation Program: Case Study in Indonesia,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The Urban Poverty Alleviation Program began in Indonesia in 1998 in response to the rapid rise in urban poverty triggered by the financial crisis. It is in its third phase & expected to run until 2011. Through its innovative & flexible approach to learning, Urban Poverty Alleviation Program (Program Pengentasan Kemiskinan Perkotaan (P2KP)) has successfully managed to involve a growing number of communities & local government in shaping the development of Indonesia's national level urban poverty plan, but in the middle of the year there is a problem when the people can't manage money to improve their local businesses when the money is used for daily life such as buying food, school for a they child, etc. The communities, with the support of local governments, have implemented over the last years a successful community development program in Indonesia, supported by about thousands of volunteers from the communities themselves. Besides giving some micro credit to the communities there is infrastructure improvement in the communities such as public toilet, mosque improvement etc.

2008S01300
Youkhana, Eva (Center for Development Research, Walter-Flex-Str. 1-3 [tel: 0049 228 734915; fax: 0049 228 731889; e-mail: eva.youkhana@uni-bonn.de]), **Tourism, Peasant-Artisan Women and Development. An Example from Rural Yucatán/Mexico,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ In Mexico, tourism is one of the most dynamic economic sectors & is therefore an important identifier to social change. The production of handicrafts at home forms one of the most energetic parts of the tourism industry, especially in rural areas. Not surprisingly, women's roles are becoming increasingly important as the traditional division of labour of rural Mexican women assign their workplaces at home. The material expression of culture & the transformation of meanings have been subject to theoretical debate on the usage of the rich cultural heritage within the capitalistic production processes. The 'artisanation' of rural indigenous populations as a substitute for their poor integration into the national economy has in fact been subject to a fundamental critique. Likewise, gender perspectives on the continuously changing rural economy of Mexico have provided interesting vistas on the societal origins of unequal gender relations. The presented paper is an attempt to combine questions of gender equity, development projects in tourism & the role of the indigenous population to socially construct so called 'Mexican identity.' The mainly qualitative research for this paper was conducted in the framework of a PhD thesis in Sociology between the years 1998 and 2002.

2008S01301
Young, Melissa A. & Luzadis, Valerie A. (State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry, 1 Forestry Dr., Syracuse, NY U.S. 13210 [tel: 917-576-4153; e-mail: mayoun03@syr.edu]), **Exploring Community Well-Being and Sustainability at a Local Scale: Finding the Differences of Focus Between Local Residents, Local Officials, and Experts,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ In the past decade, researchers have recognized the need for localized sustainability initiatives at the community level that include local people in the decision making process. The purpose of this study was to identify the set of criteria used by local people of the Tug Hill region of New York State to assess how they think about the wellbeing of their community. I conducted in-depth interviews with forty-eight local residents & twenty-four elected officials to determine the criteria local people used to assess their communities. Results from my study were compared to lists presented by experts as good examples of local sustainability criteria. I found that residents, elected officials & experts differ in their focus on various criteria to monitor community well-being & sustainability. This finding supports a decision by The Tug Hill Commission to involve a representative sample of people of the region for long-term monitoring of the region.

2008S01302
Zaccai, Edwin (Universite Libre de Bruxelles, IGEAT (CP 130/02), 50 av F. Roosevelt, 1050 Brussels, Belgium [tel: +322 650 4332; fax: +322 650 4312; e-mail: ezaccai@ulb.ac.be]), **Doomwatch, the Good Life, and Practical Environmentalism,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Since Western environmentalism rose in the late sixties, important changes have occurred in the ranking of ecological themes causing concern among the population, as well as in the perception of the causes of

these problems. However, even if utilitarian & economic justifications gain ever more support, two background conceptions that have been present from the start remain in the design of Western type environmental consciousness. The first, a constant trend for a major doom invocation, & the second, implicit links between the denunciation of environmental damages, & a call for a number of ethical values. This paper investigates the origins of these two driving forces, their relations, functions, & their consequences for the effective prevention of environmental problems. Indeed, the relations that the advocacy for environment sustain with these conceptualizations can sometimes weaken it, when doom fails to happen, or if the interlocutors do not share the same specific ethical choices. This analysis may also question the frequent discrepancy between the high symbolic importance called to in the justifications given to reforms, & the often modest practical propositions generated. The analysis will also be applied to the actual dominant figure of climate change, revitalizing and changing the profile of ecological doom.

2008S01303
Zadkova, Vasilina Aleksandrovna & Bobysheva, Anastasia Vladimirovna (State University Higher School of Economics, Moscow [tel: +7 495 1524135; fax: +7 495 152 02 31; e-mail: office@sociolog.net]), **Education or Enterprising Spirit? A Type of Mind Is a Key to Success in Modern Russia,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ In our paper we'll find out which turn of mind a Russian contemporary should have to become successful. What is the secret of being successful? What is mind today: education, upbringing, enterprise or common sense? So we'll talk about two antipodes: Russian businessman & Russian intellectual. Part 1: There is such a term in Russian language as Russian intelligentsia. It is the main concept of our work. Further we are going to represent the portrait of Russian intellectual of our time. We'll talk about specificity of this phenomenon in Russia. Try to answer on the following questions: why does such a term exist–why do Russia need its intelligentsia–whom can we name as intellectuals–what can we say about their social & economic status. These answers drive us to a sad fact that government acts like it wants to extirpate Russian intelligentsia. But why is it like that? What situation in country will we face in few years in terms of this fact? We'll give examples of dependence between society well-being and intelligentsia well-being (the fall of quality of education etc). At last we'll remember how intelligentsia was extirpated in different periods of time in Russia. Part 2: What is the portrait of successful man in modern Russia? What is the secret of being successful? Nowadays Russian specialist first of all earn money and status, & then they get a diploma. They do it because of formal requirements of employers. It is a casual case, then specialists buy diplomas–"crusts" is a pass card to the business world.

2008S01304
Zadkowska, Magdalena (University of Gdask, ul. Bazynskiego 1a, Gdansk, Poland 80-952 [tel: 0048 504 284 751; e-mail: magda. zadkowska@wp.pl]), **"I Do Not Wash Dishes Today: Constructing and Reconstructing The Contemporary Couples",** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ The division of domestic duties is very important issue for the modern "home management" & "organization of the contemporary couple." By sharing everyday life's duties men & women create the real "who rules?" dimension hidden deeply under their roof. We live in world which gives more & more value to domestic work. Thanks to modern technologies & employers/possibilities we can work at home. The paid & unpaid work is mixed & we have to decide how much time do we put into it. More & more we find our private sphere to be full of conflicts, compromises, differences, discriminations & problems. On the other hand the world of media and advertisement is very strong force to construct & reconstruct the way we communicate, the way we find out new domestic techniques, the way we try to pull into our side–to win the "I do not wash dishes today" competition. Media shows our attitudes to work in workplace & work at home; it shapes our gender. On the example of the dishwasher machine & cleaning dishes issue I will show the reality of domestic duties division comparing Poland, France, Spain, Italy & Sweden. I will also discuss the roots of the different domestic role-models present in media & in research results. I am going to present the outcome of quality interviews conducted among 20 Polish couples. In my research I use Jean Claude Kaufmann methodology described in "La trame conjugale. Analyse du coupe par son linge." Thanks to this book & methodology I will compare the cultural background of the cleaning duties division (French couples vs. Polish couples).

2008S01305
Zahner, Nina T. (Institute of Cultural Science, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany [tel: +49 173 986 3274; e-mail: zahner@uni-leipzig.de]), **The Artwork in the Art Concepts of Pierre Bourdieu and Niklas Luhmann,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Both thinkers–Pierre Bourdieu & Niklas Luhmann–view art as an in principle autonomous sphere in society. But whereas Bourdieu looks at art from the perspective of social inequality & social power relations, Luhmann focuses on the unique function of art in society, describing the establishing & processing of art as an autopoietic system of meaning in society. By comparing these two art concepts in regard to their notion of sociology, their concept of autonomy, their version of constructivism & their concepts of field & system it becomes clear where they meet, where they fundamentally differ, and, most importantly: where they could enrich each other. It becomes apparent, that the concept of Pierre Bourdieu remains somewhat dissatisfying, as he focuses too much on the institutional & power related aspects of art & does not spotlight the specific nature of art works. In contrary to this Luhmann very much centres on the specifics of art works. But his approach falls short, as he remains on a too abstract level and provides no tools for analyzing how the unique code of the art system is processed empirically. It is the very combination of Pierre Bourdieu's & Niklas Luhmann's concepts that could provide us with a model to examine art worlds in a broader perspective by combining the semantic & the structural level of analysis.

2008S01306
Zaikina, Anna (Saratov Russia 410056 Chernishevskogo str. 104 [tel: 845 2 20 72 88; e-mail: annazzz@inbox.ru]), **Agricultural Problems in Discussion and Scientific Research of Russian Sociologists,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ From the 50-s of the 19th century up to the 30-s of the 20-th century a number of sociological researches of Russian peasantry were carried out, which were then interrupted. One of the branches of their research was devoted to the social mechanism of production, lifestyle, labour conditions, time budget, education. Sociological activity reached its peak in 1977-1987 with the projects united researchers from Orlov, Irkutsk, Tumen, Sverdlovsk, Altay, Krasnodar, Krasnoyarsk & other regions. In the 90-s with the beginning of market system establishing there was a certain interest to the rural theme, partially realized in Theodor Shanin's works. Norms & rules of market economy had a negative impact on a country life as a whole, resulting in unemployment, low salaries, lack of any support. Those facts were recorded by such researchers as Z.I. Kalugina, V.A. Artemov, S.N. Semenov, V.I. Staroverov, A.M. Sergienko, I.E. Ilyin & others. Being a science focusing at constructing a creative potential a Sociology couldn't eliminate its field of study by ascertaining modern rural realities. The idea of designing rural life from slowed, but still present integral elements is supported by many rural sociologists. In this context different forms of self-help, self-government & consolidation are evaluated.

2008S01307
Zamfir, Ana Maria, Militaru, Eva, Cristina, Mocanu & Speranta, Pirciog (National Labour Research Institute from Romania, Bucharest, Romania, 010643 [tel: +40-21-3124069; fax: +40-21-3117595; e-mail: anazamfir@incsmps.ro]), **Impact of Remittances on Income Inequalities in Romania,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)
¶ Transition from plan to market brought massive layoffs & the significant decline of households' purchasing power. High unemployment in urban mono-industrial areas determined high flows of internal migration from urban to rural where most people found shelter under the subsistence-type agriculture. In 2007 Romania achieved 8 consecutive years of economic growth mostly due to the economic development of the urban areas. This was conducive for increasing inequalities between rural & urban as well as within them. The development gap between Romania & other western countries boosted more & more working age Romanians to look for employment abroad & help their families through remittances. Current estimates from National Office for Employment abroad indicate that two million Romanians are working abroad nowadays (cca.10% of total population). Our aim is to investigate the impact of remittances on income inequalities at national level, as well as between & within urban & rural areas in Romania. We build our analysis on data on incomes & remittances from a national representative household survey carried out in 2007. We find that remittances play an important role in reducing inequalities

between rural & urban as well as within the urban areas, while increasing the inequalities in rural ones.

2008S01308
Zinn, Jens O. (U Kent, Canterbury, SSPSSR [tel: 00441227824165; e-mail: j.zinn@kent.ac.uk]), **Dangers of Professional Identity - British Veterans,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The presentation draws on an empirical study of British veterans' management of risk & uncertainty during the cause of their life. The narrative biographical interviews show that veterans develop professional identities in relation to their earlier life experience in a more or less distanced manner. For example some stick to their class identity & became a 'bit of a renegade' in the army & played the role of a troublemaker while others focus on the development of their personality by fulfilling the professional demands of their army job. Maintaining a certain distance to the professional culture allowed them to mobilise resources from earlier life & to adopt skills from the army without being too much effected of the dangers of the professional milieu. However, veterans which engaged with the military culture of the Armed Forces as the ultimate centre or aim of their life or even interpreted the Forces as their real 'family' had serious difficulties to manage civil life later on. Indeed, taken for granted the contradictory military culture, they already had problems to cope with their experiences during duty. When they where dismissed without the usual supportive culture of the army they heavily struggled with civil life.

2008S01309
Zinn, Jens O. (SSPSSR, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent, CT2 7NF, UK [tel: 00441227824165; e-mail: j.zinn@kent.ac.uk]), **New Developments in Risk Theorizing,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Interdisciplinary risk research is an enterprise of enormous heterogeneity. Some authors even doubt whether there is a shared object of research. Considering the blurring boundaries of different research perspectives on risk & uncertainty as a strength rather than a weakness the presentation aims to reflect recent developments of risk research & future perspectives. The presentation will outline influences of economics & psychology on sociological theorizing & where sociological approaches meet their limits. What are areas for future research? Which topics are neglected in the recent discourses & what might be promising perspectives for further research?

2008S01310
Zinn, Jens O. (SSPSSR, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent, CT2 7NF, UK [tel: 00441227824165; e-mail: j.zinn@kent.ac.uk]), **Risk and Uncertainty in Biographical Research,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The paper gives an overview about differences & similarities of the sociology of risk & uncertainty & biographical research and will outline perspectives for future research. Risk research traditionally focuses on attitudes towards risk & public responses in particular to environmental risks. More recent research increasingly addresses the definition of & coping with everyday life risk & uncertainty. Studies rarely examine public responses to risk & uncertainty in a life course perspective. Biographical research has focused on all kinds of biographical management of uncertainties & coping with difficult or even traumatic experiences. A particular focus is on the people's identity work to come to terms with their experiences & to develop perspectives for their future. Even though there are still significant differences between these approaches they can be combined fruitfully to contribute to a better understanding of individual's responses to institutional & socio-cultural changes towards a risk society.

2008S01311
Zrinscak, Sinisa (Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb, Nazorova 51, 10 000 Zagreb, Croatia [tel: + 385 1 4895 803; fax: + 385 1 4821 206; e-mail: sinisa.zrinscak@zg.t-com.hr]), **Cognitive Europeanization and Social Reality: Role of Social Indicators in Post-Communist Transformation,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ The transformation of post-communist states & the impact of the EU, particularly in the filed of social policy, have been studied by numerous scholars. Although initially very critical to social consequences of political & economic transformation (significant rise of poverty, inequality, unemployment), as well as to weak influence of the EU in the field of welfare, the discussion has been recently changing on the base of three main reasons. The first one is connected with very visible economic & welfare recovery of numbers of post-communist states, while the second one is

connected with the entrance to the EU, which has enabled more structured EU influence, including those linked with the implementation of Leakan indicators. However, the third reason, although not enough discussed, can be found in the concept of cognitive Europeanization, formulated by C. Radaelli, A. Guillen & other scholars, when they noticed a crucial influence of the EU in national discourses, aspirations, & perceptions toward social problems. While not questioning the importance of cognitive aspects of social transformation, a question still remains on how to trace an influence of cognitive Europeanization. It seems that this role has been so far grounded mostly in normative aspects (like changes in laws & policies on gender equality, family violence, or workers' rights) but not so in social reality that can be only grasped by different social indicators. On the base of a case study of Croatian post-communist transformation the paper will argue that the influence of cognitive Europeanization can be visible in policy changes (like in the field of gender equality), but not so far in social reality. Furthermore, it will argue that the work on Leaken indicators has been crucial for post-communist states in order to assess policies, but also that available indicators do not reveal some important aspects of social reality, & have to be supplemented by other resources but more importantly by different national data (like about work in grey economy, work without pay etc.)

2008S01312
Zrinscak, Sinisa (Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb, Nazorova 51, 10 000 Zagreb, Croatia [tel: + 385 1 4895 803; fax: + 385 1 4821 206; e-mail: sinisa.zrinscak@zg.t-com.hr]), **Transformation of Societies and Transformation of Church-State Relations in Central and Eastern European Countries: Convergences and Divergences,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Post-communist transformation brought complete social transformation in all possible aspects, including the complete changes of ideological/ official attitudes toward religion. However, the new position of religion & particularly social position of different religious communities have caused many social disputes. Although it can be said that societies are transforming in the same direction (political pluralization, functioning market economy, EU membership), that is not visible in the field of social & legal positions of religious communities in different societies. In order to understand reasons for convergent & divergent tendencies in nine post-communist societies (Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech R., Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine) the paper will analyze legal patterns of Church-State relations (visible in constitutional arrangements, special laws, court cases etc.), but will also analyze public social expectations about the role of religious communities. It will argue that only by researching the social expectations it is possible to understand legal & social arrangements that are in line with social particularities of different societies.

2008S01313
Zuccotti, Carolina Viviana (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina (1114) [tel: (54-11) 4508-3815; fax: (54-11) 4508-3822; e-mail: carolinazuccotti@gmail.com]), **Moving Towards Spatial Polarization of Cities? A Comparative Study of Buenos Aires and Barcelona (1991-2001),** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ There is much discussion around the increasing processes of social polarization & spatial segregation occurred in cities in the context of global transformations. Within this theoretical debate, some studies have started to identify common patterns of spatial change in cities, as well as to define useful concepts to analyze urban structures both from developed & developing countries. The article shows preliminary findings of a bigger research on spatial segregation in Buenos Aires & Barcelona in the 1990s. Using Census data & Factor & Cluster analyses, it describes some socio-spatial transformations produced in both cities between 1991 and 2001, centering the analysis in the discussion of two concepts: the concept of "polarization" of the city (Sassen); & a concept that we call of "one- side polarization," which can be traced in works done for Paris, Rio de Janeiro & Madrid (Préteceille and De Queiroz Ribeiro; Leal). Among the main findings, our research shows that Barcelona is closer to Sassen's definition of a global city, where the main tendency is towards polarization (although not so intense or complete). Buenos Aires, to the contrary, is closer to Préteceille & De Queiroz Ribeiro's definition, where the growth of the con-

centration of rich areas is not completely accompanied by a growth in the concentration of poor ones.

2008S01314

Zucker, Lynne G. & Darby, Michael R. (Departments of Sociology & Public Policy, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1551 [tel: 1-310-825-9155; fax: 1-310-454-2748; e-mail: zucker@ucla.edu]), **Star Scientists' Knowledge Capture, Commercial Opportunity, and Social Welfare,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Frontier science & technology tends to be tacit & embodied in particular individuals rather than an alienable recipe which can be easily transferred. Knowledge about working conditions in a particular locale or firm is also valuable & scarce, and agglomerating labor markets like Silicon Valley give a powerful signal for migration. We follow the careers 1981-2004 of 5401 star scientists listed in ISI HighlyCited who typically make discoveries with naturally excludable tacit knowledge, enabling personal knowledge capture at the scientific frontier. Personal star involvement promotes firm entry: The number of stars in a US region or a top-25 S&T country significantly increases the probability of firm entry in the S & T field in which they are working, while effects of other measures of academic knowledge stocks, which tend to diffuse over time, are weaker & less consistent. Stars become more concentrated over time, except for a countercurrent of some foreign-born American stars returning to their home country when it develops sufficient strength in their area of S & T. This migration plays a significant role in some developing economies, leading to both more stars & firms in those fields. Social welfare is enhanced in all participating economies, though our results provide some hints of emerging redistribution of those benefits.

2008S01315

Zurawski, Nils (Inst. of Cultural Anthropology, Univ. of Hamburg, ESA 1 (Flügelbau West), 2. Stock rechts, R. 210, Edmund-Siemers-Allee 1 [e-mail: nils.zurawski@uni-hamburg.de]), **Surveillance and Consumption. Adaption of New Consumer(Control)Technologies (E.G.. Digital Loyalty Cards) and Patterns of Consumption as Social Praxis,** *International Sociological Association, Barcelona, Spain,* (ENG)

¶ Consumption is a basic social practice in our societies. Its structures have changes dramatically over the past 150 years, when a modern consumer society was emerging as part of the industrial revolution. Part of this consumer culture were also the possibilities of bargains or sales discounts. Various systems have emerged since then–some of which do play a role until today. Depending on the social context, these practices could also be part of a wider system of social control, but are definitely a deeply embedded part of our consumer culture. Today's electronic loyalty cards are as much a means of control, economic rationale as they are part of consumer culture. They seem to be omnipresent artefacts of today's shopping culture. The cards with their inbuilt technology are based on knowledge & practices of consumption–which is possibly one reason why they are so successful. But, they also did take consumer control a step further. Through the cards it has become possible not only to give credit points for shopped items, but also to profile a customers shopping habits & mobility profiles. In my paper I will argue that in combination with consumer culture as part of a social practice these cards introduce a somewhat new quality to surveillance, as they are disguised & embedded in already existing social contexts & widely accepted practices (ie, consumption). The nevertheless are part of a surveillant assemblage, stretching beyond consumer culture–although loyalty cards are rarely seen as tools of surveillance, supervision or control by the customers themselves. Most interesting in such a research are the strategies, adaptations & use of these technologies in everyday life & its meaning for the customers. In this regard the research is trying to follow control regimes from the bottom up, to see why they can be so effective & are still not seen as part of what in other contexts would be heavily opposed.

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Agency and Structure
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Agricultural Production
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Agriculture
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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		
khz	kilohertz	U	University
Ln	Lane	vs	versus
msec	millisecond	WWI	World War I
N	sample	WWII	World War II
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
		RUS	Russian
ENG	English	SCC	Serbo-Croatian with Cyrillic alphabet
ESP	Esperanto	SCR	Serbo-Croatian with Roman alphabet
FIN	Finnish	SLO	Slovak
FLE	Flemish (Belgium)	SLV	Slovene
FRE	French	SPA	Spanish
GER	German	SWE	Swedish
GRE	Greek	TAG	Tagalog
HEB	Hebrew	TUR	Turkish
HUN	Hungarian	UKR	Ukrainian