

TRANSACTIONS OF THE SEVENTH WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY

ACTES DU SEPTIEME CONGRES MONDIAL DE SOCIOLOGIE

CONTEMPORARY
AND FUTURE SOCIETIES

PREDICTION
AND SOCIAL PLANNING

SOCIETES
CONTEMPORAINES
ET SOCIETES FUTURES

PREVISION
ET PLANIFICATION
SOCIALE





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ABSTRACTS · RESUMES

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BULGARIAN ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

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ABSTRACTS - RESUMES

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PREFACE

The present collection contains the abstracts of the papers received by July 30, 1970 in the Secretariat of the Bulgarian Organizing Committee for the Seventh World Congress of Sociology — Varna, September 14-19, 1970.

The abstracts are arranged according to the previously accepted scheme for the Congress: Working Groups, Round Tables, Session on the problems of sociology and development in the countries of the Third world, Research Committees, Special Groups.

The abstracts are printed in that language and appearance presented by the corresponding author. They are listed in alphabetical order of the author's name. At the end this collection contains alphabetical index.

The present edition is organized by the Bulgarian Organizing Committee.

PREFACE

Le présent volume contient des résumés des rapports reçus jusqu'au 30 juillet 1970 dans le Comité d'Organisation Bulgare pour le Septième Congrès Mondial de Sociologie (Varna, 14—19 Septembre 1970).

Les résumés sont situés selon le schéma adopté à l'avance, à voir: Groupes de Travail, Tables Rondes, Session sur les problèmes de la Sociologie et du Développement dans les pays du Tiers Monde, Comités de Recherche, Groupes Spéciaux.

Les résumés sont imprimés dans la langue et sous la forme, présentées par l'auteur correspondant. Ils sont rangés par ordre alphabétique du nom de l'auteur. A la fin le volume contient un index alphabétique.

La présente édition est organisée par le Comité d'Organisation Bulgare.

101	.....	1
102	.....	2
103	.....	3
104	.....	4
105	.....	5
106	.....	6
107	.....	7

CONTENTS

WORKING GROUPS

1. Future societies and long term planning	13
2. Modification of social relations in social change	17
3. Mathematical models and methods in social prediction	22
4. Power and the public	28
5. Comparative analysis of planning in different types of society	38
6. Modernization and the diffusion of innovations	41
7. Planning in urban and rural development	43
8. Education and cultural planning	46
9. Youth as a factor of change	54

SESSION ON PROBLEMS OF SOCIOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE THIRD WORLD

ROUND TABLES

1. Grand theories of social evolution and empirical patterns of development	75
2. Bridging between micro- and macro-sociology	83

RESEARCH COMMITTEES (Scientific Meetings)

1. Armed forces and society	87
2. Poverty, social welfare and social policy	93
3. Sociolinguistics	95
4. Sociology of mass communication	109
5. Sociology of knowledge	115
6. Sociology of national development	119
7. Sociology of law	121
8. Family sociology	123
9. Sociology of leisure	136
10. Sociology of medicine	140
11. Psychiatric sociology	149
12. Sociology of religion	150
13. Sociology of science	156
14. Sociology of sport	159
15. Sociology of work and organization	164
16. Urban sociology	170
17. Stratification	171

SPECIAL GROUPS

1. Aspirations, needs and development	187
2. The role of sociology in the development of Asian societies	188
3. Honorary session for Everett Hughes	189
4. Sociology of international relations	191
5. Sociology of race relations	192
6. Time-budget research	193
7. Leninism and modern social theory	195

INDEX

Reference numbers

81	.....
91	.....
92	.....
93	.....
94	.....
95	.....
96	.....
97	.....
98	.....
99	.....
100	.....
101	.....
102	.....
103	.....
104	.....
105	.....
106	.....
107	.....
108	.....
109	.....
110	.....
111	.....
112	.....
113	.....
114	.....
115	.....
116	.....
117	.....

GROUPES DE TRAVAIL

1. Sociétés futures et planification à long terme	13
2. Modifications des relations sociales dans le changement social	17
3. Modèles mathématiques et méthodes de prévision sociale	22
4. Pouvoir et public	28
5. Analyse comparative de la planification dans différents types de sociétés .	38
6. Modernisation et diffusion des innovations	41
7. Planification pour le développement urbain et rural	43
8. Education et planification culturelle	46
9. La jeunesse comme facteur de changement	54

SESSION SUR LES PROBLEMES DE LA SOCIOLOGIE ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT
DANS LES PAYS DU TIERS MONDE

TABLES RONDES

1. Les grandes théories de l'évolution sociale et les modèles empiriques de développement	75
2. Liaisons entre micro- et macrosociologie	83

COMITES DE RECHERCHE

1. L'armée et la société	87
2. Pauvreté, action sociale et politique sociale	93
3. Sociolinguistique	95
4. Sociologie des communications de masse	109
5. Sociologie de la connaissance	115
6. Sociologie du développement national	119
7. Sociologie du droit	121
8. Sociologie de la famille	123
9. Sociologie du loisir	136
10. Sociologie de la médecine	140
11. Sociologie psychiatrique	149
12. Sociologie de la religion	150
13. Sociologie de la science	156
14. Sociologie du sport	159
15. Sociologie du travail et de l'organisation	164
16. Sociologie urbaine	170
17. Stratification	171

GROUPES SPECIAUX

1. Aspirations, besoins et développement	187
2. Le rôle de la sociologie dans le développement des sociétés asiatiques . .	188
3. Session en l'honneur de Everett Hughes	189
4. Sociologie des relations internationales	191
5. Sociologie des relations raciales	192
6. Budget-temps	193
7. Léninisme et théorie sociale contemporaine	195

TABLE DES MATIERES

PROGRAMME DE TRAVAIL

17	1. Sociologie générale et problématique de base
17	2. Méthodes des recherches sociologiques et développement social
22	3. Méthodes quantitatives et qualitatives de la sociologie
22	4. Processus et problèmes
22	5. Analyses comparatives de la sociologie dans différents types de sociétés
22	6. Théorisation et diffusion des connaissances
22	7. Identification pour le développement social et rural
22	8. Évaluation et planification sociologiques
22	9. Les fondements sociaux de l'éducation

PROGRAMME DES RECHERCHES EN SOCIOLOGIE ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT
DANS LES PAYS EN TRANSITION

TABLE DES MATIERES

17	1. Les grandes étapes de l'évolution sociale et les modèles empiriques de développement
22	2. Liens entre milieu et sociologie

COMITE DE REDACTION

17	1. L'ordre de la revue
22	2. Évaluation des articles et politiques sociales
22	3. Sociologie
22	4. Sociologie des communications de masse
22	5. Sociologie de la communication
22	6. Sociologie du développement national
22	7. Sociologie de la loi
22	8. Sociologie de la famille
22	9. Sociologie de la santé
22	10. Sociologie de la migration
22	11. Sociologie psychologique
22	12. Sociologie de la religion
22	13. Sociologie de la science
22	14. Sociologie du sport
22	15. Sociologie du travail et de l'organisation
22	16. Sociologie urbaine
22	17. Sociologie

SOCIETY'S PURPOSES IN PLANNING A LONG-TERM

THE ROLE OF SOCIAL LAWS IN FORECASTING

THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST SOCIETY IN THE USSR

WORKING GROUPS

GROUPES DE TRAVAIL

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1. FUTURE SOCIETIES AND LONG TERM PLANNING

1. SOCIETES FUTURES ET PLANIFICATION A LONG TERME

EDELING, Herbert (GDR)

THE ROLE OF SOCIAL LAWS IN FORECASTING THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST SOCIETY IN THE G.D.R

Marxist-Leninist society prognostics in the German Democratic Republic is primarily concerned with pre-conceiving the political, economic, social and cultural conditions which favour the development of the integrated system of socialism and a further unfolding of the creative potentials of all working people.

Both understanding the fundamental laws that determine the direction of the historical development of socialism as well as its structure and finding out the possibilities of consciously applying the laws to the development of the integrated system of socialism are of prime importance when forecasting is done. However this does not mean that the importance of other concepts of the future (in German: Zukunftsideen) is neglected; those concepts are obtained on the basis of studies of the social laws that determine the direction of the development of socialism and a conscious utilization of the social laws of socialist society for the construction of socialism. The perspective plan will remain the main instrument in the efforts to achieve this, and forecasters have to find out optimal parameters for society as a complex system of interrelations.

One of the fundamental axioms for working out forecasts is that the integrated system of socialism can only be developed when the society of the G.D.R. is developed as a whole. The objectives to be achieved through this development are a better catering for the political, material and cultural needs of all members of the society, the unfolding of the creative potentials of all working people as well as developing the social relations between them, forming socialist personality with new ethical standards and a further strengthening of the socialist state and socialist society.

On the other hand we prove that with the mode of production of monopoly capitalism and big business people ruling a country society cannot be developed as a whole. This fact has been recognized by many western sociologists and futurologists and more and more criticism is to be found as to the increasing social disproportions in the developed capitalist countries. Another fundamental principle of the development of socialism is that the achievements of science and technology are utilized according to the needs of the ruling working class and all working people of all social classes of our society and in accordance with the requirements of the socialist revolution. This explains why western models of the future like the models of the so-called 'post-industrial society', or the 'technotronic society' or that of

the 'multi-channel society' are invalid concepts for the context of a socialist country. Socialism means first of all that the means of production are owned by all working people who also exercise all political power. This is in agreement with the fact that in all developed countries the productive forces tend to become socialized. Furthermore the new type of ownership determines the direction of the future development of our society and also the extent to which the achievements of the technological revolution can be utilized for the good of all working people in our country. To illustrate the latter we try to show the socialist character of human work in our society and the evolution of this new quality, the improvement of the working and living conditions for all working people and the unfolding of socialist democracy under the leadership of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party.

In the years ahead the main task for all working people in the GDR will be to complete the construction of the integrated system of socialism together with mastering the technological revolution.

MINKOV, Minko (Bulgarie)

PRONOSTICS RELATIFS A LA POPULATION ET SON OCCUPATION EN REPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE DE BULGARIE JUSQU'A L'AN 2000

Dans le rapport, en premier lieu, est souligné le rôle des pronostics démographiques lors de la planification des processus sociaux et économiques. Puis sont examinées les hypothèses du développement des variables démographiques déterminant la reproduction de la population — la natalité et la mortalité.

Les pronostics, qui sont l'objet d'étude dans le rapport ont pour base deux hypothèses de la reproduction de la population. Lors de la première hypothèse, comme point de départ est admise la supposition, qu'à l'avenir sera conservé le niveau de natalité et de mortalité ajustées à l'âge, de la période des années 1964—1967. La deuxième hypothèse est édictée sur la base d'une natalité et mortalité, pouvant être admises comme indispensables pour obtenir la normalisation de la composition d'âge de la population, c.-à-d. de se transformer du type stationnaire en type progressif de la composition d'âge de la population.

Sur la base des deux variantes employées pour le calcul du nombre perspectif de la population s'effectue également l'analyse des changements, qui surviendront dans la composition d'âge de la population et sont définies les échelles du contingent employable de population du pays. De même, sont déterminés les changements attendus dans l'occupation de la population en résultat des changements de la composition d'âge en perspective.

FUTURE SOCIETY AND LONG TERM PLANNING PLANNING FOR MIGRATION OR WASTED COSTS?

1. Stress being laid upon the importance of *migration* in any long-term planning. As travel will become more and more wide-spread with means of traffic/transit becoming both quicker and technically improved, a re-assessment of *migratory planning* instead of the existing *emigration* and *immigration* incentives and controls must be regarded as inevitable.

2. The underlying assumption today is *still* the intention of an individual to settle *for good*: to separate himself spatially and culturally from the total milieu of his home land and to *assimilate* and *integrate* himself into a new one. Those who return have, consequently, been treated as atypical or failures.

3. As a student of return migration I have to point to the essential faults in the above basic assumptions. Richmond and Appleyard *already* found in their studies that a large minority *do return* and that *re-migration* is definitely contemplated, frequently to the very country of erstwhile migration. Price found that this phenomenon was presumably the case with large, but statistically indefinite numbers of Southern migrants into Australia. While short-term and -distance labour migration is already being planned (OECD) as a *movement* rather than a one-way move, planning of inter-Continental and long-distance migration should develop a pattern based on a more realistic theory of "*transient*" migrants (Richmond's term).

4. I propose to outline a theory underlying migration, which assumes, as a *basic intention* of the migrant a constantly *fluctuating* thought: so that, opposing the prototype theory of permanent settlement with atypical return movement, one could state that the permanent settler is a *prevented return migrant*. One force persistently left out in these considerations is the one of *total migratory investment* by the migrant. This can at least point to an explanation whereby some migrants, notwithstanding their *intention* to return will continue in their host-country. A planned possibility of repatriation is, consequently, an essential ingredient.

YAKOVLEVICH, Vasily (USSR)

CRITERION FUNCTION OF SOCIAL PLANNING AND THE PROBLEMS OF ITS MEASUREMENT

The paper analyses the essence and the indices of criterion function of social processes planning in the cross-section of the society as a whole and that of any social formation.

The author proceeds from the conception that criterion function of social planning is inseparable from the goal of a given type of society, which is being achieved through some regulation processes as well as through control over social development.

The paper provides comparative analysis of criterion of economic and social programming; a number of significance concerning the applicability of the theory of optimum planning used in economics to social processes is put

forward; evaluation is given to the factor of all-sided development of an individual and the satisfaction of needs in the component structure of criterion function of the social development planning. Considerable attention is given to the problems of measuring and modelling of criterion function indices, in particular, the question of normative methods significance, the significance of free time etc.

JAHIEL, Niko (Bulgarie)

LA PREVISION SCIENTIFIQUE ET LE PRONOSTIC DANS LA SOCIÉTÉ CONTEMPORAINE

A la base des pronostics, faits par la Commission de l'Académie Américaine des Sciences et des Arts pour l'année 2000, se trouve la conception de la société „post-industrielle“, conception qui prétend être une alternative sérieuse du communisme.

Les moments principaux de cette conception sont les suivants: Conservation de la propriété privée sur les moyens de production par la voie de son accommodation aux conditions contemporaines; Changement du centre de gravité des problèmes de la production sur ceux du service; Eternisation du capitalisme d'Etat monopoliste adapté aux exigences de la révolution scientifique et technique; Mise en valeur du rôle exceptionnel de la science, coordonnée avec la critique partielle des conceptions technocratiques. L'élite des hommes de la science et non les ménagers seront à la tête de la société; L'inégalité sociale serait conservée, même à un niveau de vie élevé, il existera des castes subordonnées, mais on considère que cela mènerait à un changement complet de la structure de la société.

Ces points fondamentaux de la conception de la société „post-industrielle“, notés un peu en désordre par Daniel Bell, trouvent une systématisation dans le livre de Kahn et Winner „L'Année 2000“. L'essai de faire des pronostics pour l'année 2000 des positions de la société „post-industrielle“ est vraiment intéressant dans sa partie technique, mais ses bases sont assez mal fondées. Ce qui est nouveau, c'est que le remède à tous les maux ce n'est plus „la paix de classe“, „la société libre“, ce n'est pas non plus la technique, c'est la science.

D'un côté, la science ainsi comprise, est considérée comme une valeur, libérée d'idéologie, mais qui, de l'autre côté, doit servir des objectifs sociaux et politiques déterminés et résoudre des conflits sociaux et politiques donnés.

Les marxistes comprennent les pronostics scientifiques contemporains comme une voie de la réalisation des perspectives communistes et la création des conditions préalables, nécessaires à l'édification de la société socialiste et puis de la société communiste sans classe, où le rôle des forces créatrices du peuple est décisif, et où fleuriront les possibilités inépuisables de l'individu, des liens sociaux, de la culture, de la science et des arts.

2. MODIFICATION OF SOCIAL RELATIONS IN SOCIAL CHANGE

2. MODIFICATIONS DES RELATIONS SOCIALES DANS LE CHANGEMENT SOCIAL

LARMIN, O. (USSR)

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE FACTORS IN DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES

In the beginning of the report a general definition is given of the concepts of "objective conditions", "subjective factor" and "demographic processes".

The term demographic processes must, in the author's view, cover the natural and mechanical population movements (its reproduction and migration), regarded as a dialectical unity of its qualitative and quantitative characteristics plus the process of change in population structure.

The report stresses that one and the same phenomenon can be (often is) viewed as representing objective conditions or as a subjective factor depending on the process in conjunction with which it is regarded.

The statement is illustrated by the relationship of socio-economic policy to demographic policy. Thus, the policy of industrialisation or agrarian reform represent objective factors with regard to demographic processes.

A subjective factor in demographic processes is limited to that part of the conscious activity of the state, organisations and individuals which affects these processes directly.

Demographic policy is an element of the socio-economic policy. Only demographic policy proper is a subjective factor in population trends. Other components of the socio-economic policy are objective conditions in which demographic processes unfold.

Further, the state population policy is only one aspect of the subjective factor in demographic processes, the other being formed by the socio-psychological attitudes which determine to a considerable degree the demographic behaviour of individuals, families and communities.

The subjective factor in demographic processes is often contradictory. Population policy must take account not only of the total of objective conditions, but also of the possible arresting influence of tradition, superstitions, conservative socio-psychological attitudes which are often met with in implementing measures to control demographic processes.

These general principles are then applied to the concrete analysis of birth control measures in the developing countries.

The report arrives at the conclusion that only the dialectical combination of the subjective and objective factors (while recognising the determin-

ing role of the objective conditions) can lead to successful control of demographic processes, notably in activity aimed at softening the impact of the "population explosion" in the developing countries.

KOURMAN, M. V. (URSS)

MIGRATION DE LA POPULATION — QUELQUES ASPECTS SOCIAUX

La migration territoriale n'épuise pas toute la variété des formes de la migration — changement de secteur, de lieu de travail et dans un sens plus large elle comprend également l'élévation du niveau d'instruction, la formation professionnelle et en général la migration sociale. L'auteur estime que la migration de la population, prise dans un sens plus large comprend tous les aspects et toutes les formes de mouvement de la population ayant un caractère social. La migration au sens plus large est divisée en migration spontanée, dépendant de la volonté de l'individu même et en migration non spontanée. La plus grande partie des cas de migration sociale ont un caractère spontané. Dans son rapport l'auteur traite certains facteurs conditionnant la migration spontanée.

Facteur de différence de niveaux. Le facteur qui joue le rôle primordial dans chaque cas de migration spontanée est le principe de la nivellation des niveaux de vie du point de départ et du point d'accueil. L'idéal de niveau de vie que le migrant se propose d'atteindre dans l'immédiat est une notion complexe qui comprend des aspects d'ordre matériel, les aspects conditionnant l'existence journalière et la vie culturelle, et qui ont souvent un caractère subjectif marqué.

Facteur d'adaptation. Cherchant à atteindre le niveau de vie idéal qu'il s'est fixé dans l'immédiat, l'individu recense tous les moyens pour surmonter les obstacles qui se trouvent sur son chemin, et il le fait le plus souvent en s'adaptant aux circonstances. On peut citer comme exemple la migration alternante qui représente une forme adaptée de la migration stationnaire autour des grandes villes de l'URSS, qui ne peuvent pas accueillir tous ceux qui voudraient s'y établir.

Facteur de complément. Le migrant peut compter sur le remplacement d'un poste vacante (dans une large acception) dans le point d'accueil s'il possède les qualités requises par le collectif de ce point d'accueil. La structure du contingent des migrants doit, sous sa forme idéale, compléter le collectif du point d'accueil jusqu'à l'atteinte d'un certain niveau optimal pour l'étape donnée.

Facteur de masse. Seule l'étude d'un grand nombre de cas de migration permet de découvrir les lois qui régissent l'ensemble des migrants. L'effectif total de la migration spontanée augmente avec celui des collectifs de départ et d'accueil, c'est-à-dire avec l'effectif des personnes pouvant se déplacer.

Facteur d'attraction et de distance. Les courants de migration se forment sous l'influence de certains centres d'attraction. L'intensité de ces cou-

rants dépend de la distance physique ou sociale, c'est-à-dire de l'ensemble des obstacles à surmonter.

Les facteurs cités ci-dessus doivent être pris en considération pour la formation des modèles des processus de migration dans le sens le plus large.

TAUBERT, Horst (GDR)

THE WORKING CLASS AND THE CLASS STRUCTURE OF THE SOCIALIST ECONOMIC SYSTEM IN THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The author contrasts the theses of the futurologists and sociologists of "industrial society" and the "post-industrial society" respectively — which predict the social structure under the conditions of science and technology to be a "technostructure, deriving from that the claim of leadership of the intelligentsia and of the managers respectively — with the society-shaping, leading role of the working class in the course of the *socialist mastering* of the scientific-technical revolution in the German Democratic Republic.

On the basis of its objective social status as a class exerting the power, and at the same time productively active class, the working class of socialist society is regarded as a social system, which in the process of the comprehensive shaping of socialist society, develops all potentials and links out of its own rank and file, enabling it to plan and manage this society. Socialist ownership relations, above all the socialist national ownership of the means of production, belonging to the whole of the society, form the objective economic basis of fully new relations between the existing classes and strata and for the development of the working class as leading social power itself. The working class, which under the leadership of its Marxist-Leninist party directs the process of appropriation of, as well as command over the planned shaping of all social relations, develops, itself in the course of that process into a class of historically new quality.

By creating new forms of socialist organization of economy and science by means of the shaping of the economic system of socialism, increasingly directing intellectual-creative work and developing the ability of scientific leadership, new structures of the working class are coming into existence. They are the prerequisites for the growth of the working class and the mass-development of socialist personalities in the whole of socialist society.

VISHNEVSKY, A. G. (URSS)

ASPECTS DEMOGRAPHIQUES DE LA MOBILITE DE LA POPULATION

Dans ce rapport la mobilité de la population se comprend comme sa capacité et son empressement de changer sa situation économique et sociale, son niveau d'instruction ou sa profession, son lieu de travail ou son lieu de

résidence, etc.). Dans les conditions de la vie moderne une forte mobilité conditionne le progrès économique et social et est indispensable au développement harmonieux de la personnalité. Le niveau de la mobilité de la population est déterminée en premier lieu par des facteurs économiques et sociaux, ce qui n'exclue pas l'importance d'autres facteurs, notamment celle du facteur démographique.

L'auteur étudie l'influence du niveau de la natalité sur la mobilité de la population, qui se manifeste sur les points suivants:

1. Les changements dans la natalité influent sur la répartition par âges de la population. La mobilité étant étroitement liée à l'âge de toute la population et surtout à celui de la population active, la baisse de la natalité menant au vieillissement de la population provoque la baisse du niveau de mobilité de toute la population.

2. Les changements dans la natalité influent sur la situation de la femme. La baisse de la natalité et la diminution du nombre des enfants augmente la mobilité des femmes, et cela justement à l'âge où la mobilité de la population peut être la plus forte.

3. Les changements dans la natalité de pair avec d'autres facteurs influent sur les dimensions de la famille. La petite famille moderne est beaucoup plus mobile que la famille complexe traditionnelle avec son mode de vie patriarcal (facteur qui vaut pour la famille prise dans son ensemble, de même que pour chacun de ses membres).

L'influence des facteurs démographiques sur la mobilité de la population est peu étudiée et son étude poussée est un des problèmes actuels de la démociologie.

WEIDIG, Rudi (GDR)

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CLOSE COLLECTIVE RELATIONS BETWEEN PRODUCTION WORKERS AND THE TECHNICAL INTELLIGENTSIA IN THE PROCESS OF SOCIALIST AUTOMATION OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Arguing with futurological and sociological conceptions and theses of the "post-industrial society", which postulate the role of a leadership of the technical intelligentsia resp. of managers from the growing intelligence-intensity of productive activity in connection with automation, the author proves the increasing leading role of the working class by means of some social development trends of socialist automation. The social status and relations between production workers and the technical intelligentsia are not in first line qualitatively determined by the automation resp. by the scientific-technical revolution — as it is maintained in bourgeois sociology — but mainly by the production and power relations prevailing at a specific time. Especially in the process of socialist revolution, on the base of the production and permanent expansion of socialist social ownership of the decisive means of production, the relations between production workers and the technical

intelligentsia are receiving a new qualitative and socio-economic foundation, a new social content and a new aim. Thereby the essential objective conditions are created, i. e. the working class as the holder of the initiative and as subject of economic and public developments is bringing out its own scientific and technical intelligentsia and is undergoing a deep-going process of growth in its role as leading class of society. Realizing its interests the working class develops to a class of a new type, i. e. as a productively active and learning class which has the power in its hands, which combines productive work, knowledge and power to form a unit. In socialism the formation of relations between production workers and the technical intelligentsia is primarily an important aspect of the inner development of the working class itself. Socialist complex automation does not change the social character of those basic processes inherent in and typical for the development of socialist society, it postulates and accelerates it. It creates new conditions for a high level of creative work and will lead to an important intensification of close collective relations between production workers and the technical intelligentsia. The main characteristic of such development trends is the significant increase of the share of intellectual work of workers in the framework of production and by their active participation in the management of the socialist enterprises and of their state.

We consider the mathematical model in sociology as a bridge between the theoretical sphere and the analysis in the empirical sphere. A mathematical model in sociology is the utilization of theoretical statements with the empirical statements on a certain level of abstraction. The theoretical statements being characterized by mathematical formalization and the empirical statements on the social level of investigation also available in mathematical expression (as measurement data, this correlation variables etc. or as mathematical structure, substantiating the object of investigation). A complete correlation has been established between the theoretical statement and the necessary measurement calculation. The construction of a model therefore becomes extensive analysis of the object of investigation, it is conducted in the form of mathematical operations. As a result of such operations, which have an investigation function as regards the features of the object of investigation, a model is constructed and this is embodied in the process of research by features and relations giving a better and more scientific explanation to the data. The model thus obtained and relations being observed, as compared with empirical research (observation), shows that certain mathematical functions. The process of improving the model as described above necessarily always requires an increasingly precise research and verification of the empirical investigation and thereby demands and facilitates the transition from the initial unstructured observation to structured observations and from a simple observation to always be directed towards relevant aspects of the object of investigation, the model-construction, the entire subject on the basis of the available features and errors in this way the mathematical substantiated empirical access to individual features by observation.

3. MATHEMATICAL MODELS AND METHODS IN SOCIAL PREDICTION

3. MODELES MATHEMATIQUES ET METHODES DE PRÉVISION SOCIALE

BERGER, Horst, LINDTNER, Manfred (GDR)

ON THE FUNCTION OF MATHEMATICAL MODELS IN SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

The implementation of these general aims among other things raises the question concerning the applicability of mathematical models in sociological research. We want to show that mathematical modelling in sociology, on the basis of sociological partial theories, will comply with that demand, if understood as a specific form of combination of theoretical analysis and empirical investigation.

We consider the mathematical model in sociology as a bridge between the theoretical sphere and the analysis in the empirical sphere.

A 'mathematical model in sociology' is the unification of theoretically deduced statements with the empirical statements on a social object of investigation, the theoretical statements being characterized by mathematical formalization and the empirical statements on the social object of investigation also available in mathematical expression (as measuring quantities correlation quantities etc., or as a mathematical structure 'substituting' the object of investigation). A complete co-ordination has been established between the theoretical statement system and the measuring statement calculation.

The construction of a model therefore presumes extensive analyses of the object of investigation, at first conducted in the form of unstructured observations. As a result of such observations, which have an investigation function as regards the features of the object of investigation, a 'first model' is constructed, and this is enriched in the process of research by features and relations giving a better and more specified expression to the quality. The model thus obtained and constantly being improved, as compared with empirical research (observation), above all exerts also a heuristic function. The process of improving the model as described above of necessity always requires an increasingly precise research and registration of the object of investigation and thereby demands and facilitates the transition from the initial unstructured observation to structured observation.

Whereas observation will always be directed towards individual aspects of the object of investigation, the model comprises the entire object (on the basis of the invariable features) and ensures in this way the theoretically substantiated empirical access to individual features by observation.

THE VALID OPERATIONALISATION OF CONCEPTS

The procedure of operationalisation leads to one of the most important problems of theoretical-explanatory research. Usually this subject is treated in literature either from the methodological point of view or from the technical standpoint. The author tried to integrate both approaches by clarifying in a systematic way the whole process of operationalisation.

The different character of the different types of concepts, used in sociological research, proved to be a workable point of departure for the analysis. Especially the operationalisation of theoretical concepts leads to problems of validation. By analysing the different segments of meaning of theoretical concepts and their translation in empirical variables a new light is given on the value of the standardized tests of validity. Nearly all existing tests of validity make use of implicit assumptions. Moreover they test only partially the validity of the indicators. Only by using the construct-validity test the assumptions are transformed in hypotheses and can attention be paid to the entire field of validity.

GAVRILETS, Yuri N. (USSR)

RANDOM STRUCTURAL VARIABLES AND THEIR USE IN SOCIOLOGY

Statistical analysis of the system of interdependent properties, typical for various social objects, is an important issue of "mathematical sociology". In a number of cases the probabilistic approach enables us to precisely examine the properties susceptible only to the simplest nominal scale.

The difficulty of the problem lies in practical impossibility to present the density of probability distribution $P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$, for large values of "n", in a single table.

To overcome the difficulty we assume that random variable $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ possesses a structure of its own, i.e., there is such a symmetric graph "P" defined on a set of properties ("I" = 1, 2, ..., N) that inequality $A \cap_i L_j \neq \Phi \forall_i L_j, j \in B$ for the non-intersectings $i \in J, ACJ, BcJ$, involves equality $P(x_i/x_A, x_B) = P(x_i/x_A)$ where $x_A = (x_A)$.

$K(A, P(x_i/x_A))$ means a conditional density of variable x_i by fixed values of x_A ; and " $_i L_j$ " is a chain from knot "i" to knot "j" of graph "P".

One may easily see that Markov's chains are a particularity of structural variables.

The given report proves the theorem that any symmetric graph may define a random structural variable. Necessary and sufficient conditions of normality are derived, in particular, correlation co-efficient conditions (generalizing the formulae for Markov's chains) are:

$$Q_{ij} = \sum_{k, r} Q_{ir} Q_{kj} (Q_{rk})^{-1},$$

where $A, B, i, j \in B$ correspond to the aforementioned indices; " ρ_{ij} " is a correlation co-efficient; " $k, r \in A$ " and " $(\rho_{rk})^{-1}$ " are co-efficients of matrix $\|\rho_{rk}\|^{-1}, k, r \in A$.

The distribution of density of a random structural variable may be presented as a product of conditional and unconditional densities of a smaller number of variables. This enables us to construct a function of density by way of construction of smaller tables. This procedure can be optimized.

KULOW, Hans

THE UNITY OF DIALECTICAL-HISTORICAL METHODS AND LOGICAL-MATHEMATICAL METHODS IN FORECASTING SOCIAL PROCESSES

Mathematical methods are becoming more and more important in forecasting but frequently their application is very low-sided. Therefore it is necessary to re-define the place of mathematical methods in the complex of the methodology of forecasting, that is the relations of mathematical methods to the methodology of dialectical and historical materialism.

Applying the methodology of dialectical and historical materialism to forecasting means discovering and interpreting both present and future contradictions in the society on the basis of the materialistic theory of the development of human society, determining the direction where a solution must be looked for, finding out the social classes that are interested in a solution of the problems and capable of solving them. Only with the help of this methodology it is possible to forecast the future with its novel qualities in a truly scientific way.

Mathematical methods and models must be used because of the necessity to apply quantitative criteria, to systematically evaluate empirical data, to have an easy-to-survey presentation of very complex interrelations and to record variants. Mathematical methods and models are also of great heuristic value in conceiving the qualitatively new aspects of the future.

The application of mathematical methods and models in forecasting is accompanied by a thorough study of all relevant aspects. The results are meant to be employed for a real historical context whereby methods as well as models are checked and improved if it turns out that it is necessary to do that.

Forecasting by means of mathematical models is possible because of the special mathematical character of all the relations which make up the set of relations of a particular model.

The necessity to define the aspects of those mathematical relations shows the contradiction-oriented starting point of modeling because it is an essential pre-condition that the social class be determined which takes advantage of such a modeling. Furthermore it is essential that relations which are likely to remain of importance in the future be taken into consideration.

If mathematical modeling is done in the absence of a complex social theory it remains at the level of mere empiricism; if it is done without abstraction it is nothing but so-called theoretical pluralism.

MIRKIN, B. G., BORODKIN, F. M. (USSR)

SOME PROBLEMS OF SOCIOLOGICAL INFORMATION MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS

Some problems dealing with formal-mathematical conceptions of measurement are considered in this paper. These problems are set forth in terms of the so-called representation theory of measurement which is grounded on the following premises:

a) measurement is an attachment of numerical symbols to empirical objects, on which a system of relations and operations is fixed;

b) measurement is determined with an accuracy to a class of allowable transformations (defining the scale type);

c) possibilities of processing measurement results and of adequate interpretation of the results of processing are determined with the class of allowable transformations of the scale.

In representation theory the procedure of measurement directed from the empirical system to numbers is formalized. Hence, the correctness of this theory interpretation in a concrete measurement depends on how well the empirical system is described and the theory formalized in which the statements about the results of measurement are made. It may be safely said that in sociology, at least as far as its present state is concerned, such approach cannot be applied both because of poor formalization of the theory and because of great difficulties in separating out and describing its empirical systems.

In view of the above said, the paper considers a procedure of measurement which is actually used in sociology. This consideration enables us to produce a formal definition of the method of measurement in terms of representation theory and to outline the boundaries of the theory of measurement method. The concept of method formalizes the measurement procedure which starts from a measurement formula and numerical set and finishes with the establishment of an empirical system. The representation theory as well as the theory of methods may be seen as parts of a single general theory of measurement.

PATRUGIN, Yuri A. (USSR)

ABOUT SOME STOCHASTIC ASPECTS OF MEASUREMENT

Any real measurement device has finite resolution capacity that confines distinction of close intensities of measured attributes and randomizes the strict order relations between them providing these relations with probabi-

listic character. This property of measurement device can be described mathematically by means of stochastic mapping operation of stochomorphism of sets. Such mapping puts in correspondence each element of one set (set of intensities of the attribute) to some subset of other set (set of real numbers) with the distribution function given on this subset. The normal distribution, with satisfaction of some condition, the probabilities of the order relation (obtained empirically) between elements of the first set will be monotonously related with normalized differences of means of corresponding distribution on the second set. In some cases this relation can be determined up to arbitrary factor. This provides the possibility of arranging the ratio scale even for non-additive attributes. In other cases it is necessary to look for or postulate the relation between distribution's mean and variance.

For additive attributes this relation is discovered empirically and expressed in terms of mean that is being determined by constructive way with using a natural measurement unit.

For non-additive attributes the so-called score scales are wide-spread and arranged in such a way that probabilities of the order relations between neighbouring score intensities are approximately equal and close to unit. Thus the "measurement unit" of these scales is served by error itself.

VENEDIKOV Yordan (Bulgaria)

MEASURING FACTORIAL INFLUENCE

The report discusses the analysis of factorial influence on one resultative phenomenon which cannot be directly numerically measured.

The necessity and possibilities of building a scaled resultative characteristic as a combination of several resultative questions is examined.

The combined distributions of the observed units on the resultative characteristic and on the specific factorial characteristics (questions) allow:

1. To prove factorial dependence.
2. To measure numerically (through coefficients) the resultative characteristic in every variety of factorial characteristic.
3. To measure the power of the factorial dependence.

The problem of measurement of associated influences of the factors is discussed.

WALTENBERG, Ingolf (GDR)

PROBLEMS OF ACTIVITY MEASURING BY SCALING OBSERVATION (A method of registering and measuring the activity of persons)

The ascertainment of the activities by persons involved in the process of decision-making and the determination of the efficiency of their activity occupies an important place within the scope of Marxist-Leninist investigations of scientific management, serving the further development of the social system of socialism in the GDR.

In connection with this activity, as far as it is expressed in a verbal form in the process of decision-making, and the efficiency of this verbal activity, it is the concern of the present contribution: How can these things be made measurable? In answering this question, an attempt was undertaken to solve the problem methodically, by means of a combination of observations and scaling.

To this purpose a specific phase of the process of decision-making — the discussion of material and verbally submitted problems — was at first investigated. The persons involved in this phase have to fulfil a certain defined function and aim; this constituted the starting point for the measuring of the activity of the respective acting persons and for measuring the efficiency of their activity at this phase of the process of decision-making. The activities observed were measured with the aid of a scale for the useful effect.

Thus the efficiency trend of activities at that phase of decision-making (termed standard gauge R_m) was determined by considering the quantitative aspect (frequency of interventions) and the qualitative aspect (trend of the intervention) of the verbal intervention. This represented a point on the scale for the useful effect, ranging from the negative to the positive extreme. The standard gauge was applied to compare the activity of persons and groups of persons.

On the basis of the standard gauge the attempt was further undertaken to determine the efficiency of the activity (E_g) of the persons involved by establishing a relationship between the standard gauge and the maximum positive extreme on the scale.

YOUNG, T. R. (USA)

THE CYBERNETICS OF STRATIFICATION: PRESTIGE SEGREGATION

The Cybernetics of Stratification. This paper applies the perspective of modern systems theory to the field of stratification. From this perspective, the stratification system is viewed to constitute a macroscopic cybernetic control mechanism by which entropy is controlled and negentropy is transferred to certain congeries of social systems. Class, power, and prestige are viewed to be integral components of that cybernetic system functioning in conjunction with other components to constitute a technology by which most structures in complex societies are elaborated.

The Cybernetics of Prestige Stratification. The second portion of the paper focuses upon the origin and maintenance of prestige strata. The position taken is that mass media (in particular newspapers) are *organized* to segregate prestige strata.

A cybernetic model of prestige segregation is presented in diagrammatic form in respect to the selection and placement of photos of hypothetical groups in order to allocate differential prestige to each group.

Prestige Segregation in Three Newspapers. Data are presented which compares the treatment of minority person photos with Anglo photos in the *Denver Post*, the *Rocky Mountain News*, and the *Pittsburgh Courier*. The data support the position that these newspapers stratify prestige.

4. POWER AND THE PUBLIC

4. POUVOIR ET PUBLIC

ANGUELOV, Stephan (Bulgarie)

LIBERTE ET RESPONSABILITE DANS LES CHANGEMENTS SOCIAUX

Pour mieux comprendre le thème du rapport, l'auteur explique tout d'abord le lien existant entre la liberté, la nécessité et la responsabilité. La liberté, ce n'est pas nier la nécessité, ce n'est pas non plus la contrainte à laquelle sont soumis les hommes à obéir aveuglément à la nécessité, c'est la capacité de prendre des décisions en connaissance de cause. Les limites de la liberté humaine dans tous les domaines de l'activité sociale dépendent des conditions historiques concrètes, de la situation de classe de l'homme, du degré de ses connaissances et des changements du milieu.

La responsabilité ne consiste pas uniquement dans la capacité de l'homme de prévoir son activité et d'être conscient de ses actes utiles ou nuisibles à la société. Elle englobe également la capacité de la société de punir ou de récompenser la personnalité en dépendance de sa conduite, ainsi que de créer des conditions correspondantes, provoquant telles ou autres actions de la part de l'homme. C'est pourquoi plus les actes de l'homme répondent à la nécessité historique, plus le contenu de la responsabilité est riche et varié. La compréhension de la nécessité historique du changement révolutionnaire de la société de la part de la personnalité et surtout de la personnalité d'avant-garde, lui donne la possibilité de manifester de la liberté et de la responsabilité dans les changements sociaux.

Les dirigeants de chaque pays ont un rôle grand et important à jouer. Ils sont obligés par leur comportement entier d'observer et d'appliquer dans la vie les principes de la paix et du progrès social.

Dans la mesure où cela est accompli de telle ou autre personnalité dirigeante, classe dirigeante ou parti dirigeant, se manifesteront leur liberté et leur responsabilité dans la prise des décisions et au contraire, dans la mesure où leurs décisions sont contraires à la paix et au progrès social, leurs actes et leurs décisions seront engagés indépendamment de leur moral de citoyens libres et signifieront en fait une irresponsabilité (d'autant plus que tôt ou tard ils seront responsables de leurs actes devant la société).

Toutes les personnalités et tous les partis qui portent la responsabilité directe des guerres agressives dans le présent et dans le passé en sont l'exemple.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF STATE MANAGEMENT IN SOCIALIST INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES FOR INCLUDING THE WORKERS INTO THE PROCESS OF MANAGEMENT

Within the process of revolutionary transformation of the economic and political relations of power in socialist society, a new quality has developed in regard to the relations between the managerial bodies of the state and the citizens; it is characterized by a broad and legally guaranteed inclusion of the citizens into decisions to be taken, regarding the management of society and its subsystems. This reflects a feature of socialist democracy, whose constant further development is one of the fundamental concerns of a socialist society.

The nationally-owned industrial enterprise is the decisive, direct and material sphere for the development of socialist democracy. Democratic centralism is the historically well proved method of implementing socialist democracy. It includes the organic linkage of central state planning and individual responsibility of the enterprises, of the manager's personal responsibility and authority to take decisions and the active collaboration of the workers in managing their production teams. This guarantees, within a uniform process, that the joint tasks of the collective are worked out and implemented on the basis of social requirements and with the participation of all working people, in a form which is binding for all concerned. This manifests and develops the unity of function performed by the workers as producers and owners as an important motivating force within the socialist society.

The workers' participation in the managerial process is accomplished in two main forms: a) direct participation (cooperation in trade union and other social organizations; participation in discussions concerning the plan; movement for innovations and rationalization; group deliberations etc.) and b) participation of the workers by way of the principle of representation (this includes the various bodies of social organizations and of the enterprise in which the elected representatives of the workers collaborate). Essentially, the rights and duties of these bodies are in the main bindingly laid down by the socialist state.

In contrast to West German practice of co-determination, the socialist state removed all barriers of limited co-determination; the participation of the workers in the process of management concerns both the fundamental long-term decisions on management and the operative decisions of management.

The development of the democratic activities of the workers is determined by a comprehensive system of effective factors which are of a general and specific, objective and subjective, material and ideological, direct and indirect character. The particular responsibility of state management in the enterprise is expressed by the fact that it acts as an important level of adjustment of this system of factors and thus decisively influences the participation of the workers in the process of management. The conscious realization of this responsibility is determined by important factors in the attitude and activity of the managers. Since the manager provides the ne-

cessary material and organizational prerequisites for the workers' participation in the managerial process, his activity must aim at explaining the fundamental conformity of interests, increasing the insight into social contexts and increasing the identification of the individual with the aims of the enterprise and of society, by means of ideological activity and ideological and material stimuli.

The workers' participation in the management of socialist enterprises produces multi-dimensional effects; it

- contributes towards a qualification of managerial decisions,
- is an essential condition for the optimum implementation of managerial decisions and
- helps to form the immediate consciousness, personality and collective.

GABRITCHIDZE, B. (URSS)

LES ORGANES REPRESENTATIFS DU POUVOIR ET LES ASPECTS SOCIAUX DE LA PLANIFICATION DE L'ECONOMIE

Dans son rapport l'auteur met l'accent sur la liaison organique existant entre la planification économique et sociale, souligne l'unité, la complexité, l'interaction et le déterminisme de tous les éléments du plan, dont la réalisation incombe à des organes représentatifs du pouvoir.

Le rôle de ces organes est analysé sous quatre aspects:

1. Les soviets établissent les règles démocratiques de l'élaboration et de l'adoption des plans du développement régional. Ces plans expriment la volonté du peuple, l'opinion publique. Ces plans sont unifiés et concrétisés pour tous les échelons du système représentatif.

2. Les méthodes mêmes de la planification se perfectionnent. L'efficacité du travail planificateur des organes représentatifs repose sur le fait que les méthodes de planification sont variées et visent à embrasser d'une manière globale les différents éléments de la vie sociale dans le cadre régional.

3. Quant au travail planificateur des entreprises, le rôle et l'influence des soviets est aussi très important. Les soviets participent activement à l'examen et à l'approbation des plans du développement social de l'entreprise, contribuent à la réalisation de ces plans et en assurent la surveillance.

L'élargissement de la sphère de la planification sociale prédétermine le renforcement de l'influence des soviets de toutes les unités territoriales au processus de la planification.

L'auteur exprime l'idée que la planification sociale peut être répandue sur l'ensemble de territoire de la chaque république fédérée et un jour elle peut embrasser le territoire de l'Union.

En même temps l'auteur souligne que tous ces aspects sont à la base de l'activité croissante des soviets dans le cadre de la planification sociale et caractérise certains éléments du travail planificateur en Union Soviétique.

FERRARESI, Franco (Italy)

SOME NOTES ON THE POSSIBILITIES OF POLITICAL INTERVENTION OF ITALIAN BUREAUCRACY

The purpose of the paper is to analyze what possibilities Italian bureaucracy has of acquiring political power.

The paper begins with an analytical framework indicating the most important factors which influence the relationship between bureaucracy and politics: the characteristics of the political system, on the one hand, and those of bureaucracy, on the other, underlining the importance of such elements as the facilities available to bureaucracy, the social and professional characteristics of its personnel, their orientations, etc.

The analysis of the Italian situation begins with a description of some features of the political system, pointing out the numerous "power vacancies" existing at the highest decision-making levels. The paper then analyzes bureaucracy, observing first its history, which shows that, in Italy, it has never known a period of strong political power. The present features of the bureaucratic structure are then examined, considering first the facilities available to it, which are found to be very inadequate in every sector. The main characteristics of the personnel are then outlined: middle to lower-middle class, southern background, prevalently legal education, economic motivations for joining the civil service. Among the mechanisms which the structure employs for the socialization of its personnel, the paper considers especially recruitment and career patterns, finding them seriously inadequate, also in the evaluation of the bureaucrats themselves. All those factors must lead to a far from aggressive orientation on the part of the personnel: indeed their attitudes show defensiveness and resignation.

It is not possible, then, to consider Italian bureaucracy as a dominating factor in political life. However, the weakness of the political system in general is such that even a weak bureaucratic structure can exercise *some* power: it is, however, mainly negative power, namely power to stop more than power to initiate. In this sense Italian bureaucracy can be considered as a *veto group*.

MARCSON, Simon (USA)

A FACTORIAL ANALYSIS OF A GOVERNMENT LABORATORY

Work organizations develop an atmosphere or climate within which the individual functions. Staff members within an organization develop a perception of the work atmosphere and respond to this perception in their daily interaction with it. Measuring an employee's perception is a complex task that cannot be done easily. While, developing the questionnaire to be used in this study, it was realized that some attempt to measure the underlying reasons (for the actions and/or perceptions) of the scientists and en-

gineers was needed. To accomplish this task, a multi-answer attitudinal item was included in the questionnaire.

This paper is based on data derived from my research project on scientists in government, supported by NASA. The professional staff at the government space laboratory studied numbered 1471. From these, a sample of 608 staff members (42%) was drawn and a questionnaire administered to them. Four hundred and seventy of the sample (78%) returned the questionnaires.

Involvement in work, whether it be scientific or any other, means involvement in a social system. The employee becomes involved in an organization and in a given strata. He becomes involved in a system of relationships with those with whom he works, and with those above and below him. He develops attitudes towards his work and a conception of his role in the work system. He also develops a perceptive system for evaluating his contributions to the work and productivity of the organization. At this Center, the staff members' perceptive system produces a low utilization rating.

Long professional training such as the scientist experiences assists in the internalization of values characteristic of an achievement system. Such values, it would be expected, would lead to critical attitudes towards levels of utilization. The fact that there is a divergence of views between the members of an organization and the organization as to how they define themselves is certainly a familiar phenomenon. What is of interest and concern is the consequences of the staff members' self-definition for their own behavior and the motivational levels at which they perform.

MARKOV, Marko (Bulgarie)

LE DEVELOPPEMENT SOCIALISTE ET LE SYSTEME DE GOUVERNEMENT EN BULGARIE

Le gouvernement est un côté essentiel de la vie sociale, l'une des conditions fondamentales pour son fonctionnement et développement. Dans les conditions contemporaines, lorsque s'accomplit un processus ininterrompu de la démolition des formes sociales périmées et rapports, le perfectionnement du système de gouvernement a une importance exceptionnelle. Cela appert et de l'expérience de la République Populaire de Bulgarie, laquelle voilà plus d'un quart de siècle suit le chemin du socialisme.

Les buts plus élevés et les critères, que notre société se fixe, aujourd'hui, exigent sans cesse que le caractère scientifique de gouvernement des processus sociaux soit approfondi, que la direction de la société socialiste soit portée au plus haut degré de perfectionnement, de méthodes et de formes. Vues sous cet aspect, les dernières années en Bulgarie sont caractérisées par un travail intensif et donnant de meilleurs résultats dans le gouvernement du Parti et de l'Etat au point de vue de consécuitivité de la valeur scientifique dans le gouvernement des processus sociaux. Comme

force dirigeante, le Parti communiste bulgare, définit les directions générales et buts de la société socialiste tandis que l'étude concrète et la solution de questions séparées s'effectuent par les organes respectifs de l'Etat avec l'aide des instituts de recherches scientifiques et établissements.

Au fond de l'activité de gouvernement se trouvent la préparation, la prise et la réalisation des décisions respectives de gouvernement. Elle comprend en soi plusieurs activités fondamentales, intérieurement rattachées les unes aux autres, et formant un cycle défini. Ici, appartient en premier lieu, le recueil d'information, le pronostic, le modelage, l'expérimentation, l'élaboration de conceptions, de plans et programmes et naturellement — leur réalisation. Durant les dernières années s'effectue, en Bulgarie, un énorme et perspectif travail pour conquérir pleinement les régularités du processus de gouvernement, pour leur réalisation dans la pratique de gouvernement.

Dans l'accomplissement du cycle de gouvernement et de sa réalisation un rôle important revient à la science, y compris la sociologie. Ce rôle appert durant le cycle entier — de l'accumulation de l'information, jusqu'à la réalisation pratique des plans et programmes. L'élucidation de ce rôle est un chemin sûr pour l'optimisation (le perfectionnement) du lien entre la connaissance sociale et développement de la société socialiste.

MOMOV, Vassil (Bulgarie)

LA MESURE DE LA CONDUITE DE L'HOMME ET DE L'INFLUENCE EDUCATIVE

Des arguments sont fournis relatifs à la nécessité d'études complexes contemporaines des caractéristiques stables de la conduite humaine, parmi lesquelles une signification fondamentale a sa mesure. Sont révélés les trois aspects de la mesure morale: la forme externe, la mesure de l'acte d'appréciation et la mesure interne de conduite, laquelle est liée avec ses limites, mesures et précision qualitative. Elle aide l'homme de mesurer ses actions en coordination avec les exigences sociales, convictions personnelles et situations concrètes. L'unité du motif, d'action et des conséquences, la mesure de la conduite est le résultat principal de l'éducation.

Le processus éducatif est étudié comme un système régulateur compliqué, dans lequel la signification centrale appartient à l'influence éducative. Elle a son programme, mesure et résultat. La signification de principe pour le développement du modèle contemporain de la direction de l'influence éducative appartient à la découverte de son mécanisme interne de réalisation. La mesure a un lien avec la variante optima de la réalisation de l'influence éducative en dépendance des normes pédagogiques, convictions personnelles de l'éducateur et la situation donnée. L'exigence la plus importante de la mesure de l'éducation communiste est d'atteindre l'harmonie optima de l'influence du milieu social, l'influence idéologique et la participation pratique de la personnalité à la construction socialiste.

MANAGEMENT AND PUBLIC RESPONSE TO SOCIAL CHANGE

The conclusions of several studies concerning the public response to two noteworthy events determined by the social-economic progress are given, and namely:

- social-economic change of the Romanian village
- development of social insurance under the conditions of the social-economic structure in Romania.

The analysis was made on a comparative basis, namely between periods which were typical for the development of our country such as the one before 1949 and that after this year (when changes in the social-economic and State-administration structures occurred) as well as the period before 1963 and the one afterwards (when the cooperativization of agriculture was effected).

The studies on the public reaction in rural areas to the changes in the village following the socialization of agriculture revealed: the existence of lasting institutionalization forms represented by the democratic and mass organizations as well as by the agricultural production cooperatives, all of them enabling the participation of the population in the management of public affairs; the growth of the social status and role of youth owing to the raising of its general education (8 years and lately 10 years compulsory education) and skill level; the organization upon urban pattern also in the rural areas of social services according to the needs of individual and community, and the accessibility to the specialized urban social services; the extension of mass-media to the rural population are all factors making a contribution to the change of the traditional mentality in the rural areas and to the integration of their population into the modified conditions of work and life, preparing it at the same time for mobility and transfer to the urban areas.

As regards the relations between the social insurance institution and its beneficiaries, the studies effected evidenced the influence of the organizational system of the social security and health services on the relationship institution-insured person, and physician-patient. The analysis carried out proved the advantages of the socialist system in which the institutionalized medicine and health organizations on communities (factory, school, territorial) enable the medical institution to assume the whole responsibility for the medical relationship based on cooperation and mutual responsibility.

The physician ordering credits fulfils his professional duty as a representative of the social community the patient included, making unrestricted use for the benefit of the latter, of the available institutional and legislative means.

The studies carried out show that involving the public in public discussions, public opinion sampling, periodical accounts, community control, etc., throughout the stages of the organization of different social actions, create the concept of collective participation to the management and implementation of the actions, which in the course of time becomes a factor facilitating social evolution.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE IN THE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF SOCIALIST INDUSTRY

The steadily growing democratic activity and initiative of the working people in the shaping of the economic system of socialism, their quantitatively and qualitatively increasing participation in the planning and management of the socialist industry is a process in the social formation of socialism underlying objective laws. The broad development of socialist democracy is based on the socialist character of the prevailing production relations in the GDR.

As the political power is firmly in the hands of the working class and the decisive means of production are socialist ownership, the working class is the conscious creator and master of the scientific-technological revolution and consequently the bearer of the initiative in the economy.

Any investigation of the question concerning the position of man in the scientific-technological revolution and its management only proceeding from the development of the material technical conditions and negating the prevailing social relations cannot catch the essence of a thing and leads to incorrect results. The contrasting social character of the mastering of the scientific-technological revolution in capitalism and socialism results from the character of the social formation. Due to this fact there are arising entirely different social consequences of automation and rationalization. In socialism the working people under the leadership of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party are subject of the economic development in consciously shaping their own social relations.

This fundamental fact now prevails and determines the socialist thinking and acting of the working people in the GDR, determines their active participation in the planning and management of the industrial process. The system of planning and management in industry based on the principle of democratic centralism is directed at the ever-increasing development of the democratic activity of the masses. This system guarantees the participation of all working people in the realization of social, collective and personal interests, in the planning of the aims of the economic corresponding with economic laws of socialism development and in the planning and management of the processes with regard to their realization.

Socialism is directly interested in the comprehensive participation of the working people in the planning and management of economy as well as in social affairs at all. That means: creating the prerequisites for democratic activity is a social task. The socialist state doesn't make democratic activity only a constitutional right and duty of every citizen, but simultaneously enables the working people consciously to use these rights and duties by an integrated socialist educational system, the organization and structure of the system of planning and management and other manifold measures. In creating the subjective prerequisites of democratic activity and its practical realization the Trade Unions as the largest organization of the working people in the GDR play an outstanding role. Their tasks, rights and duties in the planning and management of the social development especially of the economic development are laid down in the socialist constitution.

OPINION PUBLIQUE ET DECISIONS DE POLITIQUE ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIALE. BILAN ET TENDANCES DE L'EXPERIENCE FRANÇAISE

1. Introduction : contexte général

La France est un pays centralisé où l'Etat joue un rôle important. Une planification existe depuis 1945 qui marque assez profondément l'Administration. Mais la planification reste indicative : les décisions des entreprises conservent une très grande liberté et les groupes sociaux ont un grand poids à travers des phénomènes d'opinion publique.

2. Les domaines

Les principaux domaines d'action des pouvoirs publics, où l'on a tenté de prendre en compte l'opinion publique par l'emploi de techniques psychosociologiques, sont :

- le développement urbain et rural, l'aménagement du territoire,
- la gestion des services publics,
- certaines réformes fiscales,
- certaines réformes sociales.

Exemples concrets dans chacun de ces domaines.

3. Les techniques

Se sont développées dans leurs applications à la préparation des décisions :

- des analyses sur le langage et le vocabulaire,
- les études de motivation et les enquêtes par sondage,
- les techniques de segmentation et de typologie,
- les méthodes d'animation de groupe et de concertation.

Sont apparus au stade de la réalisation des actions :

- des campagnes d'information, faisant parfois appel à l'emploi des mass-media, selon des méthodes inspirées de la publicité commerciale,
- des essais de mise en route de processus de participation des citoyens,
- les sondages d'impact et de contrôle.

On montrera sur des exemples comment sont employés ces différents moyens et quelles sont les tendances.

4. Conclusion

Quelques conditions d'une prise en compte scientifique et démocratique de l'opinion : circuits directs et circuits indirects, pluralisme des canaux, pédagogie de la participation, etc.

LE MENAGEMENT ET LA RESPONSABILITE PUBLIQUE DANS LA SOCIETE CONTEMPORAINE

En se basant sur le dynamisme exceptionnel de l'époque, dans laquelle nous vivons, l'auteur exprime ses considérations concernant: 1) le caractère des modifications intensives dans la structure sociale, qui imposent une nouvelle évaluation d'une série de valeurs, 2) la nature du ménagement aujourd'hui et 3) le rôle grandissant de la responsabilité publique dans le ménagement même.

Il voit les forces fondamentales, sous l'influence desquelles évolue la structure sociale contemporaine: a) dans le déploiement du processus révolutionnaire mondial, ayant amené à la confrontation des deux systèmes sociaux en compétitions et b) dans la révolution scientifique et technique d'une envergure inégalée en largeur et profondeur. Ces deux processus influencent activement non seulement la concentration de la production et la collectivisation croissante du travail, mais aussi la mentalité, la conduite des individus et des groupes sociaux. Ils posent de nouvelles exigences au ménagement même et simultanément avec cela lui proposent de nouvelles possibilités dans les conditions, lorsque les connaissances scientifiques et leur utilisation et coordination acquièrent l'importance d'un facteur décisif pour le succès économique. Dans ces conditions le ménagement doit résoudre les problèmes difficiles de la coordination des intérêts, lesquels comme une autre manifestation des besoins, sont fortement conditionnés socialement et individualisés. La négligence de cette particularité de l'intérêt créera inévitablement une base pour le déchaînement des situations de conflits, dont le ménagement ne peut ne pas tenir compte lors de la solution des tâches posées devant lui, soit dans des délais courts, moyens ou longs.

L'auteur arrête son attention sur un grand nombre de définitions du ménagement et souligne ses conceptions, que l'analyse rétrospective démontre peu de nouveau en comparaison avec ce qui a été dit durant la deuxième ou troisième décades de notre siècle.

Ce qu'il y a de nouveau c'est l'attention croissante pour l'homme, pour ce qui est spécifiquement humain en lui. Le Taylorisme et la critique contre lui, la doctrine „relations humaines“ et son rejet, l'enthousiasme pour „la participation“ — confirme cette ligne. Et c'est précisément dans cette ligne que se fait voir avec une force singulière la question de l'importance grandissante de la responsabilité publique lors du ménagement.

Dans la partie conclusive de son rapport l'auteur exprime ses considérations concernant le caractère de la responsabilité publique et sa dépendance historiquement concrète de la structure sociale.

5. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PLANNING IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF SOCIETY

5. ANALYSE COMPARATIVE DE LA PLANIFICATION DANS DIFFERENTS TYPES DE SOCIETES

RODRIGUEZ CAMPOAMOR, H. (Switzerland)

REPORT ON A WORLD WIDE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE PARTICIPATION OF EMPLOYERS' AND WORKERS' ORGANISATIONS IN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING, UNDERTAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

This comparative study is the logical result of the International Labour Organisation's long-time concern with participation matters. Within the ILO context participation is defined as: the contribution of individuals, or of organised groups of the economically active population, to the promotion of economic and social development. Operationally this definition focuses on the tripartite participatory role of workers' and employers' organisations and Governments.

The main object of this comparative study was not to verify the existence of shortcomings and obstacles in the field of participation, but to discover and point out practical approaches and methods used, partial achievements realised and general successes obtained. The main parts of the study include:

1. An introductory section entitled "Participation Structures in Planning", which describes participation systems around the world and examines participation forms and goals.
2. A second section on "Participation Mechanisms in Planning" which examines these mechanisms at local, regional, sectoral, national and multinational levels.
3. The following section on "Social and Institutional Problems in Planning" discusses the relationship between the implementation of participation systems and existing structures, and the adaptations or changes which take place as a result.
4. The concluding section "Evaluation and Future Prospects" deals with a comparative evaluation of national planning experiences and with future prospects for the promotion of effective participation in development planning.

VLADOV, Christo (Bulgarie)

METHODES POUR L'ETUDE DE LA LIGNE DE CONDUITE DES CONSOMMATEURS SUR LE MARCHE SOCIALISTE PAR EGARD AU PRONOSTIC DE LA DEMANDE DES CONSOMMATEURS

Dans le rapport sont examinés les méthodes et les modèles statistiques et mathématiques trouvant application dans l'étude et le pronostic de la demande des consommateurs pour les besoins de la planification dans les conditions socialistes.

Les différentes espèces des fonctions des consommateurs et leurs coefficients correspondants de l'élasticité de la demande des consommateurs donnent, pour le moment, des résultats comparativement sûrs, lorsqu'il est question d'établir la demande des consommateurs sur le marché socialiste durant une période planifiée future et tout spécialement, pour des pronostics courts ou de moyenne durée.

L'attention est attirée également sur l'information, indispensable pour le calcul des paramètres des courbes choisies pour l'étude et le pronostic de la consommation de la population; les sources principales de l'information employée dans ce but sont la statistique des budgets des ménages et la statistique des marchandises vendues à la population. De même est indispensable une information planifiée et autre concernant les changements futurs des facteurs (variables), inclus dans les fonctions concrètes des consommateurs.

YANAKIEV, Roumen (Bulgaria)

SOME NEW PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH THE CENTRALIZATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT DECISIONS

1. In the introduction the author describes briefly some of the main consequences of the systems approach and the computerized information processing and defines the term "system".

2. In the first part of the report are treated some of the basic concepts. The author describes the difference between: "centralisation of capital" (concentration of economic power in the hands of a given firm); "centralization in a geographical sense"; "centralization in the field of a particular economic activity" and "centralization of the management decision making power". The concept of "decentralization of decision making" is related to the delegation of authority within the system of management.

3. Some new tendencies towards greater centralization of management decision are examined which result from the implementation of the systems approach and computers in social and economic organisation. The development in the USA is described, followed by an analysis of the basic tendencies and the underlying causes.

A comparative analysis of the principle differences in the environment and the process of decision making in social and economic organisations in

the capitalist and socialist countries is carried out. Some factors of socio-psychological nature are also discussed. The author underlines the tendency toward a wider application of the systems approach, which allows to take into consideration the global interests of the whole system in the process of management decision making (with greater and competent participation of the top management).

4. In conclusion the author makes a comparative analysis of some features of planning, control and decision making in the economic organisation in Bulgaria and in some big corporations in the USA.

6. MODERNIZATION AND THE DIFFUSION OF INNOVATIONS

6. MODERNISATION ET DIFFUSION DES INNOVATIONS

BOHRING, Günter (GDR)

ON THE ROLE AND DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSION IN THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY

In the process of building the advanced system of socialism in the GDR the problems of professional education, the change of professional structure, and the importance of the profession for the all-round development of personality is given great attention.

In the socialist society the exploitation of man by man has been abolished in principle and labour got a completely new character. A qualitatively new social basic function of profession and of the socially determined basic essence of professional work arose on the basis of socialist relations of production and under the conditions of the political rule of the working class.

While under capitalist relations of production every labour performance means economic exploitation of the article labour power, and while, therefore, profession and professional qualification are seen in first place as serving the process of capital utilization, the profession in the socialist society becomes an essential factor of the individual development and the social integration of the individual into society.

Under the conditions of the scientific-technical revolution in socialism, the professional work based on a systematic special training becomes for an increasing number of people the typical kind of participation in the process of labour. The professional work quite concretely connects the individual and the society. The profession makes possible a qualified and differentiated contribution of the individual to the society, and makes him or her a part of the system of the social division of labour. Without doubt, the next purpose of professional work is to gain a high economic effect. At the same time, however, it is an essential method of the development of all abilities of man in the socialist society. The development and education of the all-round creative personality is not a by-product of the professional training and work, but one of its supreme targets. In the GDR the development of both a new system of skilled professions and their essence was planned and worked out, which is in accordance with the requirements of the scientific-technical revolution in the socialist society. Here, in the first place, the type of a completely new "dynamic" profession arose, the so-called "basic" profession. We have to do here with a broad range of skilled professions, which guarantee a high disposability of labour power, represent

a secure basis for constant qualification and promote the all-round development of the personality. The VIIth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party (1967) demanded that every boy and girl should learn a profession after finishing the ten-years-school. The choice of profession is more and more determined by the new system of modern professional education, above all of the basic profession.

The phenomenon of job thinking and the gradual emptying of the professional idea in the present capitalist society which has often been described and deplored by bourgeois sociologists is unknown in the socialist society. While still today in the capitalist society school is a typical class institution (H. Daheim) and directs the allocation of professions decisively, the integrated socialist educational system does guarantee the access to all professions and professional positions, and is thus an important objective prerequisite of a really free choice of profession.

The general humane character of the social conditions in the socialist society is excellently represented by a new quality of profession and its importance for social integration and the development of the personality of working people.

Under the conditions of the scientific-technical revolution in capitalist society, the professional work based on a systematic special training becomes an increasingly smaller part of the total work of the individual. The professional work duties are concentrated on a few and the worker. The professional makes possible a qualified and differentiated contribution of the individual to the society, and makes him or her a part of the working division of labor. Without doubt, the new purpose of professional work is to gain a high economic effect. At the same time, however, it is an essential method of the development of all abilities of man in the socialist society. The development and education of the individual creative personality is not a by-product of the professional training and work, but one of its primary targets. In the GDR the development of both a "new" system of skilled professions and their exercise was planned and worked out, which is in accordance with the requirements of the scientific-technical revolution in the socialist society. Here, in the first place, the rise of a completely new "typical" profession arose, the so-called "basic" profession. We have to do here with a broad range of skilled professions, which guarantee a high responsibility of labor power, represent

7. PLANNING IN URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

7. PLANIFICATION POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT URBAIN ET RURAL

JIRUSKA, Karel (Czechoslovakia)

THE PLANNED RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CZECH VILLAGE

The elimination of the differences between the town and the country that have emerged in the past represent a large scale of political, economic, technical, sociological and culturally political problems and tasks. It is the culturally technical progress in agriculture which is most important in this area — i. e. making full use of natural conditions, scientific knowledge, improved technique, technology and organization of work within the scope of the entire agricultural production.

In the country, it is the question of the restructuration of the village settlements, as well as of the construction and reconstruction of agricultural units. This transformation takes place by modernizing the existing buildings, on the one hand, and, on the other, by a new goal-directed construction utilizing all the technical facilities available.

The purpose of the present paper is to demonstrate our approach to the above-mentioned problems.

KRAMBACH, Kurt, SCHMIDT, Hans (GDR)

SOCIALIST TRANSFORMATION OF AGRICULTURE AND COMPLEX SOCIAL PLANNING OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1) The *object* of complex social planning in rural development in socialism — as a part of social planning on the whole — is the harmonious development of all aspects of social life in rural areas and the overcoming of the essential differences between town and country. To it belongs the development of agriculture, of social structure, of social relations and forms of existence, of culture and manner of living, of "infra-structure" etc.

2) The socialist transformation of agriculture is an essential preposition and component of overcoming urban-rural differences and of the systematic development of all sides of social life on the country. It is the preposition of the harmonious development of agriculture in the framework of socialist economics, for the planned development of agricultural production forces

and of a stable structure of production. It produces a new quality of social forms of existence of peasants and of socialist social relations in and between the villages. On its basis the essential differences between town and country in relation to working and living conditions and to the manner of living will be gradually overcome.

3) The *subject* of complex planning in rural development in first consequence is the socialist state. It is the political organization of the working people in town and country. Central state-planning and the self-reponsible activity of planning by the agricultural co-operatives and state farms, territories and communities co-operate in the complex social planning.

4) Three factors are regarded as particularly dominant characteristics of planned social development on the country:

a) Socialist transformation of agriculture as preposition of the development of a modern industrialized agricultural production, corresponding to the demands of the economic system of socialism and of scientific-technical revolution.

b) The development of agricultural co-operatives (LPG) as the main forms of socialist agricultural wholesale production and as special social forms of existence of the peasants in the socialist society.

c) The development of the socialist class of co-operative farmers — under the leadership of the working class and in firm alliance with it — as a *subject* of planning and leading of social processes on the country.

STAUFENBIEL, Fred (GDR)

SOCIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF THE URBAN-PLANNING IN THE GDR

In the GDR, the town acquire decisive significance for the effectiveness of the entire process of social reproduction and for the cultivated way of life for the working people. Town planning, formerly an area of municipal administration, is developing increasingly today into a scientific instrument of democratic management under prognostically oriented guidance for the urban planning and the town design.

In this democratic process, which is being organized under the leadership of the marxist-leninist party, through the state as the instrument of the working people's power, there are no obstacles in the form of capitalist real estate speculation or the profit interests of individual builders or various monopoly groups.

Such social factors that chiefly determine the new quality of urban planning in the socialist society of the GDR are:

— the drafting of a workable national economic structure, as well as the mastery of the scientific-technological revolution with the help of a big increase in the national income

— the growth of city populations and the qualitatively as well as quantitatively greater proportion and leadership role of the working class

— the change of condition of cities and villages inherited from outgrown social formations — their frequently inadequate spatial arrangement

which no longer corresponds to the new living conditions and also the very great physical wear and obsolescence of buildings.

As a result of the developing socialist way of life and the developing socialist cultural level of large sections of the population, the people's relationship to their environment, especially to the town, is changing.

Sociological research in 10 cities of the GDR on the relation of various types of families to cultural level, way of life, and attitude toward the neighbourhood, revealed that

— the attitude of avoiding contact is decreasing and in the new towns has practically disappeared, but is also relatively rare in the older neighbourhoods now

— those families consisting of a working couple with 1 to 3 children are the ones who are most active in social and political affairs and have closest intellectual and cultural relationship to life in their residential area and in their town

— the common basic interests in political, social and cultural tasks in the residential area are qualitatively altering neighbourhood relationship and overcoming the anonymity of the neighbours; interest in one's neighbour is growing

— fellow-workers with their families are becoming a part of the family's circle of friends, and these relationships have a direct influence on intellectual interests; this process is intensifying along with the rising level of education and the more extensive cultural demands.

In proportion as the level of education rises, professional disponsibility widens, and a sense of social and political responsibility plays an increasing part in intellectual and practical cooperation in the planning and management of social processes, a new quality arises in the attitude of the working people toward culture in their socialist society and toward urban planning as a phenomenon of that culture.

8. EDUCATION AND CULTURAL PLANNING

8. EDUCATION ET PLANIFICATION CULTURELLE

EGGLESTON, S. J. (England)

EDUCATION AND CULTURAL PLANNING

This paper will consider some aspects of the role that may be played by attitude studies in educational planning. The possibility of exploring the attitudes of significant groups of persons who counteract with the education system — parents, employers, teachers, administrators and students will be examined. The contribution that such studies may offer to the understanding of the norms and values of their groups and, thereby, the behaviour of their members, will be discussed in the context of the development of educational planning.

Reference will be made to the relevant studies now being undertaken the European Cultural Foundation; Europe 2000 programme. The discussion will be organised around a theoretical concept of an autonomous educational system and the degree to which this autonomy is modified by the values and behaviours that impinge upon it.

FERGE, Susan (Hungary)

HOW DO TEACHERS VISUALIZE THE SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF SCHOOL

1. The underlying hypothesis (not to be demonstrated in the study).

It is more or less certain that there is no direct connection between the teaching activity and the teacher's explicit knowledge and opinion about the social functions of school. We assume however that the pedagogical activity as a whole as well as its different components, the practical solutions, are deeply influenced by the convictions and the value-system of the teacher, whether he is clear about them or not. That is why we tried to secure informations about these attitudes of the teaching staff.

(The method of the research in the first phase accomplished up to now: some 1500 teachers and secondary school professors were interviewed throughout the country, by means of a standardized questionnaire containing open and closed, direct and indirect etc. questions. The survey took place in February-May 1970. Up to now we dispose only of the first, preliminary results. The final version of this study will contain more data.)

2. What do the teachers say?

A direct question concerned the explicit opinion of the teachers, asking about "the most important tasks of the elementary and of the secondary school". No wonder that the answers are for a large part schematical, echoing the wording of well-known pedagogical documents, and that there are only a few really original thoughts. However, even at this level there are significant differences among the teachers according to what part of the same documents is remembered at first.

There were some other direct, but closed questions, asking the teachers whether they agree that the school had to deal with this or that aspect of education (leisure, culture of behaviour, etc.). These answers, since they needed less verbalization, are perhaps more meaningful than the first type.

There was a third, more indirect approach, where we asked about the opinion of the teachers about some concrete school-practice such as the forming of parallel classes (with or without some kind of streaming), or "school-disadvantages" and the possibilities of overcoming them etc.

The first impressions (since we don't have the results as yet) are the following: The idea that the school has some general, social functions and tasks going beyond its direct, pedagogical aims is not present in the everyday practice of the teacher, he is not really conscious of this problem. This "absence" has some impact on the solution of the different partial pedagogical problems. On the one hand, this means that the solutions found in case of different problems do not form a coherent set and may even be somewhat contradictory. On the other hand, the teacher is not going beyond even in cases where it is quite manifested that a given school-practice has important social consequences (i. e. parallel classes).

3. Conclusions

The conclusions will touch upon the necessity of further research and perhaps some propositions about the formation of teachers.

GORANOV, Krastiu (Bulgarie)

LES MESURES SOCIALES-PSYCHOLOGIQUES DE L'ART ET L'ELABORATION DE PREVISIONS CONCERNANT LES PROCESSUS CULTURELS

La nécessité pratique de pénétrer dès maintenant dans l'avenir, afin d'inclure sa transformation probable dans un plan prochain, embrasse non seulement les sphères de la production, de la répartition et de la gestion, mais aussi celles de la culture. Sont soumises à une analyse critique quelques conceptions concernant la nature de l'art (de Kant, Collingwood, Spengler, Sorokine, Toynbee), qui excluent la possibilité de prévoir le développement de l'art, ou bien ne donnent raison qu'à des conclusions pessimistes. Est exposée la nature du dualisme de la bourgeoisie contemporaine dans son attitude envers l'art: d'une part, la conception de l'élite, et d'autre part — „mass-media“, les produits de ce qui est dénommé „culture de masse“.

Contre le dualisme bourgeois se dressent les conceptions sociologiques et esthétiques de la démocratie socialiste et avant tout les idées du caractère populaire de l'art. La condition scientifique de l'élaboration de prévisions concernant l'art et la culture est la tradition internationaliste marxiste dans l'esthétique et la sociologie de l'art.

Il est absurde que soient soumis au système „des flacons de *pharmaceutiques*“ Homère et Pouchkine, Beethoven et Chostakovitch, „L'Iliade“ et „La Comédie humaine“. Les lois naturelles du système artistique sont précisément très durables et peuvent être soumises à des comparaisons. Les paradoxes d'un acte créateur et de la réceptivité artistique sont profondément apparentés. *Le synthétisme* représente une principe de début lors de l'élaboration de prévisions portant sur le développement artistique. Un trait important est *l'orientation vers l'élargissement des possibilités de la généralisation artistique*. Cela est remarquable lorsque sont choisies des limites historiques suffisamment larges, coïncidant le plus souvent avec les limites provisoires des formations sociales-économiques. Dans le rapport sont examinés quelques principes fondamentaux (*l'imitation, l'unité de la forme et du contenu et la valeur humanitaire de l'art*), qui peuvent réaliser la synthétisation indispensable lors de l'élaboration de prévisions. Est soulignée l'énorme importance de l'analyse de classe, qui nous permet de rejeter les conceptions concernant le progrès rectiligne dans l'art.

Dans la troisième partie du rapport est exposée une hypothèse marxiste sur l'avenir de l'art concernant la nécessité d'une société communiste et sont proposés quelques paramètres concrets pour l'établissement de prévisions portant sur une littérature nationale déterminée et le cinéma national. Est soulignée la nécessité de créer une conception relative aux pronostics concernant l'art en tant qu'un système relativement indépendant. L'auteur attire l'attention sur ce qui est dénommé „le principe de Cassandre“ : la qualité de la structure même de l'image en tant que prévision des transformations des rapports humains.

HANKISS, Elemér (Hungary)

FORECASTING LITERARY DEVELOPMENT

By the help of new, quantitative methods of analysis, some important trends in the development of European or non-European literatures can be traced with a hitherto unattained precision. The occurrence, for instance, of different linguistic, stylistic, poetic, and other devices turns out, in the light of these investigations, to be not at all random and contingent, but to change with a certain regularity, describing "lines of force" that can be charted. In the same time, as these lines have some more or less stable tendencies throughout several decades if not centuries, as they are rising, or sloping downwards with a certain steadiness, they can also be prolonged "over our heads", over 1970, and their future course can be guessed for the coming years or decades.

In my paper, I shall, first, show the historically changing structure of the "author-reader relationship" in European, i. e. English, German, Hungarian, and possibly French lyrical poetry, charting on separate diagrams the changing proportions between poems addressed

- to human beings
- to natural objects and phenomena
- to abstract notions
- to supernatural beings
- to the reader
- to the poet himself
- to nobody at all.

Afterwards, I shall try to pre-construct the model of author-reader relationship of European lyrical poetry towards the end of the 20th century.

HAVAS, Anna

RESEARCH ON VOCATIONAL TRAINING

For the purpose of a national statistical survey altogether 7000 young people who adequately represent all strata of the population were asked to complete questionnaires. The breakdown of the young people were as follows:

- a. industrial apprentices in their final year [3rd year],
- b. fourth year Secondary Vocational School Students,
- c. young people who have been working at their trade for the last few years.

The questionnaires embraced the following topics:

(1) What influenced your choice of vocation or trade? How and why? What basic motivations prompted your choice? Do these motivations coincide with those required by your vocation or trade?

We were able to establish that the family and the circle of family friends — which represent many chance elements — actually play the most decisive role in choice of career [41.1%]. Only 25.1% made their choice on the basis of advice received from organised Vocational Guidance Services either at school or elsewhere, or because they were impressed by information received through the media of mass communication.

Some of the young people changed their original plans. We examined why these young people were forced to attend a school or learn a trade that differed from their original choice. During our survey, the occupation of the parents and the residential environment was taken into consideration. It was ascertained that unsatisfactory school results were the primary cause of changes in original plans.

We made a detailed motivational survey which contained 60 questions, but applicants were asked to signify only those 10 which they deemed were

most important. The results were exceptionally adequate and characteristic from the aspect of sex, trade and type of school.

(2) How do you judge vocations in general? How do you evaluate your own as compared to other vocations or trades? How do you judge your current choice? Are you satisfied with it? If not, why not? Give your main reasons.

The aim here was to ascertain the prestige enjoyed by various trades and vocations. The young people were asked to grade 15 given vocations and, in general, their own vocation or trade appeared in the 8th place on the grading scale.

We also obtained comments on how satisfied they were with their own trade or vocation:

- completely satisfied 34.2%
- partly satisfied 51.9%
- not satisfied 7.1%

In reply to our question, "what are the important qualities of a worker who is really skilled?" first placing was given to "knows how to make good use of brains". The majority of the young people judged that they themselves possessed the important qualities.

Another question requested individual judgement on advancement possibilities for the chosen trade or vocation [e. g. earnings and technical development].

The replies indicated a most interesting and optimistic overall picture.

The view of the overwhelming majority was that their technical knowledge was needed in their work, and about half of the young people examined in the survey felt they could apply their acquired knowledge equally well in an allied trade. Most of them prefer to stick with their current trade and workplace.

The young people who have been working for a few years were asked to give their opinion on essential requirements at establishments in general, and at their particular establishment. The views varied somewhat, but in both instances first placing was given to good flow of work.

In conclusion, the Study quotes extracts from personal comments taken from the "remarks" columns of the questionnaires used in the survey.

MACHACEK, Ladislav (ČSSR)

SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF PLANNING THE SCHOOL REFORM
OF THE SECONDARY COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL FROM
THE VIEW-POINT OF DEMOCRATIZATION
OF EDUCATION IN SLOVAKIA

The school reform movement in the ČSSR did not respect sufficiently either the factors within the framework of the educational system itself, or those influencing the education system in wider economical and social con-

ditions. The analysis of the contents of the discussions about the educational system shows that the views which are coherent with sociology are not taken into account (analysis of the social surroundings and its influence for a prolonged schooling). Difficulties in the control of the campaign for the secondary comprehensive schools are the result of ignorance of the individual aims in various strata and surroundings.

On the background of a representative longitudinal sociological research of the secondary schools graduates (N = 2915) and the university students in the first year (N = 1706) in Slovakia in the years 1966 and 1967 (but also further research of the social conditions of choice and realization of vocation) the author verifies the function of the secondary comprehensive school by confronting the "anticipated function" with its "actual function".

According to the results of the research it is problematic to build the secondary comprehensive school as a preparatory stage for the university level especially from the viewpoint of democratization approach to a higher education of the youth from the country and from the workers' families. If the secondary comprehensive school is to be a bridge leading to the university studies two functions must be joined in it (especially in the less urbanized regions): preparation for the university and preparation for the practice. In the given socio-economical situation the former function will not meet the interest of the youth from the quantitatively prepondering strata which will evoke a problem of social stratification of the university students and will strengthen the problem of recruitment for the universities in general.

MARINSKA, Rouja (Bulgarie)

L'ART — SUBLIMATION SOCIALE OU NECESSITE SOCIALE

(Quelques pensées sur l'idée du „non-art“)

Dans le rapport on analyse une conception récemment très répandue celle du „non-art“, liée au concept de l'art en tant qu'un phénomène idéologique, tombé en désuétude dans les conditions de la société industrielle contemporaine. Cette conception est bâtie sur l'idée de l'art en tant qu'un complément, ornement (une sublimation sociale en rapport étroit avec les conclusions sociales des conceptions de Z. Freud et de K. G. Young) du système social fonctionnant d'une façon imparfaite. La société du „standard de masse“ et le temps ouvrable abrégé contentant pratiquement les besoins qui ont fait naître la nécessité d'une sublimation illusoire par l'intermédiaire de l'art le transforment en „partie de la vie“, en „production appliquée des choses“, en art, privé de ses propres tâches spirituelles, idéologiques, morales et cognitives („pop-art“, „op-art“, „art cinétique“, etc.)

Des positions de l'esthétique marxiste-léniniste et de la sociologie de l'art on traite la conscience artistique non seulement en régulateur complémentaire des processus sociaux (on y a en vue certainement la régulation idéologique sociale et non pas biologique), mais en résultante de l'essence contra-

dicatoire de la structure sociale développée, nécessairement liée à la dynamique intérieure de l'histoire. La logique de Marx, concernant la société communiste et le progrès social, prémisses nécessaires et suffisantes pour un nouvel épanouissement de la conscience artistique s'oppose aux idées du „non-art“, mentionnées ci-dessus, ressuscitant de vieilles idées et conceptions sur les relations sociales de l'art. On dirait même que la tendance optimiste de l'avenir de l'art est nécessairement liée à l'enrichissement spirituel et à l'activité créatrice du sujet de l'histoire — l'homme.

PFOH, Werner, ENGELSTAEDTER, Heinz (GDR)

THE PROSPECTIVE DEVELOPMENT OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The Third University Reform in the GDR in progress at present is an essential element of the developed social system of socialism. The reform was necessary because of the socialist process of social reproduction demanding the speedy development of the productive forces, the need to put into practice the economic system of socialism and to tackle the scientific-technical revolution.

The Third University Reform is thus an outstanding contribution to the way of life of emerging socialist man in our days. It paves the way for pioneer and top-ranking achievements in the fields of training students and research. This aim of the Third University Reform will improve our class position in the struggle against state monopolist rule in West Germany and safeguard peace which is the foundation of socialist existence and its most striking feature. The steady promotion and improvement of science and education considered a social productive force is indispensable for socialism constituting a basic law.

In the light of development in the coming decades, the Third University Reform in the GDR promotes the university education and training needed to enable the socialist working class and all other strata of the working population to develop their creative energies, improve socialist democracy, permit the full emergence of the socialist way of life and promote the intellectual and cultural activities of developed socialist society.

What has hitherto been achieved in reforming the character of university education and research proves that under socialism social progress achieves a new quality promoting science as a chief social productive force. The sciences merge, with Marxist-Leninist social science, the natural sciences and technology interlinking more and more. New intellectual and material incentives are found for a working class education in keeping with the prospective development and designed to develop comprehensively educated personalities needed by the socialist community of man where spirit and power, socialist science and political working class rule guided by the Marxist-Leninist party form an indivisible unity.

LES POSSIBILITES ET LES CONDITIONS DE L'ELABORATION DE PRONOSTICS CONCERNANT LA CULTURE

Est posé le problème des conditions et des possibilités d'élaborer des pronostics concernant la culture spirituelle. La condition pour cela est avant tout la découverte et l'évaluation des rapports intérieurs, des influences mutuelles qui la lient à la culture matérielle d'une société donnée. Parce que, ainsi que le dit Marx „si la production matérielle n'est pas prise dans sa forme historique spécifique, il est impossible de comprendre les particularités caractéristiques de la production spirituelle correspondante et l'action réciproque entre les deux“.

Est motivée la possibilité de mettre au point trois types fondamentaux de modèles-pronostics : les pronostics concernant les diverses cultures nationales pour les prochaines deux à trois décennies, comme suit :

Premièrement, pour les pays à société socialiste. Deuxièmement, pour les pays aux rapports capitalistes développés. Troisièmement, pour les pays récemment libérés, encore fort peu développés au point de vue économique, politique et culturel.

Le développement de chaque culture représente un processus complexe; que inclut en lui trois côtés liés mutuellement et dépendant obligatoirement l'un de l'autre. Ils sont les suivants : la création, l'élaboration de nouvelles valeurs culturelles; la propagation de valeurs culturelles parmi la population; l'instruction et le système pour le rehaussement culturel de la population d'un pays donné. Les possibilités, la précision et le degré de l'élaboration des pronostics dans ces trois domaines fondamentaux de la culture spirituelle, sont différents. Dans le premier d'entre eux, celui de la création, ils sont les plus minimes. En ce qui concerne le deuxième et le troisième domaines de la culture spirituelle, c'est-à-dire la culture communicative et celui de l'instruction, presque tout possède une caractéristique quantitative. C'est pourquoi l'élaboration de pronostics est entièrement possible.

Selon nous, l'élaboration de pronostics doit avoir pour but non pas de rétrécir, mais d'élargir constamment tant le cercle des consommateurs des biens culturels que celui de ceux qui se révèlent leurs créateurs.

La révolution scientifique et technique, la formation du système socialiste mondial, la désagrégation du système colonial, sont des facteurs tous-puissants qui accélèrent le progrès culturel dans le monde et doivent obligatoirement être pris en considération lors de l'élaboration de pronostics pour le développement de la culture.

9. YOUTH AS A FACTOR OF CHANGE

9. LA JEUNESSE COMME FACTEUR DE CHANGEMENT

AALTO, Ritva (Finland)

THE GOALS OF YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS AND THE WISHES OF YOUNG PEOPLE AND YOUTH WORKERS CONCERNING YOUTH WORK

The purpose of the study was to compare the objectives of youth work in Finland and the wishes that young people and youth workers have concerning youth work. Most part of our youth work is carried out by voluntary organizations. The objectives of youth work were measured by analyzing the goal of 65 voluntary youth organizations as expressed in their rules in 1968. The goals were measured by means of simple content analysis. The wishes of young people and youth workers were measured by five-point scales related to how important these 54 issues were in the opinion of the respondent.

In choosing the dimensions along which the comparison was carried out, the frame of reference used was Parsons' typology of the functions which must be fulfilled by every society if it is to remain viable: adaptation (A), goal attainment (G), integration (I), and pattern maintenance and latency (L).

In the content analysis of the rules the dimensions belonging to the cells of Parsons' fourfold table are the following: The cell of adaptation (A) includes "teaching of occupational skills", the cell of goal attainment (G) includes "directing of the individual into political action", as well as "acting as an interest group for members". The cell of integration (I) includes "arranging opportunities for interpersonal contact" and "cooperation between organizations". The cell of pattern-maintenance and latency (L) is concerned with "inculcation of traditional values" and "providing worthwhile hobbies, enjoyment, and recreation".

In order to check the suitability of the Parsons' frame of reference in interpreting the empirical dimensions derived from the data concerning the wishes of young people and youth workers, a factor analysis was performed on the variables. The factors were interpreted according to the fourfold table:

A. Adaptation.—Economic Assistance Making Easier the Transition to Productive Life.

G. Goal Attainment.—Learning to Know and Use the Institutions of Social Influence and Decision Making Emphasis on Youth's Own Influence and Direct Activity—Open Communication

I. Integration. — Integration between Young People and Adults — Integration and Information through Study Clubs

L. Pattern-maintenance and Latency. — Socialization into Traditional Values; — Socialization into Traditional Norms — Recreational Youth Culture.

After this, nine additive indexes were formed, partly on the basis of this factor analysis and partly on the basis of an earlier concept analysis.

The *youth worker data* was obtained by presenting the questionnaire to be filled out to 100 youth workers participating in two national youth work conferences. Thus their opinions cannot be considered representative of Finnish youth workers' wishes, but rather are to be thought of as preliminary information. Four different youth samples were used to answer the questions. 1) *Helsinki youth*. 429 young people (16-19 years old), representing the youth of the city of Helsinki, were interviewed by questionnaire during March 1968. 2) *Actives*. 178 young people (16-19 years old) participating in a conference of youth filled in the questionnaire on 2.6.1968. 3) *Students*. The 153 students of sociology (20-21 year old students of second-year courses) who collected the Helsinki-youth data by interviewing filled in the questionnaires themselves before going into the field. 4) *National youth*. 332 young people (15-24 years old), representing the youth of the whole Finland, filled in a mail questionnaire during November 1968 — January 1969.

The results of the study indicate that young people consider the most important tasks of youth work to be the providing of economic assistance and information, followed by the teaching of traditional norms (traditional ways of behaviour) and increasing integration between young people and adults. On the other hand, the inculcation of traditional values and the providing channels for political activity were considered the least important of the alternatives offered.

For the youth workers, the most important task of youth work was increasing integration between young people and adults, followed by integration and information through study clubs and furthering open communication between young people and society. Teaching of traditional values was also stressed less than other forms of activity. The providing of economic assistance was clearly less important for the youth workers than for young people themselves.

The rules of the youth organizations, on the other hand, lay special stress on the inculcation of various values and on the integration of youth into the organizations, and cooperation between organizations. Economic assistance is not even mentioned in the rules, and the whole area of economic adaptation contain only a few mentions of vocational training.

There was no connection to be found between the wishes of young people and those of youth workers, or between the wishes and the rules of the youth organizations. The Spearman rank correlation coefficients were not significant.

LE JEUNE HOMME ET LES PROBLEMES DU PROGRES SOCIAL ET L'IDEAL MORAL

Le thème „Les sociétés contemporaines et futures“ est un thème de notre époque, lequel en plan théorique et pratique se manifeste comme époque de la jeunesse.

Le jeune homme est naturellement tout prédisposé envers les problèmes du milieu social qui l'entourent. C'est là qu'il cherche de trouver les conditions pour le déploiement total de ses possibilités pour la réalisation de son bonheur. Comme un être social le jeune homme est l'incarnation du progrès social.

Le progrès social est une telle orientation dans le développement, durant lequel les changements et les développements sociaux s'effectuent sur une ligne ascendante et la transition du passé vers le présent et le futur signifie une transition vers le suprême, de l'imperfection vers la perfection. Le progrès social exprime l'évocation régulière ascendante de la société, des formations collectives et individus qui la composent, des différents facteurs matériels et spirituels sur la ligne de leur perfectionnement.

Le problème du progrès social obtint une base scientifique dans de telles catégories de la sociologie marxiste comme „formation sociale et économique“ et „méthode de la production“. Avec la constitution à part des cinq types historiques concrets de la société, avec l'élucidation du rôle des rapports de production, dans le système social intégral furent mis les bases des conditions préalables pour l'étude de la spécificité du progrès spirituel en général, et du progrès moral en particulier.

Le progrès moral exprime l'évolution ascendante et le perfectionnement des valeurs morales. Et leur véritable fond social, leur critère objectif — c'est l'homme dans son existence comme individu, collectif, société, peuple, humanité. Les valeurs morales représentent la répercussion spécifique, normative des valeurs sociales. Elles expriment le processus de l'humanisation croissante de la vie sociale, du perfectionnement pratique des divers sous-systèmes sociaux et les rapports des individus le composant. C'est là, que se manifestent la conscience morale de l'individu, l'évolution de sa culture morale, de sa conscience du devoir et de responsabilité.

Dans son aspect général le progrès moral est également un mouvement en ligne ascendante, dans une direction déterminée vers un but moral suprême. Ce bienfait suprême, servant de but au progrès moral, représente l'idéal moral. Comme une conception synthétisée, théoriquement systématisée de la perfection même des besoins, rapports et buts, l'idéal moral représente le sens, la raison et le critère du progrès moral. En réalité, l'idéal moral scientifiquement bien fondé peut jouer un rôle positif dans le système général du progrès social.

PERSONAL INDEPENDENCE IN THE CHOICE OF VOCATION
AS THE EXPRESSION OF SOCIAL MATURITY OF A YOUNG MAN

Many a sociological and socio-psychological investigation among the school children (pupils of the Primary and Secondary schools, and University students) performed in the years 1956-1967 in Slovakia signalized that the parents' role in the process of the choice of vocation is that of passive onlookers and that the deciding activity is entrusted to the children. Investigation among the Secondary school graduates in 1966 most parents "agreed" with the decision of their child (60%) or they "supported" it (25%). Only a small group of them was against the decision made (5%) or were not interested in it (1%). The same attitude was shown by parents both in bigger and smaller towns and even by those from the country and various socio-professional walk of life. An earlier investigation (in 1957) performed among the pupils of the Primary school in the class eight suggested a similar situation with the boys and girls of 15 and 16 years.

In connection with those results the author draws our attention to the three facts:

a) in the decision is entrusted to the young that does not mean that parents were excluded from the psycho-social mechanism of the choice of vocation. Most frequently parents take the role of advisers (70%);

b) the young take their personal independence in resolution for granted. Only $\frac{1}{4}$ of the school-leaving students admitted the right of their parents to influence them their choice. After a year but a little more of the same students admitted a greater activity of their parents. And it was without regard to the successful or (unsuccessful) failing realization of the former professional plan;

c) tolerance of parents cannot be explained within the framework of the theory of democratization of the family. In the situation of growing tension between the objective possibilities of development of the professional structure and the professional aspirations of the students conflicts between parents and children recede for the conflicts between the society (school, enterprise) on the one hand and the parents and children on the other hand.

In such a situation when parents cannot influence their children in such an extent as it was the case in the past, because the state supports their independence (democratization of the attitude towards education) and at the same time there, is no more on economical help for the family, regardless to what and whether he or she studies, new conditions for acceleration of their maturity are established.

The social policy of the state must consider the results of wider social changes in the life of young people and offer them new supporting points in special consulting institutions.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE OF YOUTH AND SOCIAL PLANNING. FAMILY AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

The results of the research carried out in the Institute of Medical Assessment and Rehabilitation of Working Capacity with regard to vocational guidance of youth, especially of those physically disabled, are presented.

The research was meant to establish the factors influencing the youth's choice of the occupation and especially the way of influencing the family, as well as the necessary social measures aiming at the practical effectiveness of the vocational guidance recommendations under the conditions of the social-economic changes in our country. With this goal in view, the research was carried out on groups of able and disabled subjects vocationally guided on the basis of medical, psychological, pedagogical, pedagogical and social complex investigations in order to dynamically follow up the effectiveness of the recommendations made in terms of the results obtained during the training for a job and thereafter when working in the occupation concerned.

The methods of work consisted in investigations based on field interviews within the family, at school, at the place of work, employing: direct observation (medical and psychical examinations, analyses of the place of work, etc.); study of the sources of documentation (medical observation sheets, catalogues, medical certificates, productivity level); interviews and questionnaires on the opinion with biased open and close questions addressed to pupils, parents and teaching staff as well as to workmates and line chiefs after placement in a job. For the processing and interpretation of the data standard statistical methods and multivariable relations analysis were applied.

The importance of a good vocational guidance of the youth through the development of occupational interests and aspirations according to the individual possibilities and the present and expected economic needs was revealed. To attain this a good social, and out-of-school activities planning is necessary as it is for the intensification of the informative and educational measures within the family, the complex examination of the pupils and the co-operation between family, school and youth organizations.

OTTEN, A. J. M., TEULINGS, A. W. M.

OUTSIDERS AND STRONG MEN

(Determinants and functions of the succession process in organizations)

An analysis of succession histories of 34 department heads in different organizations was carried out to test some hypotheses dealing with three interrelated problems:

1. Does organizational succession always induce tensions and conflicts or only within specific organizational settings?

2. Are decisions as to the selection of certain types of successors modified by the organizational character and/or the level of performance?

3. Does a particular decision as to the type of successor influence the direction of subsequent organizational change, in character and/or performance level of the organization?

Data were collected through systematic measurement of retrospective before-after observations, made by local observers (Likert, 1966). The variables included:

(a) a measure of the *degree of bureaucratization*, before and after the entrance of the successor (cf. Blau a. o., 1966; Hall, 1963).

(b) a measure of the *performance level*, before and after the entrance of the successor (Stogdill, 1965).

(c) a typology of successors

i. the 'outsider' (Grusky, 1960)

ii. the professional (Scott, 1966)

iii. the 'strong man' (Carlson, 1961, 1962)

iv. the 'youngster' (Sills, 1957)

(d) a measure of succession-correlated *interpersonal tensions*.

Findings

With respect to our first question it was found that specific organizational characteristics prior to the arrival of the successor correlated highly with subsequent intra-organizational tensions, but that the type of successor, despite of several theoretical assumptions of this kind, has not any relevance. More specifically we found a significant positive relation between initial bureaucratism and tension, as well as a significant negative relation between the initial performance level of the department and tension.

In the second place we studied the influence of bureaucracy and performance upon the selection process. It was found that the anterior degree of bureaucratization correlated negatively with the chance of selecting a 'strong man' as a successor. A low anterior performance level, however, appeared to be a strong positive incentive towards the selection of 'outsiders' or 'strong men'. Only the latter result was in line with our expectations and with the existing body of empirical theory.

In the third place we expected that the type of successor selected by the organization would in turn reshape more or less the departmental character and influence its performance level. The concept of *anticipatory reorganization* was developed to understand the process by which succession is used deliberately to introduce a directed organizational change. De- or re-bureaucratization was considered to be a latent function of the succession process; the enhancement of departmental performance as a manifest function. Our results indicated that latent functions of the succession process will be in general more significant in their impact than manifest ones. Outsiders and strong men appeared to be commonly the initiators of a re-bureaucratization process. The entrance of professionals, however, seems to offer an important impetus towards de-bureaucratization.

With respect to the subsequent level of performance of the department it appeared that changes in this respect were a function of the previous

performance level only, and did not depend on the selected type of successor.

This leads us to the conclusion that although strong men and outsiders are fulfilling their role expectations as ultimate saviors in times of trouble, and thus sustain a popular myth, any other type of successor would do the job equally well. It is not the successor, but the succession process that seems to count.

SEMOV, Mintcho (Bulgaria)

YOUTH AS A FACTOR OF SOCIAL CHANGE

On the basis of specific material from sociological surveys in Bulgaria, the author examines the role of youth in the development of the country.

The essential factors which supported the raising of its role in social life — the quantitative growth of youth, the early socialization of the person, the social opportunities for self-expression etc. — are analysed. The author has made an analysis of the specific participation of youth in such important social processes as migration of the population from the village to the town, political activity etc. The starting point of the analysis is the new position of youth under the conditions of socialist society in Bulgaria which offers to young people greater opportunities for development and ways for self-expression. The report gives considerable attention to theoretical problems. On the basis of research done at the Youth Centre for Sociological Studies, the problem of analysing the potential phenomena among youth is put forward, in order to reach conclusions on the future forms of expression of youth. Special attention is paid to the study of the value system of youth which is essential for the orientation when the future attitudes of a young generation are predicted. In conclusion, the report gives the reader some data about sociological research on the problems of youth in Bulgaria.

KOZHAROV, Assen (Bulgaria)

PHILOSOPHICAL-SOCIOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIAL FORECASTING

The existence of laws in nature and society and their knowledge form the objective basis of the possibility to predict. Every scientific theory, while describing the laws functioning in a given sphere of objective reality, also has a definite predictive aspect.

Marxism-Leninism revealed the fundamental laws of human society and predicted that the contradiction between the public character of production and the private method of appropriation under capitalism inevitably lead to the victory of socialist revolution. The building of socialism and communism

by one-third of mankind at present is a confirmation of Marxist predictions; in accordance with these, the scientific and technological revolution facilitates the building of the new system while it further deepens the contradictions of capitalism.

The contemporary futurological studies in the West do not proceed from a uniform theoretical and methodological basis and they primarily examine the trends in specific aspects of social life. They avoid the analysis of fundamental social problems: production relations and the class struggle, and for this reason their predictions are one-sided.

The concept of a "post-industrial society" is an attempt at a complex prognosis of the preservation and further development of the capitalist system. It outlines some of the social consequences of the scientific and technological revolution: the abundance of goods, the increased role of science and some changes in social stratification, but it does not propose solutions for the antagonistic contradictions inherent in capitalism. The forecasts of many of the Western futurologists about "convergence", i. e. about the merger of socialism into capitalism in the process of industrialization are devoid of any scientific content and are intended for propaganda.

SCHULZ, R. (RDA)

PROBLEMES DE L'EVOLUTION DE LA FORCE CREATRICE JUVENILE A L'EPOQUE DE LA REVOLUTION SCIENTIFIQUE ET TECHNIQUE

La force créatrice est une des caractéristiques de l'homme socialiste, c'est pourquoi elle joue un rôle prépondérant dans l'éducation de la jeunesse. En 1969, 16% environ de la jeunesse laborieuse de la RDA a participé au mouvement des novateurs.

La détermination quantitative de la force créatrice a une influence profonde sur l'attitude de la jeunesse en face du travail créateur. La vraie force créatrice conduit à de nouvelles idées et connaissances ou bien à de nouveaux produits, à de nouvelles méthodes de production et de gestion. Les inventions sont un critère décisif pour les performances des avant-gardistes et les rendements maxima.

En principe, chaque jeune est capable d'effectuer un travail créateur, disons mieux, il peut et doit être éduqué et formé dans ce sens. Nous refusons les conceptions d'élite et nous aspirons à la force créatrice comme mouvement de masse dans notre société socialiste, sous la conduite de la classe ouvrière.

La conscience socialiste perspective joue un rôle important comme force motrice du travail créateur. Sous l'influence de la révolution scientifique et technique la part du travail intellectuel et du travail intellectuel-créateur augmente. Réduire le pourcentage de monotonie du travail est une tâche actuelle de la force créatrice.

Des études sociologiques dans l'industrie démontrent que le travail créateur est devenu un besoin personnel pour la masse des jeunes et que le travail créateur collectif commence à devenir typique aussi bien dans les centres de recherches en grand des combinats que dans les entreprises de production en RDA.

SOMMERVILLE, John (USA)

THE RELATION OF MORALITY AND LAW TO CONTEMPORARY YOUTH PROTESTS IN THE USA

The youth protests of the last five years have been unique in extent, in the degree of moral and political consciousness involved, and in the degree of power attained. Their relation to law and morality has been widely misunderstood, at home and abroad. A central cause of the protests has been the Executive's repeated plunges into large-scale war without prior authorization by Congress. This directly violates the U. S. Constitution, which gives the power to initiate war to Congress alone, where the issue must be openly debated beforehand. The courts have the responsibility to rule on all matters of constitutionality; but they have repeatedly refused to rule, one way or the other, on the Executive's war-making in Southeast Asia, though it means life or death to the youth, and perhaps to mankind. Evidence shows that Congress, had it been asked to vote before American forces were ordered into war in Vietnam, would not have voted for war. But when presented with the *Fait accompli* of American casualties resulting from the President's unlawful order, Congress voted support and funds. American participation in World Wars I and II was by constitutional process in a climate of moral acceptance, and did not generate the sociological problems we now see. It can only be concluded that the Constitution was violated because the Executive realized Congress would not vote for war beforehand, but might support it *ex post facto*. In addition to the suits charging unconstitutionality, which the courts refused to adjudicate, citizens' petitions for an impeachment of the President, also provided for in the Constitution, were legally filed, but never acted upon, affirmatively or negatively. Not even a preliminary hearing was held.

Thus the question, both moral and political, posed itself: If a government will not obey its own rules, is unwilling or unable to allow established channels of law and order to decide questions which mean life or death to the people, what should the people do? The most basic American principles, laid down in the Declaration of Independence, give a clear answer: they should rebel, and that is what the youth are doing. Their protests, which have already led to significant changes in social institutions, are basically a moral reaction to a massive breakdown of law and order at the top.

TORSUYEV, Yu. (USSR)

THE ROLE AND PLACE OF THE YOUTH IN THE REVOLUTIONARY TRANSFORMATION OF SOCIETY

The Marxist-Leninist theory is the methodological basis of studying the youth as a specific socio-demographic group of society. The report discloses the essence of the Marxist-Leninist approach to the study of the youth as a class approach requiring a concrete historical view of the youth — its place in the existing class structure of society, its attitude to the ideology and policy of the existing classes, its role in the class struggle in the modern stage, the combination of all the factors influencing the shaping of the young generation. It is the class belonging rather than age that divides people in capitalist society.

The basic features and qualities of the youth as a specific socio-demographic group of society are determined, in the final analysis, by the essence of the socio-economic system. The report contains polemics with the sociologists who seek to replace the class struggle by the conflict of generations, to oppose the young generation to the progressive classes and thus to tear the youth away from the revolutionary transformation of society. According to K. Marx, the youth is not a special class — a third class, as certain modern theoreticians say — and cannot, therefore, be regarded as a special revolutionary force. Its class belonging and class position cannot be replaced by its age characteristics and its psychological peculiarities.

But the age peculiarities of the youth are of big importance. They determine the specific nature of the manifestation of the general laws of social development in the young generation. The report contains an analysis of the spiritual requirements of the youth, their socio-political activity and social development, the influence on the youth of mass communication media, of various leisure-time pursuits; the participation of the youth in managing the affairs of the state.

URLANIS, Helen (USSR)

INFLUENCE OF DEMOGRAPHIC POLICY ON DEMOGRAPHIC BEHAVIOUR OF YOUTH

Sociology is intimately associated with demography in the case of analysis of demographic behaviour. Demographic policy is an essential factor which can influence on demographic behaviour. Demographic policy is a part of the state social policy and it includes such measures as marriage and family laws, abortion laws, economic measures, etc. and creation of certain public opinion. The demographic policy, which stimulates the birth rate increase in the most of East European Socialist countries, is more important to-day.

Sociological researches and current statistical data show that population responds keenly to any legislation modification (family allowances, abortion

laws, duration of maternity leave etc.). Essential influence had, for example, prolongation of the maternity leave in Czechoslovakia in 1964 and possibility to bring up a child up to 1 year (this period is included in woman's total labour period). The special investigation showed that 50% economically active women in Czechoslovakia have used that right, but in the past investigation this percentage was considerably lower.

An active demographic policy pursued by Hungary and Bulgaria is based on the combination of woman's maternal and official responsibilities. A considerable increase of family allowances and maternity leaves included in woman's total length of service has already influenced on the birth rate increase. In that way the purposeful demographic policy can be effective.

WOLF, Herbert F. (GDR)

EXPECTATIONS AS A FACTOR [OF BEHAVIOR OF THE YOUTH TOWARDS THE CHANGES IN THE CHARACTER OF WORK IN THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION IN THE GDR

The preparation of the young generation for the changes of the scientific-technical revolution and its active participation is an important factor that determines the speed of the socialist rationalisation and automation in the GDR. The adaptation of the young people to these changes is a sociological problem of great importance.

The author deals with expectations as an indicator for future behaviour. Expectations are an internal model of future conditions and situations; they develop under the influence of social relations and make it possible to assess values, ideals and patterns of behaviour. Expectations function as a criterion for the evaluation of present-day conditions.

On the basis of comprehensive sociological investigations in socialist factories of the GDR the author points out that the structures of expectations are different between younger and older employees. He asks for the reasons and stresses the highly-developed educational system, the new vocational training and the active participation of young people in the planning and management.

The pretensions of the young generation to the character and conditions of work and to the management are higher. The interests of the youth show any conflict with social institutions, on the contrary the expectations, aspirations and the patterns of behaviour completely correspond with the interests of the socialist society. The expectations of the youth express the dynamics of the socialist society.

CHANCES OF YOUTH

In my study I deal with the contradicting situation in which thousands of young people prepared for being leaders of the society, outline and direct economical and political life, have no other choice, but to fight for permission to start activity in the field of their interest and for creating the basic condition of existence in private life. This particular worklessness is the greatest sociological problem in the young intellectuals' level, determining their places, limiting their chances. It leads to the wastage of the abilities of a great number of young people at the universities and different work places. They are workless, because they have no work corresponding to their thorough grounding and they have not the due income. In my study I deal with the problems of intellectual categories of technical-economical life, originating from over graduation. The conclusion of the study is: the key of these problems is in the consistent realization of the long-term education planning concept. The under- and less developed countries, however, until they cannot build the possibilities offered by the international society into their perspectives — cannot afford the long and complicated work of radical change of educational system.

SESSION ON PROBLEMS OF SOCIOLOGY
AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE COUNTRIES
OF THE THIRD WORLD

SESSION SUR LES PROBLEMES DE SOCIOLOGIE
ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT DANS LES
PAYS DU TIERS MONDE

AROUTIOUNOV, S., (DZHARYLGASSINOVA, R. (USSR))

SOME REGULARITIES OF THE INTERACTION BETWEEN
TRADITIONAL AND NEW ELEMENTS IN THE DEVELOPING
CULTURES OF EASTERN ASIAN COUNTRIES

The development of ways of everyday life in Asian countries today is characterized by a great role of westernization processes, or, better to say, processes of a synthesis between elements of Western and traditional cultures. This report is a case study of such processes on the Japanese and Korean samples. The adaptation of the traditional culture to the modern social and economic requirements is often achieved through a modernization, which should not be identified with westernization, though in people's psychology sometimes such an identification takes place.

In the modern Japanese and Korean everyday life the cultural elements are more or less sharply divided into two spheres — the Western (*seiyo-shiki*, *soyangsik*) and traditional (*washiki*, *chosonsik*). In the everyday practice, however, there is a marked mutual penetration of these spheres, taking different shapes and following some clearly defined regularities. This paper considers such factors of these regularities, as a mechanic intermingling synthesis, the influence of old habits on the use of new objects, the role of a concept of a prestige mark in the choice of cultural elements, the role of functional analogies between western and traditional cultural elements etc

KAMENOV, G. Eugène (Bulgarie)

LA REVOLUTION SCIENTIFIQUE ET TECHNIQUE ET LES PROBLEMES
SOCIAUX DES PAYS EN VOIE DE DEVELOPPEMENT

La révolution scientifique et technique contemporaine exerce une influence importante sur les processus sociaux dans les pays en train de développement. Elle se réalise principalement dans les pays avancés industriellement et cette circonstance a une répercussion sur la situation économique et sociale des pays en train de développement: a) par rapport à la concurrence, que rencontrent sur le marché mondial les matières premières, produites et exportées par les pays en train de développement, de la part des matières

plastiques, synthétiques et autres produits artificiels de l'industrie chimique contemporaine, b) par rapport au „brain drain“ des pays en train de développement vers les pays développés et c) par rapport à la diminution de la possibilité de concurrence des pays en train de développement vis-à-vis des pays profitant des résultats de la révolution scientifique et technique.

Le sous-développement économique et social séculaire des pays en train de développement peut être surmonté seulement à condition que dans ces pays seront implantés les succès de la révolution scientifique et technique contemporaine. Cette tâche difficile pourrait être résolue par un vaste programme de collaboration scientifique et économique mondiale qui se manifesterait par une préparation accélérée de cadres scientifiques et techniques nationaux dans ces pays, par la livraison d'une technique et technologie moderne de la part des pays développés aux pays en train de développement, par la mise à disposition de spécialistes indispensables et autres cadres. C'est seulement sur cette base qu'on peut diminuer le gouffre, que sépare les pays de l'Afrique, de l'Asie et l'Amérique du Sud des pays développés industriellement.

MALHASSIAN, Eduard (Bulgarie)

LES PROBLEMES DE L'EMPLOI DE LA MAIN-D'ŒUVRE DANS LES PAYS DU TIERS MONDE

La recherche des voies et moyens pour assurer l'emploi de la main-d'œuvre dans les pays de l'Asie, de l'Afrique et de l'Amérique du Sud a une importance de tout premier ordre. Ainsi sera aidée considérablement l'assurance des conditions et facteurs internes sur lesquels on peut compter et lesquels rendront possible et effective la croissance économique de ces pays. D'autre part, cela facilitera considérablement la résolution de leurs problèmes sociaux les plus importants. L'augmentation de l'emploi de la main-d'œuvre est étroitement liée avec le succès de la lutte des peuples de ces régions du monde pour réaliser et consolider leur renaissance nationale. La place spéciale qu'occupent aujourd'hui les problèmes de l'emploi provient du fait paradoxal à première vue, que c'est précisément dans les pays du Tiers monde, où le besoin des biens matériels se fait sentir fortement, le travail humain, comme créateur de ces derniers ne trouve pas son plein emploi dans ces régions.

Cela impose une étude sérieuse des sources de base du chômage total ou bien partiel des ressources de travail dans les pays en voie de développement; des conséquences sociales lourdes de ce fait et des moyens pour surmonter le chômage. Ces questions sont l'objet du présent rapport.

TRESIERRA, Julio (USA)

FUNCTIONS AND DISFUNCTIONS OF BUREAUCRACY IN TRANSITIONAL SOCIETIES

Bureaucracy as a form of organization has been regarded as a universal characteristic of societies undergoing a rapid process of modernization. This assumption has been extended to South American nations characterized as "underdeveloped societies" where bureaucratic principles of organization marked by rationality are considered to be functional to the general process of development.

Analyzing some of the characteristics of South American nations, we conclude that the term underdeveloped, used to characterize these nations is both partial and misleading. Partial in the sense that it is mainly based on economic considerations and misleading in the sense that it assumes the applications of certain principles and the elaboration of certain policies, elaborate elsewhere, and defined as necessary to attain the state of development. Within this context bureaucracy is regarded as functional to the process of development.

In view of the stated limitations, we have elaborated the concept of "Transitional societies" to characterize South American nations. The concept "Transitional" implies mainly a process of transformation from a condition of structural dualism (elite-mass) to a condition of societal integration. Such a process implies conflict of interests. On the one hand, members of the elite try to maintain the situation as it is, and, on the other, members of the mass try to change the structure of society. Within the context of such a conflict, bureaucracy, or more appropriately, bureaucratic principles of organization are used by the elite in order to attain more power and keep other segments of the population away from the power structure.

"Rational modern bureaucracy," therefore, becomes an instrument of, and for, the status quo; and a tool to increase the separation between the privileged sector of the society and the deprived sector of it. Consequently, bureaucratic principles of organization as conceived and defined by M. Weber and empirically manifested in the political structure of USA, is considered dysfunctional to the process of societal intergration, basic for South American nations.

VAN DER MERWE, Hendrik W., BUITENDAG, J. J. (Rep. of South Africa)

OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY OF WHITE SOUTH AFRICAN ELITES

Of South Africa's 19,618,000 inhabitants 3,728,000 are white. Of these 58% are Afrikaans-speaking and 37% are English-speaking. The latter group traditionally has had higher status in almost all "hierarchies": political, economic, and social.

Until 1948 the elected political elite was predominantly English-speaking and political power was in the hands of an English- and Common-

wealth-oriented group with relatively strong Anti-Afrikaans sentiments. In 1948, however, an exclusively Afrikaans-speaking National Party came in power and has increased its following ever since.

The Afrikaners' ascendancy to political power has been accompanied by a gradual increase in their economic power. In 30 years the share of Afrikaner control in trade jumped from 8% to 30%, in mining from 3% to 14%, etc.

Afrikaners have also made headway in the field of education, culture, recreation, and have significantly increased their general social standing in South African society.

In a study of 1,000 incumbents of top positions in all aspects of the social structure, inter- and intra-generational mobility of these subjects, referred to as White Elites, were analysed.

While it is generally taken for granted that today's Afrikaner leaders have often risen from the ranks of the "poor whites" of a generation ago while the English-speaking leaders are of "high birth", the findings of the elites study point to the opposite. Interpretations are made by reference to the various occupational sectors: economy, politics, education, religion, etc. and the respective channels for mobility within these structures.

(All the data are, unfortunately, with Mr. Buitendag in South Africa and I am unable to be more specific at this moment.)

ZAVALLONI, Marisa (France)

THE ADAPTATION OF RURAL YOUTH FROM MODERNIZING AREAS TO INDUSTRIAL WORK

Some of the mechanisms by which a traditional environment affects the adaptation to technical skills are discussed. The role of relevant early experiences is explored in a study of young industrial workers carried out in a number of African and Asian countries.

ROUND TABLES

TABLES RONDES

1. GRAND THEORIES OF SOCIAL EVOLUTION AND EMPIRICAL PATTERNS OF DEVELOPMENT

1. LES GRANDES THEORIES DE L'EVOLUTION SOCIALE ET LES MODELES EMPIRIQUES DE DEVELOPPEMENT

FILIPEC, J., RICHTA, R. (Czechoslovakia)

SOCIAL SYSTEMS AND THE SCIENTIFIC- TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION

The starting point of the reflection (1) is the analysis of the empirically ascertained congruencies and discrepancies between social systems (social structure and the development of relations between people) on one side and the structure and dynamism of productive power of society on the other side as we meet them in industrially developed countries in connection with the new progress of science and technology. The results, compiled into a multidimensional two-pole scale (2) on the basis of the Marxist concept of social formation and the hypothesis on the character of the contemporary scientific-technological revolution, are faced with the various conceptions of social systems, with which — especially with the theory of "industrial" and "postindustrial society" — the current schools of contemporary sociology operate (3). We ascertain the boundaries and the social roles of these conceptions and at the same time we work on the detailed social characterization and the logic of development of the contemporary scientific-technological revolution (4). We define the changes in social systems combined with it as well as possibilities of changes in conditions of the social creative activity of people. The proof of validity of these theoretical reflections and of their heuristic value (5) is carried out by the explanation of some known but up to now uncleared paradox phenomena of the contemporary development of civilization — especially on the field of relation between the planned and the uncontrolled development. We draw conclusions (6) for the theory and methodology of the planning of social development and of social prognoses in the period of scientific-technological revolution.

FRANTISEK, Charvát (Czechoslovakia)

THE PHILOSOPHICAL POINTS OF DEPARTURE OF THE SYSTEM'S CONCEPTION IN THE CONTEMPORARY MARXIST SOCIOLOGY

The paper will precize different attitudes of the so-called system's conception in the contemporary social knowledge and they will be analyzed both from the gnoseological and ontological point of view.

On principle the way out will be the unicate precization of the category of the system, the dialectical relation of its gnoseological and ontological component, its formalization and interpretation.

The world's material unity and the principle of the unity of objective reality will be briefly analyzed.

The groundwork will be in the delimitation of possibilities and boundaries of the so-called system's conception in the tendencies of exactisation of the sociological knowledge, not only in the sphere of sociological language as science (especially in explicational proceedings at the development sociological categories) but also at the constructive and verificational proceedings of the sociological theories. The system's conception appears in this sense as a common base for the application of mathematically-logical proceedings in the sociological knowledge both in the sphere of the so-called "formal sociology" and in the sphere of the theory of interpretation of mathematically-logical and statistical knowledge in the sphere of sociological knowledge. The said ideas will be illustrated by the examples from the sphere of the microsociology, and even in the spheres of the mezo- and macrosociological problems.

FUKASZ, György (Hungary)

THE FUTURE SOCIETY AND THE TECHNICAL PROGRESS

The development of mankind sets the scientific research and the sociology to the task of studying the image of the future society. Futurology spreads further on, counts upon public interest. Sceptical remarks, accusations may be heard against futurology, as if the exploration of the future meant an alienation from the vital problems of the present society. "Futurology is pseudo-science, dangerous mystification" — its success, the growing interest in futurology gives a basis for its opponents, for anti-futurological accusation: demands on praesensology against futurology.

Truly, futurology does contain some kind of demand on seeking refuge in the future. This kind of futurologistic endeavours might easily turn into a kind of "opium", a dangerous instrument of manipulation with the masses. However, it would be a primitive simplification to identify superficial ideas with futurology, and in consequence of it to reject futurology as worthless and pseudo-science. Sociological, philosophical works analysing the image of the future society, aim to solve real problems, and examine a number of vital questions on mankind.

In the futurological analyses of the futurum, the future society, the Marxian conception of society has the most important message for us. One has to pay a greater attention to the importance of the Marxist futurological conceptions because it was exactly the birth of Marxism, which gave basis to the scientific futurology. The discovery of the historical materialism raised socialism from Utopia up to the level of science, by creating the comprehensive methodological basis of scientific futurology. Numerous works of Marx, Engels, Lenin count to be of futurologic characteristics. By exploring the economic-social regularities, laws of the contemporary social conditions, and drawn the lessons from them, they succeeded to draw up the picture of the future, extrapolating the necessity of the development toward the future society. The Marxist futurology supplies the futurological researches in general with important methodological teachings, clearing the organic unity of praesens and futurum and the secrets of dynamics of the progressions. In the Marxian interpretation of the future the dynamic-dialectic approach of these problems is of basic importance. On this level the counterposing of the praesensology and the futurology becomes senseless and the borders between future and present will be relativized.

One of the fundamental layers and the most important element of the future analyses is the research of the influences of the technological change. By making on future programmes we must pay attention to tendencies, perspectives showing how the technological revolution forms the people-connection with how the people form and develop technics. The technological revolution gives a new meaning to the basic layers of the human activities, embracing and changing the whole contents of the way of living. The technics enters every sphere of the human existence, transforms the everyday life of the man, the science, the fine arts and literature. Emphasising the most important forms of this activities-structure we shall analyse the labour-activities in connection with humanisation of technics. The effects of the technological revolution modify the character, structure and the contents of the labour-activities.

HOUŠKA, Jiri (Czechoslovakia)

CONTEMPORARY CAPITALISM AND 'SOCIALISTIC REVOLUTON

Working out and introduction of modified mechanisms and regulatives of state monopolistic capitalism system enabled a certain relative stabilization of western capitalism after World War Second, although its former inland — the colony system — was impaired. Nevertheless owing to a parallel growth of a series of negative phenomena in social organism, the actual balance of this social system is only labile to a great extent. Besides that social institutions and institutionalized mechanisms, which came into existence during the rule of monopolistic bourgeoisie, notwithstanding their actual anticapitalistic function, imply at the same time more and more elements and ideas potentially anticapitalistic. But it remains true that as far

as management of political and economical processes in the society remains in the hands of the ruling class, the fundamental capitalistic quality of the social system does not change. It can be changed only by a socialistic revolution, resulting from real evolutional trends of capitalism itself, "releasing" objectively progressive potentialities, tendencies and elements from capitalistic bonds and leading them intentionally towards the boundary line of unquestionable function in people's interest.

In the theory of socialistic revolution in post-wartime Lenin thesis on democratic progressive courses as parts of world scientific revolution has become especially actual. In political strategy it is necessary to take into account the tendency of bourgeoisie towards political reaction, but at the same time it can't be mixed with undemocratic and reactionary state political form as a real consequence of this tendency, in other words with a tendency already realized. It can be added, that under such concrete conditions political and ideological representatives of the state monopolistic capitalism do not usually openly act against democratic rights and liberties, but on the contrary in ideological struggle with socialistic countries they place them in the foreground as essential values of western world. The substantiality thus obtains controversial phenomenon forms.

Classification of democratic processes in developed capitalistic countries into fundamental types is combined with different kinds of critical or rather to say revolutionary situation. The first type of revolutionary democratic changes is bound with a revolutionary situation leading to heavy class warfare and abrupt changes.

A concrete historical example of such-like revolution is the national and democratic revolution in Czechoslovakia towards the end of World War Second. A different alternative — by Communist parties in the West considered as very probable — is the way of democratic structural reforms. It grows out of the new types of revolutionary situation, when the crisis of politic of ruling monopolistic circles and activity of masses are developed in circumstances of a relative economical stability. Orientation on democratic structural reforms is a democratic alternative of structural reforms, which are performed "from above" by monopolists and in the name of preservation of bourgeoisie rule.

IRIBADJAKOV, Nikolay (Bulgaria)

THE SOCIO-HISTORICAL PROGRESS FROM A MARXIST POINT OF VIEW

If there is something absolutely permanent, eternal and indisputable about the socio-historical life, it is the fact of change. The question is: is there an objective regularity in the flow of social changes to be expressed by certain tendencies of the development of the social systems, or social life represents a stream of absolutely discrete and mutually independent changes, a stream that goes wherever you wish and nowhere?

The majority of 19th century sociologists regarded the socio-historical life as a regular and progressive process of development from inferior towards superior social forms. Contemporary Western sociology is dominated by views which accept the existence of social changes but at the same time they deny the objective, regular and progressive nature of these changes. While advocating such conceptions H. Becker and A. Boskow have written: 'we are on our way', but 'we do not know where we are going' and 'we don't need to pay attention as to where we are going'.

However, in our present times of profound social changes no society can bury its head in the sand like an ostrich and try not to ask itself: what are the causes and the nature of these changes, where do they lead us to?

Those are questions that concern the historic fate of the social classes and systems, the fate of the peoples. That is why despite the calls to replace the "obsolete" conception of "progress" with the "neutral" notion "social change" and not to put forward the question "where are we going to?", we witness recently in the Western countries a true inflation of new sociological theories on present and future societies; on "people's capitalism", on "industrial society", on "cybertronic society", on "postindustrial society" etc.; all those are peculiar interpretations of the idea of progress and attempts to find and answer to the question "where are we going to?". But all these theories are transitory enough so that their creators are able to be present at their funeral.

Marxist theory is the only one to stand the test of History of all so-called "classic" theories of historical progress. In our time Marxist theory is the ideological banner of all truly progressive and revolutionary forces and has become an actual synonym of the idea of historical progress.

All this can be explained by two main reasons. First, by the fact that Marxist theory of historical progress is an indivisible part of the ideology of the working class, of socialism and communism, to which the future belongs. Second, because the idea of historical progress found its consistent application and scientific argumentation only in Marxism.

The criterion for defining the progressive nature of a given social order is the rate of development of its production forces and its production relations which determine all other social relations. That social order is progressive in which production relations are in dynamic correlation with the development of its production forces and which contribute to the development of the production forces and above all, to the overall development of the most important force of production-man as creator of material and spiritual values. On the contrary, we may call conservative and regressive that social order under which the production relations are in antagonistic contradiction with the development of the production forces, create systematically various social conflicts, hamper the development of the production forces, lead to their destruction, deform and destroy the human being.

LES COMMUNICATIONS DE MASSE ET LE PROGRES SOCIAL

Trois sont les traits caractéristiques des communications de masse qui présentent pour la sociologie un intérêt tout particulier.

Le premier en est *l'existence simultanée* des liens de communication de masse, ayant à leur base des liens de communication individuels. La simultanéité des liens réduit à l'extrême les délais de la socialisation des idées. Grâce à elle les communications de masse (surtout celles qui sont réalisées par la télévision, la radio et la presse) agissent comme un facteur nouveau et puissant d'intensification de la vie sociale et du progrès humain.

L'énorme capacité des communications de masse, en tant que champ de réalisation des valeurs spirituelles, est le second trait caractéristique. Et comme les communications de masse réunissent aussi tous les éléments de la communication en un processus unique, elles se transforment de plus en plus en facteur décisif dans la formation de la psychonomie spirituelle de la société.

Les communications de masse apportent également des changements dans le *dynamisme* des rapports qui existent entre la conscience individuelle et la conscience sociale — le troisième trait caractéristique. En effet, l'intégration de l'expérience individuelle dans l'expérience sociale, et inversement, s'effectue ici à une échelle considérablement plus grande que dans les formes traditionnelles de communication. Il y a plus. Cette intégration revêt une forme très proche de celle des contacts directs entre les individus lors de la communication. Il s'ensuit donc que les problèmes relatifs aux rapports mutuels entre l'individu et la communauté, qui sont des problèmes de caractère social général, deviennent en même temps des problèmes de travail concret pour les organisateurs du domaine des moyens de communication de masse.

Les principaux traits caractérisant des communications de masse sont trois, mais au point de vue du progrès social, il n'y a qu'un seul problème, à savoir : qui est servi par les communications de masse et qui en est le détenteur ? Car c'est précisément cela qui détermine le rôle qu'elles ont à jouer — être un facteur du progrès social ou, au contraire, devenir une gêne dans le développement de l'humanité.

Par conséquent, si la sociologie ne veut pas être réduite à une simple phénoménologie, elle doit regarder de près à l'état actuel des choses, contribuer à la libération des communications de masse de l'emprise de l'intérêt privé et chercher à les remettre entre les mains de ceux qui représentent les intérêts fondamentaux de la société et par cela même représentent le mieux les intérêts particuliers de chaque individu.

PAVLOV, Deyan (Bulgarie)

LA THEORIE DE LA SOCIETE POST-INDUSTRIELLE — CRITIQUE

Les profonds changements structuraux, qui se sont propagés parmi la société contemporaine sous l'influence de la révolution sociale, technique et scientifique et leurs perspectives obtiennent une interprétation différente, dans différentes théories sociologiques. L'une des toutes dernières conceptions occidentales dans cette orientation est celle concernant la soi-disant société post-industrielle, formée et lancée en premier lieu par Daniel Bell. Elle nous offre une explication de quelques-unes des suites de la scientification de la production et de l'intellectualisation du travail. D. Bell souligne à l'ordre du jour la question de la suppression du rôle dominant du businessman dans la production et son remplacement par le savant. Son point de vue est intéressant également concernant l'éducation, qui se transformera en un facteur, que le rythme du développement dépendra „plutôt du capital humain... que de l'argent“. Ces moments de la théorie relative à la société post-industrielle, ainsi que bien d'autres, attirent à juste raison, l'attention des chercheurs. Toutefois, comme ensemble elle ne correspond pas à l'orientation réelle du progrès historique, ne donne pas une image exacte des tendances globales de la société. Cette théorie est inacceptable en partant des positions d'une manière d'agir consécutivement scientifique, concrètement dialectique, vis-à-vis les problèmes du présent et de l'avenir de l'humanité. Dans le rapport sont soumis à la critique les conceptions erronées des auteurs de la doctrine du futur en question.

PUSCHMANN, Manfred (GDR)

ON THE ALLEGED TRANSFORMATION IN BOURGEOIS SOCIETY UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF "INTELLECTUAL TECHNOLOGY"

In the past few years scientists have submitted numerous conceptions of social development. The reason for this is that the dynamics of social development have been considerably speeded up as a result of the scientific and technological revolution. At the same time the conflict between the systems of imperialism and socialism has also sharpened.

The development of bourgeois theories reflecting the changed socio-economic and political-ideological situation must be viewed against the background of this development. One of these theories is the theory of "post-industrial society", which combines social apologetics and rationality in varying degrees.

In the "post-industrial society" practical workers in the field of "International technology" are alleged to take the place of managers. However, this is nothing but an expression of the scientific and technological revolution and the extremely role of the productive force of science in the struggle between the systems of socialism and imperialism. The facts are that

capitalist management makes more use than hitherto of the intellectuals working in their staffs for stabilizing the state-monopoly system. Part of these intellectuals are directly integrated into the capitalist management, which in turn makes use of scientific methods. The trick is that a process of secondary importance for the character of the given social system is being recouped as evidence of a general change. What is primarily an expression of increased division of labour and socialization within the framework of capital relations is being interpreted as a fundamental change in capitalism.

All this only reflects the anachronistic nature of capital relations under conditions of the scientific and technological revolution. It is still the question of property relations that provides the key to the analysis of society. The question of property relations and the resulting power relations is the key to any real transformation of society. It is for this very reason that the monopoly bourgeoisie opposes the demands of trade unions for co-determination.

STRELTSOV, N. N. (USSR)

THEORETICAL RESOURCES AND EVOLUTION OF THE CONCEPTIONS OF "MASS SOCIETY"

There are two principal trends in complex development of the idea of "mass society". The first is connected with the line of development from aristocratic criticism of bourgeois-democratic transformations to liberal-democratic criticism of authoritarian tendencies in modern state — monopolistic capitalism. The critical conceptions of "mass society" having as its theoretical resources the sociological perspective based on distinction of "traditional" and "modern" society, the "line of Toqueville", and also some conclusions of mass psychology and Chicago school of urban sociology grow into the theory of "inversion of progress". Under conditions of the crisis of bourgeois civilization the critical conceptions spread widely and became one of the most influential theories in modern sociological thought. The critical conceptions of "mass society" were seriously criticized by D. Bell, A. Rose, A. Etzioni, R. Wilensky etc. disclose that the critics of mass society 1) erroneously interpret the problems of the structure of modern society and the interaction between social structure and culture; 2) underestimate the importance of primary groups as well as social interaction and value orientations of individuals in the process of acceptance of mass communication. The well-founded criticism of the critical conceptions of "mass society" is not accomplished by the rejection of the theory of "mass society" itself. This criticism was accompanied by the attempts to create a new doctrine of "mass society" which would emphasize positive aspects of life in modern society. Greatly influenced by the doctrines of "people's" capitalism, "commonwealth state", the second trend in the development of the theories of "mass society" *breaks with* the intellectual tradition from which the idea of mass society has grown up.

2. BRIDGING BETWEEN MICRO- AND MACROSOCIOLOGY

2. LIAISONS ENTRE MICRO- ET MACROSOCIOLOGIE

DOBRIYANOV V. S. (Bulgaria)

ON THE UNITY OF ALL LEVELS OF SOCIOLOGY

Although the call for unity of micro- and macrosociology is very widespread, it cannot be said that there is agreement on the content of these terms on the ways to solve this problem.

The author examines two basic problems: a) the unity of general sociological theory and the specific and increasingly more concrete sociological theories, and b) the unity of the sociological study of all levels of the social system and of all methods of empirical and theoretical investigation.

The successful solution of the problem of bridging the gap between micro- and macrosociology depends on the correct solution of the question of the system of society and of the sociological theory.

The author proceeds from the assumption that society is a system which functions, changes and develops on the basis of objective social laws. If the work activity of men is an "eternal natural condition of human life" (Karl Marx), it is logical to presume it also to be the natural foundation of the classification of the different in their character levels, and function sub-systems of human society. From the viewpoint of the basic types of activity, the sub-systems of society are, as follows: material production (unity of productive forces and production relations: ownership, possession, exchange, distribution, consumption; spiritual culture) science, art, morality, law, religion, customs, etc.; biological and social production of men; exchange of information; organization and government. This heterogeneous and varied human activity develops the framework of different social unions (natural communities, state unions, etc.). From the viewpoint of the change in and the development of the social system, its basic sub-systems are the different socio-economic formations.

From the standpoint of the systems of human society thus understood, the relationship between micro- and macrosociology appears not as a relationship between the most general and abstract sociological definitions of society and the human personality or the smallest groups but as a sequence, or as a ladder, which contains all links and ranges of social activities, relationships, institutions, communities, stages of development, and regional modifications. Sociology is a unitary system of sociological theories and field, which comprises all levels of the social system, ranging from the individual person to society as a whole, and all levels of sociological knowledge, ranging from the empirically most concrete to the theoretically most abstract ones.

In the last chapter of his paper, the author develops the idea of the elaboration of a unified system of methods of sociological investigation and cognition, which should include both quantitative and qualitative, and also empirical and theoretical methods.

GRIGOROV, Kiril (Bulgarie)

LES ASPECTS SOCIOLOGIQUES DES MACRO- ET MICROANALYSES ÉCONOMIQUES

Les thèses principales:

I. Les tendances macroéconomiques de la théorie économique contemporaine d'un aspect sociologique. L'économie politique marxiste et les aspects macrosociologiques dans la théorie non marxiste. Les contradictions internes dans l'économie politique fondée sur les bases microéconomiques. Le jeu avec les principes macroéconomiques.

II. Les liens méthodologiques entre l'économie politique et la praxéologie économique des aspects sociologiques et sociopsychologiques. La conception d'Oscar Lange. Essai critique sur la même conception qui en déduit jusqu'à leur confirmation avec quelques corrections.

Le caractère de ces mêmes liens en tant que tels qui aident la synthèse dialectique de la macro- et microsociologie dans la structure et la méthode de la sociologie économique contemporaine.

II. ARMED FORCES AND SOCIETY

I. L'ARMÉE ET LA SOCIÉTÉ

HENRY LEONARD M. SCHEVITZ, M.D. (PH.D.)

THE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SCIENTIST IN MILITARY RESEARCH

RESEARCH COMMITTEES

COMITES DE RECHERCHE

The paper reports on research conducted by the author in military research for private research establishments ("contracts") in California, U.S.A.

The report discusses the extent of the impact of the military and its effect upon the U.S. scientific community. Particular interest was taken in the degree of strain that results during a three year, the increased militarization in being seriously questioned in 1967. The author explored alternative avenues for the "non-military" employment of scientific talents while they participated in the establishment and operation of the Task-Force and Society Committee (TASC). With their help this organization has grown into a separate action group which mobilizes scientists and engineers in the defense industries to compare, evaluate and do something about their political and economic roles in American society and to evaluate their social responsibility in science and technology.

The research includes a case study of responses of scientists who are caught in the dilemma of being professionally trapped in a scientific specialty (the development of new weapons) while being morally and/or politically opposed to the use of their scientific output (the development of new weapons systems in Southeast Asia and in the context of the cold war).

Three major responses of a socio-psychological nature were identified: the "Drop-out", the "Rationalizer", and the "Chameleon".

The "Drop-out" is described as the scientist who makes the decision to break his connections with the defense industry. In some cases this means quitting his job and quitting his company, in many cases this means quitting his profession as well because so many scientists and engineers in military research are so specialized that there is no application for their skills and knowledge in non-military R & D (Research and Development) University. The "drop-out" tends to face a period of transition from one situation to another. Consequently the "Drop-out" tends to be a younger person who is relatively "free floating" intellectually and who is relatively free of material attachments.

The "Rationalizer" is described as the scientist who eagerly accepts the use to which his scientific product is being put. However, he continues to perform the work that he morally detests, thus displaying a contradiction

1. ARMED FORCES AND SOCIETY

1. L'ARMEE ET LA SOCIETE

HENNY, Leonard M., SCHEVITZ, M. Jeffrey (USA)

THE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SCIENTIST IN MILITARY RESEARCH

The paper reports the results of a research and action project that the authors conducted among scientists and engineers who are engaged in military research for private research establishments ("think-tanks") in California, U. S. A.

The major objective of the research consisted of an assessment of the extent of the militarization of research and development in the United States and its effect upon the U. S. scientific community. Particular interest was taken in the degree of strain that results during a time when the increased militarization is being seriously questioned in public discussion. The authors explored alternative avenues for the non-military employment of scientific talents while they participated in the establishment and promotion of the Technology and Society Committee (TASC). With their help this organization has grown into a scientist action group which mobilizes scientists and engineers in the defense industries to consider, evaluate, and do something about their political and economic roles in American society and to evaluate their social responsibility in science and technology.

The research includes a case study of responses of scientists who are caught in the dilemma of being professionally trapped in a scientific speciality (the development of new weaponry), while being morally and/or politically opposed to the use of their scientific output (the deployment of new weapons systems in Southeast Asia and in the context of the cold war).

Three major responses of a socio-psychological nature were identified: the "Drop-out", the "Rationalizer", and the "Organizer".

The "Drop-out" is described as the scientist who makes the decision to break his connection with the defense industry. In most cases this means quitting his job and quitting his company. In many cases this means quitting his profession as well, because so many scientists and engineers in military research are so specialized that there is no application for their skills and knowledge in non-military R & D (research and development). Obviously, the "Drop-out" tends to face a period of transition from one vocation to another. Consequently the "Drop-out" tends to be a younger person who is relatively "free floating" intellectually and who is relatively free of material aspirations.

The "Rationalizer" is described as the scientist who basically opposes the use to which his scientific product is being put. However, he continues to perform the work that he morally detests, thus displaying a contradiction

in thought and action. The "Rationalizer" tends to quiet his conscience with superficial explanations which he only partly believes in. In fact he is often trapped by his commitment to the consumer oriented society: bills to pay to the finance company, continued aspirations for the acquisition of more status symbols, etc. Job insecurity also tends to keep a person from exchanging the known of the present status for the unknown of a hazardous future. The "Rationalizer" typically is more likely to be middle-aged with a family. Often his professional status is unstable and his transferability opportunities tend to be limited.

The "Organizer", finally, is the scientist who, like the "Rationalizer" continues his employment in military research work, but at the same time uses his position to effectively organize co-workers to bring about social change from within the company. Like the "Drop-out", the "Organizer", tends to be young, and tends to be professionally well established. The degree of his personal financial security and professional status is a major factor in the success of his organizing activity. The less vulnerable his position, the more successful the organizer can be. Employment instability, endemic to the defense industries, tends to weaken his perseverance when faced with intimidation from management, or national security agents.

Following the identification of their typology, which is based upon interviews with a sample of scientists and engineers in military R & D, the authors report on their action research in TASC where they participated in the development of strategies to encourage the transferability of military research into research concerning non-military applications of science and technology. In this connection they helped with the establishment of an Employment Clearing House to facilitate transfers from military to non-military related jobs.

Consequently, the study did not only consist of the creation of reports and of a documentary film, it consisted also of the creation of new organizations that were established during their research and as part of their research. In this sense, this research and action project is another example of the growing number of studies in which sociologists combine research and action as their contribution to the transformation and rejuvenation of societal structures that lead to a more humane society.

KARA, Karel (Czechoslovakia)

THE ATTITUDES TO WAR AND PEACE OF VARIOUS SOCIAL GROUPS IN COUNTRIES OF DIFFERENT SOCIAL SYSTEMS

The paper deals with attitudes to war and peace in various social groups in countries of different social systems. The paper originates from the analysis data from the international comparative research: "Images of the World in the Year 2000" (director Johan Galtung), which was organized by the European Coordination Center for Research and Documentation in Social Sciences in Vienna. Some socialist and some capitalist countries were compared. From

the analysis follows that in consequence of the new situation in the contemporary world from the point of view of war and peace there is no substantial difference in the attitudes of countries of various social systems. In the same way also the attitudes of various social groups are very close.

LANDE, Carl H. (USA)

THE PHILIPPINE MILITARY IN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

The paper examines the role played by the Philippine military in government and politics, and suggests reasons for their failure to attempt extra-constitutional intervention.

Various tasks, elsewhere regarded as essentially civilian, are assigned to the armed forces. These include some public works construction, the preservation of order at hotly-contested elections, and, mainly through the appointment of retired officers, the periodic management of civilian governmental agencies which require an unusual ability to resist political pressure and opportunities for corruption.

The lack of significant differences between the two major political parties explains why the military, like other occupational groups, does not at a unit take sides in partisan politics.

Three reasons are suggested for the military's abstention from extra-constitutional seizures of government. These include the nature of the system of government, the performance of the civilian governmental elite, and the probability of strong and effective opposition to such an attempt by that elite :

A presidential system of government has provided administration which is strong and stable. As the same time checks emanating from an independent but, on the whole, responsible legislature have been sufficiently strong to forestall presidential abuses of power. A closely competitive two-party system, consisting of basically conservative but on the whole widely aggregative parties has made possible a frequent and orderly turn-over in political office holders at all levels. Hence a military, which has been indoctrinated in the desirability of civilian supremacy, has had no strong reason for questioning the adequacy of the regular constitutional processes.

The Philippines has a relatively large stratum of well-educated individuals, both in governmental service and in the private sector, who have displayed a reasonably high degree of technical and administrative skill, and are thoroughly committed to modernization. In terms of socio-economic status or ability, the officer corps, which is numerically a very small part of this elite, appears to regard itself as neither superior or inferior to its civilian counterparts. It thus lacks that "morbid sense of superiority" which, in some other countries, contributes to military intervention.

The Philippine civilian elite, both urban and rural, have become thoroughly accustomed to the present form of constitutional democracy. Most of them appear to believe that the system serves their interests, and derive

much pleasure from the biennial competition for elective offices. Their influence in Philippine society is sufficiently strong to make their opposition a serious deterrent against a military seizure of power.

SCHMITTER, Philippe (USA)

MILITARY INTERVENTION, POLITICAL COMPETITIVENESS AND PUBLIC POLICY IN LATIN AMERICA, 1950-67

Chronic military intervention and erratic party competitiveness have been considered hallmarks of Latin American politics. Understandably, they have been the object of a good deal of attention on the part of scholars studying the region. Surprisingly, these efforts have focused exclusively on the *causes* of either military intervention or political competitiveness and have neglected almost entirely their *consequences*. They leave us with the generals (or colonels as the case may be) battering down the gates to the presidential palace or with a peaceful transfer of office by open, contested election and tell us very little about what these triumphant groups do with their newly acquired power — what sectors are benefited by such a change? What classes are penalized?

This essay inverts our attention and treats military intervention and party competitiveness as independent variables. It asks the central question: what, if any, changes in public policy can be plausibly and probabilistically attributed to rule by military or by competitively selected civilian elites in Latin America since 1950? Have we any grounds for asserting that another politically dominant group might have pursued different policies? And, if so, in what specific issue areas are these differences likely to be most significant? The study begins with relatively simple bivariate and cross-sectional instruments of analysis and subsequently introduces multivariate indicators to control for possible environmental determinants. Finally, in its latter half, it switches to longitudinal or time series data (1950-1967) to check the initial cross-sectional (1960) findings.

SCOTT, F. Samuel (USA)

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE PROFESSIONALIZATION OF THE FRENCH OFFICER CORPS, 1789-1793

This paper examines the changes which took place in the French officer corps of the line army in the first four years of the French Revolution. During this period, standards for commissions and promotions changed from wealth and social status to education and experience. Military efficiency, unhampered by financial or social considerations, became the supreme goal

of officers. The implementation of these standards and goals led to a drastic change in the composition of the officer corps at every level. As a result of these changes, a military career became a full time occupation, rather than an avocation to service. Together, these new developments constituted a process of professionalization.

This study begins with a general description of the officer corps in the decades preceding the Revolution and concentrates on the basic problem of this period: the modernization of institutions within the traditional social framework. It then proceeds to evaluate the changes brought about in the officer corps after 1789 as a result of legislation, wholesale resignations of officers and the advent of war. The primary focus of the paper is the composition of the officer corps in early 1793, in order to evaluate the character and extent of professionalization among the various officer ranks. This examination includes 2,246 officers of regimental rank (approximately 30% of the total) and all 195 men serving as general officers. This is the basis for most of the conclusions about the professional character of the French officer corps as it emerged from the Revolution.

TEITLER, G. (Holland)

GUERRILLA AND SOCIETY

In this paper I take the line that every military organization is affected by 1) the armed conflict in which it is involved (or for which it prepares) and 2) its social context. These variables can exert an opposite influence on the military organization and, consequently, problems and dilemmas may arise. Things get even more complicated when it becomes apparent that these social and conflict stimuli are subjected to opposing forces and considerations themselves.

Here I will undertake an analysis of guerrilla warfare, a type of armed conflict that provides me with an excellent opportunity to show the inter-relationships between conflict, armed forces and society.

1) Conflict-researchers too often have concentrated exclusively on only one party involved. Here it is analysed how the moves of one party affect those of the other. Guerrilla warfare has been waged in rather different historical situations; tactics however have always been the constant variable. Essential among these tactics is the capacity of guerrilla fighters to act unpredictable, the challenge the other party has to cope with. It will appear that during the conflict both parties will have to initiate changes in their ways of fighting and in their military organizations.

2) Social stratification — the question arises how state and society will respond to these adaptations of the military organization. Before answering such a concrete question one should understand the relations between the military organization and stratification in general. An army consists of specialists in violence and is used to expand and/or defend material and ideal interests. By serving these interests questions arise as to the relationships

between differences in power and other forms of social inequality. Without knowledge of possible divergencies between various dimensions of inequality it will be difficult to understand the behaviour and attitudes of soldiers or the reactions to it by state and/or nation.

3) The Army and the social definition of the conflict — the definition of a conflict as absolute, instrumental or antagonistic has important consequences for the military organization. Strains towards congruence between guerrilla warfare, the social definition of this conflict and certain forms of military organization can be observed. Especially the counter-guerrilla party will be exposed to these strains. For this reason I will concentrate here on this party.

2. POVERTY, SOCIAL WELFARE AND SOCIAL POLICY

2. PAUVRETE, ACTION SOCIALE ET POLITIQUE SOCIALE

BROMLEY, Natalie (USSR)

LEVEL OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND MEANS OF CONTROLLING IT

The standards of living belongs among those categories that adequately reflect the systematic relations of a socialist society. The author of this paper defines the standard of living as an indicator of the degree of satisfaction enjoyed by various social groups with respect to both conditions of private life and their part in the system of social production. The author proposes to analyze the actual and the socially demanded level of consumption, stressing the historical background and on the basis first of average values of indices for individual social groups.

The numeral values of the indices reflecting the standard of living are thus determined by the levels of development of all spheres of social life. The standard of living, however, is not only an outcome of the attained level of social development, but a level that may be used to affect the speed and the actual forms that the socio-economic progress of society will take as well.

Judging by available numerical data there exists an optimal relation between the speed of socio-economic development of society and the rate of growth of the standard of living, the numerical value of which depends on the stage of development reached by society. The structure of this relation also changes from one stage of development to another. Any departure from this optimal relation leads, as has been shown by experience, to setbacks in the development of the economy and culture of society as well as in state-formation among under-developed nations. Data taken from Soviet history serve to illustrate the relationship of the socio-economic development of the country at given historical stages and the rate of increase of effectiveness of production and the extent to which payment on a work basis has been introduced. Analysis of data samples has also enabled the author to trace the relationship between the standard of living and the cultural and educational levels of society. The changing pattern of the ways in which society consumes education points to how the standard of living of a society may be used as a lever of occupational control and eventually as means of shaping the structure of society. Due to the fact that the standard of living assumes in the course of society development, a central position in a system of socio-economic relations of ever-growing complexity its role in the shaping of social consciousness also rises.

Taking the correlation of the standard of living, controlled by the government, and the development of national cultures of the various nationalities that make up the population of the Soviet Union as an example, we can examine the role that the standard of living as an element of control plays in balancing the two tendencies that accompany the formation of national states: an acceleration of the internationalization process on the one hand, and the flowering of national cultures on the other.

To wind up, there is every reason to believe that the use of the standard of living as a lever of control of development of the systematic relations of a socialist society will ensure a planned and steady socio-economic growth of society and a rise in the living standards of the people.

LEVEL OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND MEANS OF CONTROLLING IT

The standard of living belongs among those categories that objectively reflect the systematic relations of a socialist society. The author of this paper defines the standard of living as an indicator of the degree of satisfaction enjoyed by various social groups with respect to both conditions of private life and that part of the system of social production. The author proposes to analyze the actual and the socially demanded level of consumption, to establish the material background and on the basis of average values of indicators for industrial social groups.

The numerical values of the subject reflecting the standard of living are thus determined by the level of development of all spheres of social life. The standard of living, however, is not only an outcome of the actual level of social development, but a level that may be used to affect the speed and the actual course that the socio-economic progress of society will take as well.

Judging by available material, data indicate an optimal relation between the speed of socio-economic development of society and the rate of growth of the standard of living, the numerical values of which depend on the stage of development reached by society. The standard of living rises from the changes from one stage of development to another. Any departure from this optimal relation leads, as has been shown by experience, to setbacks in the development of the economy and culture of society as well as in state-forming among under-developed nations. Data taken from Soviet history serve to illustrate the relationship of the socio-economic development of the country at given historical stages and the rate of increase of effectiveness of production and the extent to which payment on a work basis has been introduced. Analysis of data samples has also enabled the author to trace the relationship between the standard of living and the cultural and educational levels of society. The changing pattern of the ways in which society consumes indicates to how the standard of living of a society may be used as a lever of conventional control and eventually as a means of steering the structure of society. Due to the fact that the standard of living increases in the course of society development, a certain position in a system of socio-economic relations of ever-growing complexity is also in the shaping of social consciousness and ideas.

3. SOCIOLINGUISTICS

3. SOCIOLINGUISTIQUE

ABDULAZIZ, H. M., MAZRUI, Ali A. (Tanzania and Uganda)

LANGUAGE SHIFT AND LANGUAGE INTERFERENCE AMONG BI-LINGUAL SPEAKERS OF ENGLISH AND SWAHILI

The paper addresses itself to the phenomenon of language shifting and language interference among speakers of Swahili and English in East Africa, with particular reference to Tanzania. The analysis will include an examination of early childhood and early participation in local material culture, and the influence of this participation on language codes in relation to social role.

Primary schooling emerges as a place where Swahili becomes a dominant language and English begins to be acquired at an elementary level. At the secondary school level, with students drawn from various language groups, English becomes the principal language of learning. The implications of the policy of promoting English as a language of socialization are analysed. Only formal school English is learnt at this stage.

Three languages are interacting — first, the vernacular language of each particular ethnic group; secondly, Swahili; and thirdly, English. At the secondary school level language shift is common mostly between Swahili and English. The English code which is learnt at secondary school is restricted and formal, and therefore needs to be reinforced by Swahili to cover all the roles. Competence in English and Swahili are restricted to certain topics. English and Swahili at the secondary school level become complementary, giving rise for tendency for mixing.

At the university level English becomes more dominant. Acquisition of elaborate codes in English takes place. There also develops more elaborate social roles.

Urban life tends to impose its own influences on the university student, as university students are normally near to a big city or go abroad. There is a free shift between English and Swahili according to topics or interlocutors or both. Normally English is here used in more formal and academic circumstances — and writing is now predominantly in English.

There is a good deal of interference between English and Swahili at all level of language phonology, morphology, syntax, and idiomatic expression. There is free mixing of English and Swahili.

The paper will address itself to the role of this mixed language in the process of communication and socialization among bi-linguals.

ON EXPERIENCE OF LANGUAGE FUNCTIONAL INTERACTION
STUDY BY MEANS OF INTERROGATORY METHODS

The study of language interaction and distribution of functions between native language and common national language for each individual nation of the multinational State is of great theoretical and practical significance.

Some studies were carried out in Siberia by questioning population and subsequent processing of collected results using computers.

Special questionnaire includes address and another 33 items divided into 3 groups: 1. personal, 2. concerning use of languages and 3. wishes of population.

The questionnaire provides also for the collection of numerous data concerning ethnography and demography of Siberia.

Studies were carried out using the principle of selection of a certain area and meeting the requirements of representability of these areas. More than 50 thousand were questioned during these studies.

BASKAKOV, A. N. (USSR)

TENDENCY OF DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL FUNCTIONS
IN TURKIC LANGUAGES RECENTLY PUT INTO WRITING

1. Modern literary Turkic languages of the Soviet Union are not homogeneous by their significance and their social functions. Most of them are backgrounded with their old literary traditions, they have their own classics, shaped literary genres and forms of literary creation.

2. There exist also such literary languages which were formed and developed and in some cases even newly originated just after the Great October Revolution. These groups of Turkic literary languages are not similar in their development as well. Some of them possess rather old rudimentary systems of writing and printed books coming back to the middle of XIXth century, as for example, Gagausian, Altai and other languages. Some others, as Karachaevo-Balkarian, Kumyk, Nogaian, Crimean-Tatar, have inherited their present form only after the October Revolution, whereas previously they were substituted with Azerbaijan, Turkish, Tatar and other literary languages.

3. In spite of obscured propagation of these literary languages they have not had diminished at all, but on the contrary they are evolving year after year as independent and self-governed literary languages which are used as tuition languages at schools, printed matter official languages used for newspapers, text-books, social and political and scientific literature and fiction. Thus, the development of languages with recent system of writing is followed by formation of definite social functions which are controlled by certain relations to other literary languages of great significance for social life of these peoples.

BASKAKOV, N. A. (USSR)

THE PECULIARITIES OF TERMINOLOGY FORMATION IN THE VARIOUS SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGES (ON THE MATERIAL OF THE TURKIC LANGUAGES)

Terminology is that layer of the vocabulary which is most affected by the influence of the social factors as the one finding a wide application in such dynamic spheres of men's activities as science, engineering, social relations, etc.

Progress in every sphere of social life, especially the development and changes in a social structure are always reflected in the vocabulary of a language, and first and foremost in its terminology.

That is why the study of terminology won't be a success unless the social conditions of either social structure, historical, political and economic conjuncture influencing the terminology development, are clearly defined.

In this connection of great significance is the specific character of the terminology development in the Turkic languages in the historical conditions of the various social structures.

BERTAGAIEV, T. (URSS)

A PROPOS DE LA REGLEMENTATION DES LANGUES LITTERAIRES ETROITEMENT APPARENTEES

Généralement on tient à ce que la réglementation de chacune des langues littéraires étroitement apparentées s'appuie avant tout sur ses traits particuliers sentis comme tels par les sujets parlants.

Pourtant il y a des cas, où la réglementation, laissant de côté les traits particuliers de ces langues, peut avoir un caractère uniforme, ce qui aboutirait par la suite à leur rapprochement et non pas à leur éloignement réciproque.

BOODAGOV, R. (USSR)

INFLUENCE OF HUMAN UPON LANGUAGE

1. There occurs a widely accepted opinion, inherited from the young-grammarians times, that language exists and develops by itself, independently from people using it. Extreme structuralists defending language conception as a closed and immanent structure, have either to drift by the same direction as young-grammarians did or to decline gradually from their own theoretical doctrine. These structuralists represent social structure of language as an action of extralinguistic factors alien to language structure and thence having no relation to the science of language.

2. Meanwhile, Soviet linguistics is characterized from the very beginning of 30's, by the differing conception of language social structure. According to that, language is affected socially not only by the process of interaction with other socially induced factors, but is affected also by its functions and role that it plays in a society.

This conception of language social structure provides for ever widening studying of human influence upon language by means of which people express their thoughts and feelings. There is, at the same time, a necessity of strict outlining of language sphere controlled by a human and sphere free from the influence of a human.

BORGOYAKOV, M. (USSR)

ON HAKASSKY LITERARY LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AS AFFECTED BY LENIN'S NATIONAL POLICY IMPLEMENTATION IN THE USSR

Development and forming of Hakassky literary language, originated from ancient times and based upon compound technical materials, should be studied in close connection with the history of Hakassky language speaking people.

Development of written language (Yeniseian inscriptions of VII-XII centuries) was interrupted by Mongolian conquest at the beginning of XIIIth century. Written system of language was lost and forgotten by the coming generation of Saian-Altai upland peoples. Forming of Hakassky language presented by itself a rather slow process. Only the Great October Socialist Revolution and established then Soviet power have provided the possibility for Hakass people to form their own written system of language and thence literary language. During forty years of its existence (i. e. from the time of creation of written system in 1926) Hakassky literary language has been developing its political possibilities and vocabulary to such an extent that would not have been possible during all the historical period of its early development. This fact expressively witnesses that under favourable social and economic conditions the people is facing a real opportunity to raise speedily its own culture and develop progressively its own language.

BORSCH, A. T. (USSR)

ROLE OF SOCIAL FACTORS* IN ORIGINATION AND INDIVIDUALIZATION OF ROMANIC LANGUAGES

1. Usually, the role of social factors taking part in a process of transformation of Latin language into Romanic languages is denied completely or is recognised partly (compare with corresponding theories of Romanic languages origin).

2. In connection with conquests and latinization (romanization) of subjugated peoples, the process of natural evolution of Latin language is intruded by powerful extralinguistic forces. Transition of Latin language from one people — Latin, to other, subjugated peoples, was the decisive factor of individualization of Latin language into Romanic glottal units.

3. Latinized peoples transforming from passive source (as bearers of foreign language) into active source (as creators of language becoming mother tongue for them) take an active part in a process of individualization of Latin language over multiple technico-geographical regions of Romania.

4. Besides natural evolution, crossing and interference with substratum and sostratum languages, it is necessary to pay the closest attention to the fact of interaction of Latin language with its new bearers and creators, i. e. many latinized peoples.

Individualization of more or less single Latin language over technico-geographical units takes place at all language levels: phonetico-articulatory (since there are differences in articulatory base of new bearers and creators); lexical-phraseological (different social-economical, cultural, historical, political, geographical and other conditions of a certain technical group); syntactical-morphological (as some investigators consider, for example, K. Togeby, since there exist differences in psychology of latinized technical groups).

5. Further individualization of Romanic dialects and then Romanic languages corresponds to individual conditions of development of each group of Romanic peoples and languages (West-East Romanic, iber-, galo-, italo-, dako-Romanic) and then of individual Romanic peoples and their languages.

These processes are governed by both intra and extra social and linguistic factors (correspondingly, Romanic languages incorporate arabisms, germanisms, slavonisms, etc.).

BYCHURA, U. (USSR)

SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND HISTORICAL FACTORS AS THE BASIC MOTIVE FORCE OF LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

1. The conception of language developing in accordance with its internal immanent laws with no influence of extra-linguistic factors for language development as well as the conception of "structuralism" are based finally on the philosophy of Bishop G. Berkly, E. Mach, R. Avenarius et al., which shares no agreement.

2. Language as a system of symbols is unable to develop independently. Language develops as influenced by extralinguistic factors and development of other languages, which in turn, depends on historical and other conditions. This is proved by numerous facts of language dependence on history, economy, political and other factors, viz. conquering, development of culture, economy, contacts with other peoples, etc.

Verbal features as governed by certain social, individual and other factors are the result and evidence of influence of extralinguistic reality.

DANET, Brenda (Israel)

THE LANGUAGE OF PERSUASION IN BUREAUCRACY:
"MODERN" AND "TRADITIONAL" APPEALS TO ISRAEL
CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES

In this paper we shall report on findings of a study of the natural language of persuasion in one particular setting, that of written communication between a bureaucratic organization and its clients. The data are drawn from a content-analysis of letters addressed by clients to the head office of the Israel Customs authorities. The main dependent variable studied were the strategies of persuasion clients of varying socio-cultural backgrounds used to influence Customs officials to grant their requests. The method we have developed for the content-analysis of persuasive appeals, as well as our findings on the sources of variation in the communication styles of clients, should attract the attention of sociologists and social psychologists alike. While most of the current interest of sociolinguistics is in patterns of speech in face-to-face interaction, rather than in written communication, and in the *code* used, rather than the content conveyed, we are convinced that it is only a matter of time before sociolinguists join with content-analysts and others in the study of the social and cultural determinants of form and content of *all* types of language usage. □

DARBHEYVA, A. A. (USSR)

DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL FUNCTIONS
OF THE MONGOLIAN LANGUAGES

The problem of functional development of language is closely connected with socio-cultural and economic development of society.

The higher is the social prestige of a lingual body, the wider is the volume of social functions of its language.

The radical changes in the life of the Mongolian-speaking peoples of the USSR after the Great October Socialist Revolution caused an unprecedented growth of the social functions of the Buryat and Kalmyk languages.

In its turn, this fact influenced the development of the language as a whole, which was manifested by changes and enrichment on all the levels.

DESHREYEV, U. (USSR)

SOVIET METHODOLOGY, THEORY AND PRACTICE OF LANGUAGE
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND PROGNOSING

The principle idea of the possibility and feasibility of society influence on functioning and development of languages without any writing system as well as recently put into writing languages and languages with an old-

established system of writing has been methodologically backgrounded, theoretized and accomplished into practice during the first years of the new Soviet State.

Planning of language development in Soviet times has been carried out in the two following directions: 1) in order to develop language social functions and 2) to develop language structure. As to methodology, theory and practice the Soviet science has been focused on the social feasibility of language development prognosing for the nearest and forthcoming future.

The former provides for the prognosing of language social functions development and development of known elements of its structure as well. In the latter case the highest social significance is acquired by the prognosing of different languages social functions development.

The human society in its development is moving from multilingual intercommunication to restriction of number of languages. At the same time, the role of national languages and international languages becomes more and more important firstly for fruitful co-operation of different peoples of the world. Simultaneously there exist some different opinions in the Soviet science concerning the question of possible creation of well-developed common language synthesized from the scientific thought and experience of world's languages functioning.

DESHEREYEVA, T. I. (USSR)

MATHEMATICAL METHODS IN SOCIOLINGUISTICS

Mathematical methods should be applied in different branches of linguistics and in sociolinguistics as well.

Statistic methods, methods of theory of information and cybernetics are extremely important in solving sociolinguistic problems in the development of science, culture, education both in the national and international languages, in the discovery of the role of different languages in different spheres of social life, in planning and prognosis of language development.

FUSHMAN, Joshua A. (USA)

LANGUAGE PLANNING PROCESSES IN DEVELOPING NATIONS

A cross-national and interdisciplinary study-design is presented that seeks to focus on three major goals:

(1) to describe language planning as an ongoing process, i. e., in the context of other interests, activities and pressures;

(2) to relate differential success-perceptions and success-findings to differentials in the actual processes and procedures followed in decision making, codification-elaboration, and implementation;

(3) to describe both the "objectively rational" as well as the "subjectively value-based" forces in the language planning process in terms of their relationship to each other and to encountered differentials in methods, outcomes and evaluations.

Theoretical and methodological queries are raised and comments are invited.

ISAYEV, M. (USSR)

SOCIOLINGUISTIC PROBLEMS OF THE LANGUAGE BUILDING IN THE USSR

The present state and development of the social functions of the numerous languages used by the peoples of the USSR are important problems that are to be dealt with when carrying out the language policy of a Socialist State. This report is devoted to a consideration of these problems.

Language building is considered against a background of the social development of nations and nationalities in the USSR.

IVANOV, Bojil (Bulgarie)

NORMES LINGUISTIQUES ET COMMUNICATION

Le langage dont se sert chaque individu s'acquiert dans un entourage social déterminé. Or, il existe d'un groupe social à l'autre, au sein d'une même communauté linguistique plus étendue, certaines différences dans les moyens d'expression, par ex. des particularités linguistiques régionales, professionnelles, etc. Ces particularités peuvent persister, chez beaucoup d'individus, durant toute leur vie, en dépit des normes établies par les "législateurs" de la langue.

L'application trop rigide de normes qui ne tiennent pas suffisamment compte des tendances naturelles dans l'évolution de l'idiome national, l'intolérance de certaines particularités linguistiques inhérentes aux différents groupes sociaux, crée parfois, sur le plan social, des situations privilégiées pour certains membres de la communauté et fait naître en même temps des difficultés artificielles ou même des gênes d'ordre psychologique pour d'autres.

L'énorme efficacité des moyens de communication de masse en ce qui concerne la propagation de la culture, l'élévation du niveau général des connaissances, le décloisonnement social accéléré, etc., pourrait contribuer, tout naturellement, à la réduction progressive et normale des écarts les plus

importants en matière de langage et faciliter ainsi la compréhension générale. Par conséquent, parmi les objectifs de la stratégie sociologique doit figurer aussi l'élaboration d'une politique linguistique appropriée aux besoins de la société.

KHASANOV, B. (USSR)

FUNCTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF KAZAKH LITERARY LANGUAGE DURING THE SOVIET PERIOD AND ITS INTERACTION WITH OTHER NATIVE LANGUAGES OF KAZAKHSTAN

One of the most important problems in the science of language to be solved thoroughly is a problem of studying both functional development and interaction of languages in our society. The future of any language depends on proper solution of this problem.

As it is known, there had been no control of the development of language processes, excluding some attempts made by some Kazakh enlighteners such as Abai Kunanbaev, Ibrai Altynsarin and others.

The process of development of socialist society in the Republic was accompanied by certain requirements as to the complete functionalization of Kazakh language. Some measures were taken in order to widen the functions of Kazakh literary language.

Kazakh language — as a symbol of national culture — develops intensively its inner resources, in other words, its potentialities, and utilizes its own "mineral resources".

Now Kazakh language is taught as a basic discipline at all Kazakh and non-Kazakh schools, most of secondary technical schools and almost at all humanitarian faculties of higher schools.

At present the further differentiation of literary language stylistic genres is taking place, strengthening the functioning of spoken form of literary Kazakh language.

Kazakhstan is a laboratory of people's friendship, where besides Kazakhs live representatives of another 100 nationalities. As a result of prolonged territorial contact of population there exist various kinds of bilingualism and polylingualism, which are of great scientific interest for sociolinguistics.

Words of K. Marx "Every nation might and must learn from others" are completely proved by Kazakh case.

MENOVSTCHIKOV, G. (USSR)

SOME CASES OF LANGUAGE CONTACTS IN SIBERIA FAR NORTH-EAST NATIVE'S BI- AND MULTILINGUALISM

The century-old history of language interaction of Siberia Far North-East natives speaking diverse languages has provided for favourable conditions of fruitful development of bi- and multilingualism on the base of direct social and cultural contacts.

Small Eskimo population of Chukot Peninsula spoke Chukchi language in order to maintain proper contacts between these two nations. Eskimo, men especially, spoke Chukot as well, meanwhile, Chukchi spoke their own language only.

Great changes took place in social life of local population in the first half of XXth century when the intensive development of Far North-East part of Siberia by Russians had begun. Both Eskimo and Chukchi take command of Russian language. Eskimo are speaking several languages (native, Chukot and Russian), whereas Chukchi become bilingual (native and Russian).

NICKOLSKY, L. (USSR)

PLANNING AND PROGNOSED OF LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

Social and technological progress provides for greater possibilities of deliberate influencing the language development. Large experience of Soviet linguistics proves the fact that the language policy might possess greater efficiency under favourable social conditions and proper implementation of national problem. Language planning (grounding and determination of language development control tools) and language policy (language development control tools). Possibility of language planning and language policy — dependence of language (common) social functions on extralinguistic factors, permeability of some subsystems of language structure. Prognosing — base for planning (aim — identification of possible variants with respect to language development trends).

Social changes and general direction of language development after the Second World War. Liquidation of colonialism consequences in linguistics. National languages and languages of former mother countries. Purism as a result of language democratization.

PANFILOV, V. (USSR)

ON THE ROLE OF LANGUAGE AS NATION INDICATION AT VARIOUS STAGES OF HUMAN SOCIETY EVOLUTION

The report concerns the problem of language as a nation indication at different stages of human society evolution and the place of this indication among others (community of economic structure, territorial and mental community).

In this connection the problem of language community at the stage of nation forming under conditions of capitalist and socialist systems is to be considered as well as the problem of national indication characteristic of the character of national indications, among which firstly the indication of

language community under different economic structure conditions (capitalism and socialism) is to be under close consideration; and then the problem of modifications of national indications that take place, and as a matter of fact, the possible modification of language community indication under conditions of socialist society. The report concerns as well the problem of language community in conditions of multinational social state and the factors of language development in these conditions.

SZTOMPKA, Piotr (Poland)

TELEOLOGICAL LANGUAGE IN SOCIOLOGY

1. The use of teleological language in sociology reflects some more general methodological dilemmas of individualistic and holistic approach in social science. By teleological language we mean all the concepts referring to the relation between "the means" and "the end" regardless of the variety of terms actually used (most common are: "purpose" and "function").

2. Teleological language occurs in sociology in two pragmatic contexts (the context of description, and the context of explanation) and in two objective contexts (the context of individual actions, and the context of social processes par excellence).

3. Two objections are commonly raised against the use of teleological concepts: it is said to imply the existence of extra-empirical entities (metaphysical fallacy), and it is said to imply the determination of present states by the future ones (finalistic fallacy). Double question arises: a) is it possible to construe the meaning of teleological concepts without metaphysical or finalistic overtones, b) are the teleological concepts so construed semantically adequate with respect to the object of sociology (individual actions and/or social processes).

4. The analytical strategy comprises the reconstruction of conceptual models implied by the use of teleological concepts, and the appraisal of their adequacy with respect to the object of sociology.

5. When teleological concepts are used descriptively, the conceptual model accepted of necessity includes three assumptions: a) the assumption of the process, b) the assumption of directiveness of the process, c) the assumption of plasticity of the process. The proper interpretation of these assumptions is the sphere of individual actions. Teleological language may be legitimately used to describe this, but only this aspect of social phenomena.

6. When teleological concepts are included in the explanants of scientific explanation, the conceptual model accepted of necessity includes two assumptions: a) the assumption of the system, and b) the assumption of the self-regulation of the system. The proper interpretation of these assumptions is the sphere of subjectively rational individual actions. Teleological language may be legitimately used to explain this, but only this narrow aspect of social phenomena.

7. When the subject-matter of sociology is construed in the individualistic manner — there is the place for teleological language in sociology, when it is construed in the holistic manner — there is not.

TRAPEZNIKOV, G. (USSR)

THE SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF BILINGUALISM AND POLYLINGUALISM

The high-rate economic development of the States of many nationalities in the 20th century is inevitably leading to bilingualism and polylingualism.

The social significance of these phenomena might vary depending on the concrete historical conditions, for instance, in a capitalist and in a socialist society.

In the present report a special emphasis is laid on the social significance of the bilingualism and polylingualism problems in the Soviet multinational State at the period of its greatest advances.

YANAKIEV, Miroslav (Bulgaria)

LANGUAGE BEHAVIOUR AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

The author discusses the links between the language and the social behaviour of the individual in human society. In the past no clear distinction was made between man's general activity and his information activity. The author sees sociology as a science which should help solve this important problem. Sociological surveys, carried out on the basis of the quantitative analysis of linguistic facts, are recommended.

The conversational style of the language should serve as a standard of human communication activity. It is assumed that the compactness of this type of language activity also contributes towards making the "consumption" of information easier from a psychological point of view.

A method of linguistic observation, based on lathelatical-statistical methods, is suggested. Stress is laid on the significance of particular characteristics. The verb characteristic is the most accessible one in Bulgarian conversational practice, owing to its representativeness, i. e. to its correlations with a large number of other statistical characteristics of the text. The boundaries of influence of a given linguistic fact may be established by a sociological experiment.

The question of overcoming the existing division in the human languages after the disappearance of the social classes occupies an interesting

place. The possible transformation of the languages existing now into one universal human language may play a considerable role in the dissemination of useful human knowledge.

The report does not claim to be exhaustive as regards the links between linguistics and sociology. The examples are given in view of their indisputable existence.

YARTSEVA, V. (USSR)

THE INTERNATIONAL ROLE OF THE LANGUAGE OF SCIENCE

The formation of a new style can be noticed in modern languages owing to the development of different branches of science. In many respects the same general tendencies distinguish the science style in languages of the world.

This fact can be of a great importance for structural and lexical changes and in bringing different languages closer one to another.

ZHOVOTOBRUCH, M. (USSR)

THE WAYS OF RAPPROACHMENT OF VERBAL AND WRITTEN VARIETIES OF LITERARY SPEECH

The processes of stylistic differentiation in modern verbal literary speech, which represents a compound linguistic complex of different social functions and structural characteristics, are socially influenced.

Stylistical differentiation of verbal literary speech of developed national languages, as a rule, overcomes some differences from codified written one, usually occurring in the early period of their history, and in this respect, verbal literary speech comes closer to the written one.

Ways of rapproachment of verbal and written varieties of literary speech in each national language have special characters according to the different historical development of each language.

ZVEGINTSEV, V. A. (USSR)

LINGUISTICAL CORRELATES OF SCIENTIFIC PROGNOSING

Scientific prognosing requires special methods, the elaboration of which still could not be considered as finally worked out. The methods specifically should take into consideration linguistic correlates for the following reasons.

4. SOCIOLOGY OF MASS COMMUNICATION

4. SOCIOLOGIE DES COMMUNICATIONS DE MASSE

CHARVÁT, František (Czechoslovakia)

TO THE TECHNIQUE OF THE SO-CALLED "INVERSE FORM" IN THE ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS OF VERBAL DOCUMENTS

The object of the work will be the delimitation of the technique of the contents' analysis of collective verbal documents, relatively homogeneous (e. g. newspaper articles of a certain type, reports from the meetings and so on) which consists in the inversion of the basical method of sociological research, viz. the technique of the forms.

The substantial feature of this technique which is applying the mathematically-logical proceedings for the qualitative a/o quantitative analysis of the text consists in the formation of the so-called propositional functions operating at least on one of the verbal documents chosen in a special way which form the so-called "inverse form" to which we answer in all the verbal forms in the phase of respondents' reading.

The result of this phase is the so-called key contents of the given collection of documents, which respondents the logically-mathematical projection of the examined contents. The methods of its elaboration can be different, including the traditional proceedings of the mathematical statistics. Special attention is paid in this line to the application of the so-called method GUHA (general unary hypothesis automation) and latent structural analysis.

Finally there will be made a comparison of the techniques hitherto used of the contents' analysis of verbal documents with this method whereby the universality of the method of the inverse form will be pointed out.

HAVE, Paul (Holland)

EMANCIPATION AND CULTURE

This paper presents some comparative data and theoretical fragments concerning the cultural activities of groups involved in a process of emancipation. The ultimate target of this endeavor is the analysis of aspects of contemporary youth cultures. In this report, however, the emphasis is on data on emancipating groups in three other socio-historical contexts, namely bourgeois groups in 18th century Germany; French-speaking intellectuals

from Africa in the years immediately preceding and following World War II; and negroes in the United States in the last two decades.

It appears that in their efforts to better their positions vis à vis established elites rising groups show typical changes in their strategies. In the beginning, *assimilation* prevails: people try to rise by imitating the attributes of the better placed persons. When assimilation fails, an *emancipation* is bound to follow. In this phase the groups considered show heightened cultural activity, stressing and expressing their inner meaning, common background and general humanity. The ideological catchwords for this movement among the groups I consider are "Kultur", "Négritude" and "Soul" respectively. This period is sometimes followed by one of open conflict, but some sort of integration of the parties will be the end of the total process.

The second phase, emancipation, seems to be especially important if a stagnation in the process occurs, if assimilation is sharply frustrated and (political) combat is for the moment impossible. In that case cultural activities, the playing of expressive role and the construction of new or renewed identities draw most energy and attention. Some sections of contemporary youth seem to be in this situation. The symbolism of their youthfulness, their spontaneity, energy and "regressiveness" provides much of the material for mass-communication and commercial exploitation. This reinforces the ever present danger of "fixation" to this phase.

Data and inspiration for this paper were drawn from works by Norbert Elias, Leo Balet, Klaas de Jonge, Franz Fanon, Rudy R. Koopmans, Charles Keil, Ulf Hannerz, Talcott Parsons, Johan Goudsblom, Ernest Becker and others.

STEPHANOV, Ivan (Bulgarie)

LES COMMUNICATIONS DE MASSE ET LES CONTACTS HUMAINS

1. Liés au progrès technique, les moyens de la communication deviendront de plus en plus puissants, prendront une part de plus en plus active dans la vie des hommes, augmenteront les possibilités et changeront les forces de la communication humaine du moment actuel. Pourtant cette perspective est considérée avec peur et inquiétude. On exprime l'appréhension que l'accroissement de la puissance des moyens de la communication de masse amènerait à la restriction maximale du champ de l'initiative personnelle et de l'expression de la personnalité de l'homme.

2. Les études récentes prouvent non seulement la dépendance de l'individu des moyens de la diffusion en masse, mais réciproquement la dépendance des moyens de diffusion de l'individu, appartenant à un groupe social donné, ou bien à une structure, à une société. Cela prouve que l'influence des communications de masse dépend non seulement de la force et des qualités du médium, mais aussi de l'essence du processus social plus large, qui inclut l'information. Ainsi la question se pose non seulement de la force du médium, mais aussi de la force et de la faiblesse de l'homme

conçu comme individu social. Il est indispensable donc de nous rendre compte de la nature des conditions sociales concrètes, dans lesquelles se développe le progrès technique dans le domaine des communications de masse.

3. Les moyens les plus universels de la communication entre les hommes ne peuvent pas être soumis à l'individu distinct autrement, qu'en les soumettant à tous les individus ensemble. Plus exactement il s'agit du fait que les moyens de communication soient soumis à tout le monde dans le sens qu'ils permettront ou donneront à chacun des possibilités égales d'information, de développement, d'expression de soi-même. Les possibilités agrandies des communications ne doivent pas signifier un accroissement des privilèges des individus, des groupes sociaux ou de classes qui tiennent en leurs mains les moyens de diffusion, mais avant tout de donner des possibilités égales à tout le monde pour une information réciproque et égale en droits, une connaissance et une communication.

4. L'humanité et la déhumanisation des systèmes futures de communication de masse dépendront de la mesure dans laquelle les conditions sociales permettront et exigeront que la révolution culturelle c.-a-d. une révolution ayant comme force mobile et comme première condition le déploiement complet des forces humaines, des capacités humaines, de l'esprit humain.

C'est justement là où le socialisme pourrait enregistrer son avantage comme système sociale; découvrant le plus vite la voie qui permettrait, à la base du progrès technique, y compris le progrès des systèmes de communication, „le retour de l'homme envers soi-même, comme envers un être social, c.-a-d. comme un être humain“ (Marx).

RAYBAUT, Paul (France)

COMMUNICATIONS DE MASSE ET RELATIONS INTERETHNIQUES DANS UN FOYER DE JEUNES TRAVAILLEURS DES ALPES-MARITIMES

Des observations menées à Nice en 1967 et 1968 par observation participante sur un foyer de jeunes travailleurs, ont permis la mesure du temps de diffusion d'un message (chanson) propagé par les moyens de communication de masse, et la passation d'un test socio-métrique. Il apparaît que, dans le domaine des relations interethniques entre jeunes travailleurs d'origines différentes:

1 — L'étude des problèmes d'intégration (ou de ségrégation) peut être abordée par le biais des loisirs. Ceux-ci peuvent être divisés en:

— loisirs sécurisants: acceptation de la distance sociale et culturelle; l'intégration ou l'acculturation est rejetée ou du moins n'est pas recherchée.

— loisirs valorisants: le jeune cherche l'abolition de la distance sociale ou culturelle et œuvre pour s'intégrer ou s'acculturer.

2 — Les problèmes d'intégration professionnels semblent plus difficiles à résoudre que les problèmes d'acculturation.

Mots-clé: Acculturation — mass-média — loisirs — jeunes travailleurs — ségrégation.

A STUDY ON CULTURAL AMBIVALENCE: THE CASE OF YOUTH CULTURE

The A. investigates the relations existing between general mass culture, typical of modern capitalistic society, and the recent trends in youth-culture in its mass manifestations. Some juvenile weeklies having a wide circulation in Germany, France and Italy, and in the years 1964-1968, have been examined by means of a thematic-structural method of content-analysis. The findings seem to confirm the hypothesis that youth culture has recently represented, even in its non-political forms (or pro-political forms), a break throughout of the ambivalence of traditional mass-culture. If this ambivalence is to be seen as one of the basic mechanisms of cultural integration in a capitalistic society, youth culture has presumably been, even within the configurations supplied by the cultural industry, a factor in support of the insurgence and development of the recent youth movements of political conflict

JOZSA, Peter (Hongrie)

L'ETAT ACTUEL DE LA CONSOMMATION DES BIENS CULTURELS DANS LES PAYS DEVELOPPES, ET LES POSSIBILITES DE L'INFLUENCER

Mes recherches concernent la sélection, la réception et l'interprétation des biens culturels par les diverses couches de la population. Selon mon hypothèse il y a une interaction profonde entre les mécanismes qui déterminent la consommation de ces biens et la mentalité, les systèmes de valeurs en général. Cette conférence présente dans un sens les bases théoriques de ces recherches, en définissant le concept des biens culturels, les traits spécifiques de la consommation de ces biens dans notre civilisation, la nouvelle situation après la deuxième guerre mondiale, et ces questions principales qui doivent être étudiées sur le plan sociologique pour pouvoir proposer des solutions raisonnables.

1.1. Le concept des „biens culturels“ signifie la totalité de ces produits spirituels dont le contenu et la forme sont déterminés par les lois dites esthétiques. Quand nous employons cette expression, nous pensons à quelque chose allant de soi. En vérité, cette configuration même où il y a d'un côté des „biens“, de l'autre une „consommation“, est une caractéristique tout à fait spécifique de notre civilisation.

1.2. Définition des biens culturels.

2.1. Cette possibilité de définition comme produit historique, résultat d'une fission.

2.2. C'est avec le capitalisme que ce concept est devenu possible.

2.3. Le temps de l'individu n'est coupé en deux que dans notre civilisation.

- 2.4. Elaboration rétrospective du „patrimoine culturel de l'humanité“.
- 2.5. Unification de la culture de la société globale.
- 2.6. Divisions des producteurs et des consommateurs de la culture.
- 3.1. Les masses sont devenues des consommateurs passifs.
- 3.2. Trois problèmes: la fonction, le niveau et le caractère de la consommation.
- 3.3. Avant le capitalisme la question du „pourquoi“ aurait été impossible, à cause de la fonctionnalité organique, de la musique et de la peinture.
- 3.4. Le théâtre fut toujours de la pure fiction.
- 3.5. La question fondamentale est celle du lire: une civilisation de l'Écriture.
- 3.6. Le problème du niveau, c'est le problème de la structure de la consommation.
- 3.7. La dichotomie „haute culture“ et „culture des masses“ est un rapprochement superficiel.
- 3.8. Introduction du concept de la culture standardisée.
- 3.9. Les définitions anciennes de „high culture“ et „mass culture“.
- 4.1. Trois catégories fondamentales pour le moment: haute littérature moderne, littérature du patrimoine et lecture du jour.
- 4.2. Le Livre doit être lisible, être fable. Mais les fables sont différentes.
- 4.3. Dichotomie fondamentale: d'une part la lecture pour la seule distraction, et d'autre part la vraie littérature cherchant à résoudre des problèmes humains.
- 4.4. Problème du „kitsch“.
- 4.5. La haute littérature moderne.
- 4.5.1. Elle est devenue incompréhensible pour l'homme de la rue.
- 4.5.2. Elle s'oppose à la civilisation existante avec ces valeurs et perspectives. Le nouveau romanticisme.
- 4.6. Situation et fonction problématiques de la littérature standardisée, médiatisée par l'école.
- 5. Perspectives de la modification de la situation.
- 5.1. Le caractère de la haute culture ne peut changer qu'en conséquence un changement global.
- 5.2. L'héritage culturel doit être revivifié. Trois dimensions du problème.
- 5.2.1. Rapports entre l'héritage national et mondial. Proposition pour une étude internationale à accomplir dans le cadre de l'UNESCO.
- 5.2.2. Redonner la fonctionnalité à la musique et à la peinture.
- 5.2.3. Le problème d'enseigner lire. Quelques mots sur mes recherches. Autre proposition pour une étude internationale.
- 5.3. L'industrie de distraction comme phénomène impossible à supprimer. Trois possibilités d'action.

MALTUSCH, Wernfried (GDR)

PROGNOSIS OF MASS COMMUNICATION

Every attempt at making a scientific survey of possible future processes in mass communication necessitates a definition of its place in the historically determined system of social production. Retrospectively, mass

communication proves to be a necessary component of highly-developed labour distribution and cooperation, i. e., integration of the individual active in labour distribution in the social production process. This effects the social and individual requirement for such communication and brings with it material-technical facilities (Press, Radio, Television).

In non-Marxist literature mass communication is dealt with more or less only from the aspect of its influence on a not closer defined practice, or dominating formal functional definition. The noteworthy new-orientation in research is, in our opinion, only to be understood from the background of the given requirements for modern capitalism: the extended reproduction of capital requires a particularly scientifically founded strategy and tactics of ideological manufacture — mediation and propagation. The media character of mass communication is inherent in state monopoly capitalism. It reflects the insurmountable contradiction between the requirement, the productive facilities and capabilities of all social individuals, to master and comprehensively develop their natural and social environment, and the ideological domination of bourgeois groups and factions, who strive against this requirement, indeed not totally, but in character. This antagonism also influences the relations of the means of mass communication within the system of mass communication; on the other hand the progressive forces endeavour to make the means of mass communication a contribution toward the all-sided development of all individuals.

Mass communications in socialism correspond to the necessities of shaping society according to scientific knowledge, to organise its social forces toward a common goal and act as a go-between for their interdependence. The creation of "conscious awareness" under socialist conditions is its most essential aspect. Society, developing on the basis of social laws, consistently determines the content of mass communication and its object, the universally educated socialist personality. The means of mass communication can, according to their specifics, function in communication as a system of inter-related factors. The prognosis of mass communication, and thus the functional effect of the means of mass communication is inseparably linked with the prognosis of social development.

5. SOCIOLOGY OF KNOWLEDGE

5. SOCIOLOGIE DE LA CONNAISSANCE

BISSERET, Noëlle (France)

NOTION D'APTITUDE ET SOCIÉTÉ DE CLASSES

Abstract: Cet article a pour but de montrer comment les changements de sens et d'utilisation de la notion d'aptitude peuvent être mis en correspondance avec les faits majeurs révélateurs des transformations d'ordre économique, social et politique et en particulier des transformations du système scolaire.

C'est à partir du 18^{ème} siècle que la notion d'aptitude prend de l'importance au moment où elle s'articule avec les notions de mérite et de responsabilité individuelle, éléments de l'idéologie égalitaire au nom de laquelle la bourgeoisie revendique le pouvoir politique. Les différences d'aptitudes entre groupes humains sont alors considérées comme relatives au milieu.

Au 19^{ème} siècle, cette notion devient un élément d'une nouvelle idéologie justificatrice des inégalités sociales, la bourgeoisie déniait à ceux qu'elle soumet à son pouvoir politique et économique les qualités essentielles d'intelligence et de mérite qu'elle s'attribue à elle-même et qui justifient sa domination. L'aptitude perd son sens de caractère aléatoire et prend celui d'un donné immuable et héréditaire. Successivement les recherches en anthropométrie, biologie, génétique, psychologie, serviront de caution scientifique à cette idéologie.

Au 20^{ème} siècle, les recherches psychologiques sur les aptitudes et la pratique des tests renforceront la conception d'un déterminisme biologique des faits mentaux et psychiques. La hiérarchie des aptitudes se constitue à l'image de la hiérarchie sociale. La définition du concept d'aptitude fait l'objet de débats scientifiques centrés sur le problème de la primauté des facteurs d'hérédité ou des facteurs de milieu. Malgré les critiques adressées à ce concept et un essai de rupture avec la conception essentialiste, les inégalités scolaires et sociales sont rapportées à des catégories sociales qui sont à nouveau substantialisées.

En conclusion, l'auteur souligne que l'école est un des lieux privilégiés qui permet de saisir comment cette idéologie de classe qui s'incarne dans des pratiques de sélection et de hiérarchisation est devenue idéologie globale. Il est nécessaire de se dégager des schèmes de pensée de la culture globale et de dépasser entre autres la dichotomie entre pôles affectif et cognitif que perpétue la division du travail dans le domaine scientifique. Pour cela il faut forger de nouveaux outils conceptuels et supprimer du champ de la connaissance scientifique des concepts comme ceux d'aptitude qui relèvent d'une forme de pensée irrationnelle et sont utilisés comme des êtres et non comme des fonctions.

MARXISM AND THE CONCEPT OF "IDEOLOGY"

The concept of "ideology" has undergone a certain evolution within the framework of Marxism, which fact is ignored by both its opponents and most of its adherents likewise, though for different reasons. The paper shows that the term "ideology" is used in two related but altogether different connotations by Marx and Engels on the one hand, and by Lenin and contemporary Marxists — on the other.

The principles of Marxist theory of ideology as an illusory, false set of ideas as put forward in "German Ideology", are described and the fact that Marx did not revise his point is stressed. This same concept of ideology was supported by Engels to the end of his life, which is proved by a number of quotations from his works. As far as Marx and Engels consider the "false consciousness" a constitutive characteristics of ideology, they do not call Marxism an "ideology" but, on the contrary, being a consistent scientific theory, they consider it to be the complete negation of and opposed to the ideology.

The contemporary Marxist concept of ideology, introduced by Lenin at the beginning of the century and generally adopted today is broader than Marx's. It does not regard "false consciousness" as a specific quality of every ideology and that is why it gives a possibility to speak not only of "non-scientific" but also of "scientific ideology" and Marxism is considered precisely as being the latter. The author offers a definition of the contemporary Marxist conception of ideology (a totality of more or less systematized ideas), which reflects the social position and the interests of a given social class or group and which serves the latter in its struggle for preserving or changing the existing social order. The different aspects of this concept (systematic, generic, functional) are analysed and it is stressed that the functional connection between the ideas and the interests of the social classes plays the role of an essential specific characteristic feature of ideology.

The contemporary Marxist concept does not deny the genealogical aspect of ideology, although it does not put into it the very definition of the concept of ideology which applies equally to illusory and wrong as well as to true, purely scientific ideas and theories. At the end the author criticises the futile attempt of Karl Mannheim to misinterpret the fact of social conditioning of human thought in order to put under doubt the objectively scientific character of Marxism.

GUIRGUINOV, Guirguine (Bulgaria)

DETERMINATION SOCIALE DU PROCESSUS DE CONNAISSANCE

I. Le processus de connaissance dans sa totalité et chaque son aspect pris séparément est social dans son essence.

Le sujet connaissant (individuel ou collectif) représente un système de rapports sociaux, formés d'une manière concrète et historique. Une ou autre

partie et côté de la réalité obtiennent une caractéristique qualitative d'objet de la connaissance par rapport au degré du développement de la société, de l'attitude subjective et créatrice vis-à-vis d'elles, c'est-à-dire, d'autant qu'elles deviennent objet de rapport social et cognitif. Le savoir concernant l'objet est une forme concrète de l'esprit humain, c'est-à-dire, du reflet spécifique et social subjectif de la réalité. En bref, le processus de connaissance en tant qu'interaction contradictoire entre ses éléments fondamentaux indiqués, porte en soi la nature de l'unité sociale.

II. La connaissance est un côté de chaque unité et groupe sociaux, de chaque rapport social (forces productives et chaque leur élément, classes sociales, partis politiques, etc.) et de la société en tant que système intégrale uni. C'est à cause de cela justement que, malgré toute son indépendance relative, la connaissance ne peut pas ne pas dépendre de la société, et est profondément et d'une façon variée, socialement déterminée. Le caractère et les possibilités de connaissance et intérêts concrètes du sujet connaissant, le choix de l'objet, la profondeur et l'embrassement de la connaissance atteinte, le caractère de son interprétation, la détermination et l'indétermination concrète de la pratique (Lénine) comme base, critère et but de la connaissance, la destination pratique concrète de la connaissance, etc., sont socialement déterminés. Tous les facteurs de la vie sociale et surtout la situation sociale et politique exerce une grande influence sur l'essence et le caractère, sur le mouvement intégral, les résultats et l'importance de la connaissance humaine. Le régime socialiste crée une situation sociale fort favorable au développement continu et varié de la science, au profit de toute la société. Parce qu'il s'agit d'un régime de la propriété commune sur les moyens de production, de gens qui ne sont pas exploités, y compris des savants, d'un système d'Etat politique, fonctionnant au nom du peuple travailleur, du communisme suivi.

III. La théorie scientifique de la connaissance n'est pas seulement dialectique et matérialiste, mais aussi historico-matérialiste. Profondément philosophique par sa nature, elle possède une riche charge de sociologie générale. La société de classe impose son empreinte de classe sur la théorie de la connaissance. La lutte des différentes conceptions sur le processus de connaissance constitue un moment important de la forme idéologique de la lutte de classe.

SPASSOV, Dobrin (Bulgaria)

GLANCE AT THE SOCIAL ASPECT OF KNOWLEDGE

The sociology of knowledge must not be limited to the study of social institutions for the creation and the diffusion of scientific ideas. There are good reasons to assume that the essential structure of human cognition is social in nature. The usual distinction between logical, psychological and sociological aspects of knowledge is hardly well founded. If the social character of cognition is embodied in its unity with speech, and if logical forms are treated as linguistic structures, then the logical aspect would become

part of the social aspect of knowledge. It is not less difficult to draw a dividing line between the psychological and the sociological side of cognitive processes, because both the selection and the cognition of an object are socially determined. Even the specific physiological mechanisms involved in knowledge are to a great extent a product of human common activity.

The extremely wide scope of the social aspect of knowledge would not surprise anyone who has adopted and understood Marx's statement that man is a combination of social relationships. But this does not mean that knowledge must be entirely committed to the care of the special social sciences. According to Lenin true ideas contain something which is independent of man and mankind. This point is presupposed by every science (though denied by every positivist) and consists in the fact that true knowledge concerns things independent of the process of knowing them. That is why materialistic philosophy is a prerequisite for sociology as well. But there is a more intimate relationship between these two branches of science, because the mansided social praxis is the source and criterion of knowledge.

6. SOCIOLOGY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

6. SOCIOLOGIE DU DEVELOPPEMENT NATIONAL

FILIPPOV, Dimitar V. (Bulgaria)

SOME NOTES ON THE FORMATION OF SOCIETY IN THE "THIRD WORLD"

Certain general sociological aspects of the formation of society in the "Third World", determined by the state of economic backwardness, are examined. A characteristic feature in this respect is that the societies of the "Third World" should join the modern development of the forces of production and of social organization, starting from a very low initial level.

In connection with this an examination is made of the advantages which a country appearing late on the historical scene of development has, while certain opposite trends are also studied.

Special attention is paid to the role of the economic factor, to the maximalization of the economic growth in the formation of the social structure. An attempt is made to classify the fundamental theoretical schools of thought on this problem.

The formation of society in the "Third World" is an objective and irreversible process which corresponds to the general tendency of historical development and which under modern conditions could not be successfully carried out spontaneously and without regulation by the State.

RYERSON, B. S. (Canada)

SOCIAL AND NATIONAL FACTORS IN THE QUEBEC "AWAKENING" OF THE 1960s

1. Emergence in 1960s of expressions of a heightened national consciousness, interacting with growing social, working-class consciousness.

2. Aspects of historical specificity of Quebec and the Canada/Quebec-national question:

— imperial dominance, successively by France, Britain and USA, in evolving forms of colonialism and capitalist industrialization;

— internal English/French relationship ("colonialisme superposé", G. Bourque); federalism and centralism in a binational state within British imperial framework, in situation of U. S.-dominated continentalism;

— reciprocal liaison of socio-economic, cultural-linguistic and political movements; class positions of bourgeois, petty-bourgeois and working-class elements of Quebec society; and conflicting interpretations of Quebec reality, from "national nihilism" to "la classe ethnique";

— technological society, integration ("mondialisation") versus persisting nation-individuality ("Y a-t-il un avenir pour l'homme canadien-français?" — F. Dumont).

Quebec case illustration of an ethnic differentiation historically "built in" to social class structure, leading to a pervasive and continuous interpenetration of areas of socio-economic and ethnic conflict, rendering their interaction characteristic of societal structure as a whole.

VALTCHEV, Todor, MALHASSIAN, Edouard (Bulgarie)

LE ROLE DE LA COLLABORATION SCIENTIFIQUE ET TECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT SOCIAL DES PAYS DU „TIERS MONDE“

La renaissance nationale et le progrès social dans les pays du „tiers monde“ dépendent dans un degré décisif de leur capacité de faire siens les nouveaux succès de la révolution scientifique et technique. Pour cela est indispensable un complexe de conditions préalables. Elles ne peuvent pas être créées vite, sans la collaboration des pays développés industriellement.

Cette collaboration représente un facteur important pour le développement économique et le progrès social du „tiers monde“. Toutefois, elle fera effet non pas par la livraison de résultats matérialisés de la révolution scientifique et technique, mais avant tout quand elle créera ou stimulera les procès endogènes internes du développement, liés avec l'élément le plus actif et créateur — les ressources du travail. La formation des cadres qualifiés locaux de divers degrés et par diverses formes contribuera à la résolution de certains problèmes des plus compliqués du „tiers monde“.

En analysant l'expérience de la Bulgarie dans le domaine de la collaboration scientifique et technique avec les pays en train de développement, les auteurs arrivent à la conclusion, que s'il y a une bonne volonté et des intentions désintéressées, chaque pays développé, même petit au point de vue territoire, population et possibilités peut aider au point de vue scientifique et technique les pays du „tiers monde“ dans le processus d'importance vitale pour l'humanité de leur renaissance nationale.

7. SOCIOLOGY OF LAW

7. SOCIOLOGIE DU DROIT

NIKOLOV, Peter (Bulgaria)

SOCIOLOGY OF LAW IN THE LIGHT OF THE MARXIST-LENINIST THEORY OF STATE AND LAW

The report discusses in a positive and partly in a critical aspect the conceptions of the contemporary sociological schools in law, the West-European and the American (Harvard) one — on the questions of the sociological nature and the characteristics of law as a social phenomenon. Two basic trends in these schools are outlined: general sociological and microsociological, with reference to the views and the constructs of the current writers in this field. At the end of the report the views of Marxist sociology and general theory of state and law on these extremely important issues are given. A number of specific problems of the contemporary sociology of law are treated in the light of the former.

The recent literature on sociology of law on a world scale is referred to on the report.

RATINOV, A. R. (USSR)

LAW CONSCIOUSNESS AS SOURCE OF LEGAL ACTIVITY AND AS FACTOR REGULATING BEHAVIOUR

As the system of social control and regulation of social relations, law functions first of all through the corresponding prohibitions, instructions and sanctions directed at the people's consciousness. Legal consciousness, or the sphere of the consciousness in which legal reality is reflected and which serves as a source of legal activity for people, as an inherent regulator of behaviour at law, should be regarded as the system (subsystem) having rather a complicated structure indivisible into discrete elements. Structural formations of legal consciousness reveal themselves in scientific abstraction and empiric study. For this purpose at least several aspects are necessary.

While examining legal consciousness from the standpoint of the reflected subject there are marked out spheres corresponding to different branches of law and to different kinds of legal relations: these are: the sense of criminal law, the sense of criminal procedure, the sense of administrative law etc.

Depending on the way of reflection there are marked out the cognitive part of legal consciousness (the knowledge of the ideas) or legal outlook and socio-psychological (convictions, experience and attitudes) or psychology of law. From the standpoint of the intensity of reflection there are two levels of legal consciousness; the everyday or practical sense of law and scientific, theoretical sense of law. As to the dissemination of different kinds of reflection the sense of law may be: popular, specialized (professional) and local. As for the belonging of the sense of law to particular persons and bearers, here social sense of law, group sense of law and individual sense of law differ. The gaps in the sense of law in any of the above mentioned structural formations find their expression in the form of legal infantilism or legal negativism, and these gaps come to be the source of deviant behaviour.

Having in view all these points we may say that the formation of socialist sense of law is a means to prevent crime and to improve activities concerning enforcement of law and legal protection in our country.

REISS, J. Albert (USA)

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AS AN INPUT-OUTPUT

Comparative studies of criminal justice systems have been beset with theoretical and methodological problems arising from the seemingly important variation in the institutional and organizational forms of criminal justice systems. Added to this are seemingly important differences in the behavior of populations processed in criminal justice systems, rendering comparison even more difficult.

Recognizing the importance of these problems, this paper argues that more precise and meaningful comparison among criminal justice systems can be undertaken if they are regarded as input-output transactional systems that result in substantial reduction of volume in the system. Attention is called to the importance of discretionary decisions in reducing volume in criminal justice systems. The suggestion is made that study of the units of discretionary decision making coupled with an examination of the organization of these units provides a means of comparison across criminal justice systems. The criminal justice system of the United States is presented as an input-output transactional system and comparisons suggested between it and other systems, particularly those on the European Continent.

8. FAMILY SOCIOLOGY

8. SOCIOLOGIE DE LA FAMILLE

BELOVA, V., DARSKY L. (USSR)

IDEAL AND EXPECTED FAMILY SIZE IN THE USSR: SOME RESULTS OF OPINION SURVEY

Nowadays detailed exploration of the territorial, ethnic and social aspects of family development is possible only being based on the data of sampling surveys.

Modern trends of fertility decrease are results of deliberate will of parents to have smaller number of children in a family. Socio-economic factors influence upon the fertility level not directly, but through consciousness of people; that is why characteristics of fertility, views and opinions concerning family growth are determined more with psychological, cultural and welfare peculiarities of environment, its traditions and history than with concrete life conditions of a given family.

In this connection one of the important problems of social demography becomes a study of opinions about ideal and expected number of children in a family, and also of factors influencing family plans.

An experience of detailed local survey has proved a possibility of receiving a reliable wide information of this kind and it gave us the possibility of holding an extensive survey through the territory of the USSR in 1969.

The results of tabulation of more than 300,000 questionnaires filled by married in age before 40, demonstrated a considerable territorial differentiation of opinions about an ideal family size.

The number of children expected by each family is closely connected with a general idea of an optimal family size, which prevails in this very environment. The data of this survey made us possible to analyze interdependency of husbands' and wives' opinions, variation of intentions of families which belong to homogeneous groups, deviations of actual expectations from their ideals, etc.

The obtained information will let us evaluate the perspectives of fertility and of family growth in the nearest future.

This communication contains some concrete results of the above mentioned survey.

FAMILY MODERNIZATION AND THE INCONSISTENCY OF ITS STRUCTURE

In this study, the author presents and tests a theoretical-methodological model for research into the family transformation process. The model is based on dialectical-materialist postulates on social development, on unity and struggle of inconsistencies between traditional and modern family structures. To meet its needs, the family seeks and adopts new methods of action (work), without changing the norms which have been set by the traditional way of regulating family needs. Or, vice versa, the family adopts certain modern norms before the conditions for their implementation in actional behaviour have been created. The sharpening of the inconsistency between actional (work) and normative behaviour of families causes conflicting situations which either destroy the family or accelerate its transformation.

However, inconsistency between actional (work) and normative behaviour does not lead in all cases to conflicts. Inconsistencies develop into contradictions which lead to conflicts when there are no necessary conditions for their adaptation, for transformation of the family, and this does not take place either because of a conscious or an unconscious opposition of members of the family group, or because of some objective conditions, under which families are living.

In conformity with these theoretical concepts, their operationalization has been carried out down to the smallest unit of human behaviour — to the role. It is determined from two aspects: through actional (work) behaviour, and through the norms which determine it. In this sense, a scale of consistency of these two elements of the role has been constructed, and thereby, also a scale of the family transformation. It starts from the traditional consistent behaviour, to lead through two degrees of inconsistent behaviour to the last degree in transformation — to modern consistent behaviour.

The transformation of roles has been studied in this way in four spheres of family life: in division of work, authority, communications, and recreation. A synthetic analysis has shown that out of 117 interviewed families in an industrial town of 65,000 inhabitants, only 10 per cent of families have undergone the family transformation, while 15 per cent of the families can be considered as having not been involved in modernization processes, and 75 per cent of families are in full swing of their transformation, showing explicitly inconsistent behaviour accompanied by conflicts and dissatisfactions of both spouses.

The place of family in the social structure and sex of spouses proved to be very significant elements for transformation of family roles. The significance was particularly outstanding in transformation of wife's roles under the influence of her employment and education. The more the wife is educated and the more she is employed in jobs requiring higher qualifications, having concurrently an educated husband occupying a responsible position, and living with him in the family with a higher standard of living, the more it was shown that the transformation of roles, both in case of the husband and in case of the wife, has reached the highest level, but it has caused in turn, the sharpest conflicts and the greatest dissatisfactions. In families at

lower social positions, transformation of family roles is much weaker, but, therefore, conflicts are rarer, and dissatisfactions smaller. This confirmed also the basic hypothesis of this study, according to which the families living closer to social centres more rapidly change their traditional structures than the families which live on the periphery.

Considered from the methodological aspect, the model, which has been applied to the measuring of family transformation, proved to be adequate by the fact that it has assigned full value to human actional (work) behaviour, without connecting it exclusively to a given value-norm system. The structure of the role has been determined in two aspects: on the one hand, by concrete actional (work) behaviour and, on the other hand, by the norm. Each of these two aspects of behaviour have a relative independence and the force of causality of action.

From the theoretical aspect, an attempt has been made to operationalize the Marxist macro-theory on social development to the micro-level, to the individual, and to bring about in this way its utilization in empirical studies of the family.

CARTWRIGHT, Ann (England)

THE DEVELOPING ROLE OF THE GENERAL PRACTITIONER IN FAMILY PLANNING

In Britain the general practitioner is playing an increasing part in giving contraceptive advice to his patients. But there is still a wide gap between his actual and potential achievement in this field, and an unmet need for professional advice. A survey of mothers and doctors revealed several reasons for this.

1) Differences in role perception: most mothers felt general practitioners should offer advice, most general practitioners expected women to ask for advice if they wanted it.

2) General practitioners' training: many got little training in contraceptive techniques, they were often ignorant about the methods used by the majority of their patients and the orientation of their education towards curative medicine could make them unsympathetic and impatient with other needs.

Many patients felt diffident and awkward about raising the subject of birth control with their doctor. Nearly all had some fears about the health hazards of the pill and felt there were disadvantages about other methods.

There was a tendency for general practitioners to equate family planning with the pill. This was overwhelmingly the method they advised and prescribed. They often prescribed it without giving patients an examination, but mothers who were examined were more likely to continue to take the pill and less likely to report symptoms and side effects.

If the main features of general practice are family, personal, domiciliary, preventive and front-line care the general practitioner seems ideally suited

to the role of giving advice about family planning to his patients. Most doctors recognise and accept some responsibility for this, but at the time of the survey many were just responding to the demands of some of their patients for the pill. They were failing to meet the needs of more of their patients for wider discussion and advice about alternative methods of birth control. In their attitudes to abortion, sterilisation and contraceptive advice to unmarried people they did not lead but reflected the views of their patients.

FISEROVA, Vlasta, VECERNIK Jiri (Czechoslovakia)

FAMILY, INDUSTRIALIZATION AND THE MECHANISM OF STATUS-CREATING

The authors deal with the problems of the individual status and the status of family. The main question is, if the family has its own status as a group and how it affects the status of individual. This means particularly how the status of husband and wife is affected by the status of family. It seems that in Czechoslovakia there exists a redistribution of the individual's status in the family which is caused above all by the low average of the wife's status. However, on the other hand, the wide participation of women in the public sectors of society influences the status of family and complicates its expression and clarification. The changes in the position of Czechoslovak women affect the function of family structure as a status-creative factor.

GANTSKAJA, O. A., TEREŇJEVA L. N. (USSR)

FAMILY RESEARCH IN THE ETHNIC ASPECT

Scientific projections of future transformations in modern society cannot be undertaken without studying ethnic processes. Among the objects of such studies pertaining to the microenvironment the family holds an important place. One of the forms of interrelation between national groups is, as is known, that of intermarriage. In multinational families ethnic development follows to a certain extent the language used as means of communication. The trend of ethnic processes in such families is most distinctly revealed when the younger generation comes to determine their national affiliation.

The frequency of different combinations of ethnically homogeneous and heterogeneous marriages is shown in registry office data. These data are processed with the aid of the statistical theorem of probability multiplication. Study of mass statistical data shows the observed frequency of homogeneous marriages is higher than their theoretical probability even among

urban population. Correspondingly international marriages are as a rule somewhat rarer than their theoretical probability. However there is a clearly observed trend towards a narrowing of the gap between these indices in the course of the years studied (1945-1968); in certain group combinations intermarriage is equal to its theoretical probability or even a little higher (e. g. Russian-Ukrainian, Russian-Byelorussian, Ukrainian-Byelorussian, Byelorussian-Polish). This is corroborative evidence of the decreasing influence of national affiliation over marriage in the USSR. There is every reason to expect that in future society national origin will cease to be a factor influencing the formation of families. This factor has, however, to be taken into account in social projections into the near future.

Statistical data from passport departments of the militia concerning the determination of their national affiliation by young people from mixed families have been utilized in the study. Two-stage sampling was practised; in some cities the results comprise 30-40% of the total number of cases. Comparison of data for various cities has made it possible to study the trends of technic processes in different regions of the country, to reveal circumstances influencing the choice of nationality by adolescents, to show the influence of assimilation processes over changes in the national composition of the population in different territorial groups.

HAAVIO-MANNILA, A. ELINA (Finland)

CROSS-NATIONAL DIFFERENCES IN ADOPTION OF NEW IDEOLOGIES AND PRACTICES IN FAMILY LIFE

The national border of Finland and Sweden in Tornio river valley has since 1809 divided an originally economically, socially, culturally and linguistically homogeneous area into two parts. Interaction and contacts across the river are, however, still frequent. The Swedish side is nowadays economically more prosperous than the Finnish side. We assume that basically family patterns across the river did not vary very much. Differences between the countries can be explained by fairly late developments which have changed the Swedish side more quickly and profoundly than the Finnish side.

The theoretical framework adopted for the study was developed by the Norwegian Johan Galtung. It concerns the influence of one dimension, that between the center and the periphery of a society, on behavior and attitudes. It assumes that change begins from the center and proceeds to the periphery. We thus assume that families in the periphery of both societies differ from each other less than families in the centre, where the Swedish families are more modern.

The data were collected by interviewing married persons in 13 villages on both sides of the Tornio river in 1966. For a larger study of which this is only a part, every sixth person aged 15 to 64 was interviewed. This paper is based on the interviews of 93 Swedish husbands, 109 Swedish wives, 123 Finnish husbands and 134 Finnish wives. Discriminant, correlation and t-test-analysis were used.

According to the results of the discriminant analysis the Swedish families have adopted newer family patterns than the Finnish ones. Notable exceptions are the liberal education received by Finnish women, their activity in voluntary organizations and the favorable attitude of the husbands toward their wives' association activities. This confirms the hypothesis about the general modernity of Sweden, and also sheds some light on the question of the reasons for women's emancipation in Finland.

The use of social position as a specifier of cross-national differences brought some significant results. Differences between the countries are small in the periphery and large in the centre. The rapid social changes on the Swedish side influence first and mainly the families in the centre, which act as forerunners or agents of family modernization. The Swedish periphery is in some respects even more traditional than the Finnish one. The liberal education of Finnish peripheral wives and the equality orientation in sex role attitudes and performance among the Finnish peripheral husbands gives some clues to the sources of Finnish women's independence.

The relationship between family patterns and social position is closer in Sweden than in Finland. The positive association is particularly high among Swedish women. The socialization of women, their sexual morality and their attitudes concerning sex roles are most liberal or almost radical in the Swedish centre and least so in the Swedish periphery.

ILIEVA, Nikolina (Bulgaria)

FORECASTING THE MINIMAL ENGAGEMENT OF WOMEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD UP TO 1980

Part one of the paper is dedicated to the exposition of the forecasting methods used. Part two presents the forecast itself at 5-year intervals.

Women cannot be equalized with men as to their degree of activity in social economy because of their more complex role in society. It is necessary to have a certain minimal engagement in the household. The paper suggests a formula for a up to 1980 forecast of the contingent of women occupied in the household on the assumption that the following two measures are carried out:

First, mothers with children up to a definite age are exempt from employment in social labour, but get some payment. Such payment should be given also to women who have not been working prior to the birth of the child. Two variants are worked out—up to 1975 and 1980. Variant I visualizes the results from freeing mothers with children under 1 year of age from participation in social labour and variant II—of mothers having children under 2 years of age. Highly qualified women are afforded the possibility to chose for themselves whether to use this privilege or not.

Second, exclusion of a definite section of women of preretirement age from employment. This is in conformity with certain changes taking place in the physiology of women of that age.

These two aspects determine the numerator in the formula. The absolute number of women of working age is the denominator. Retired women, women of working age but not capable of working and female students of working age are deduced therefrom.

PESHEVA, R. (Bulgaria)

BULGARIAN FAMILY — DEVELOPMENT AND PERSPECTIVES

The family takes an active part in reproduction of society through the reproduction of individuals and transmission of social and spiritual culture. These processes are realized through three subsystems: a) household; b) way of life; c) values and emotions. The first subsystem of the Bulgarian family is characterized by rapid transition from household-centered production forms to a "pure" household. In connection with this the data of quick growth of the material culture of the family, overcoming the essential differences between the mode of life of the various classes, between town and village, are significant. Through the second subsystem, the maintenance of the family as a living organic social system ("cell") is supported. Here exactly the "transmission" and the "assimilation" of the adopted mode of life is realized. The third subsystem of the Bulgarian family is characterized by its tendency to become the basic component.

In the process of its reproduction and self-development, the family in Bulgaria manifests certain definite qualities:

1. Selection of appropriate behaviour in order to protect itself in specific situations brought in by the changes of its social milieu.

2. Development through reproduction of the forms which assure the normal function of its system.

3. Acquiring and reproducing the functions of preceding similar traditional systems.

4. Development of its proper regulating mechanisms. These qualities show that the contemporary Bulgarian family possesses internal prerequisites which guarantee its normal functioning and its system has an in-built realistic guiding programme.

Observations on the development of the family in Bulgaria show that this process is characterized by definite contradictions among its different subsystems. These contradictions are source of discrepancy between the needs of society and the level on which the family carries out its social functions. These incongruities are in different variants. The self-development and the perfecting of the socialist society, respectively of its cultural and spiritual life, the evolution of the person, create objective opportunities to surmount the above mentioned contradictions and to build several variants of coordination of the three subsystems of the family. The optimal variant foresees full opportunities in the development of the social activities of woman, as a mother and creator of social values, turning spiritual harmony and personal devotion into basic and defining components of family life and activities. According to the other two variants — the intermediate and the

last — the perfecting of the basic functions of the family will develop slowly, on lower grades. But here also, as in the optimal variant, the family, while improving its social functions, must create additional possibilities for the development of the creative forces of man and for the self-development of the social system. These perspectives are valid for a forthcoming historical period, they are not a projection of a more distant development of the family as a social microsystem.

PRYOR, T. EDWARD, George, P. M. (USA)

THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF RECONCEPTUALIZATION OF THE NUCLEATION OF FAMILY

Sociology of Family is faced with "conflicting" findings and interpretations. The historical as well as the modern American family is portrayed as extended on the one hand and as nucleated on the other. The evidence connecting the nucleation of family with industrialization and urbanization is inconclusive and inconsistent. In the authors' opinion, in general, such persistent conflicts are a product of poor conceptualization and operationalization. The sociology of family is in need of a reconceptualization to organize the findings, to raise new questions, and to suggest new hypotheses. The authors have constructed a few hypotheses regarding the nucleation of family, with the help of new conceptualization, as an attempt to remedy the above-noted theoretical problems.

PANKRATOVA, M. (USSR)

THE RURAL FAMILY IN THE USSR AND SOME PROBLEMS OF REGULATION

Six thousand interviews taken among rural population in various regions of the European part of the USSR show that as a result of the change in socio-economic conditions the present-day Russian family is undergoing rapid evolution from the traditional to the modern nuclear family.

Regulation in the field of rural family life is aimed primarily at facilitating its adjustment to new conditions and new values, at preventing the decrease of birth-rates beyond a certain limit, thus securing the necessary reproduction rate and an equitable distribution of material and cultural wealth for the future generations. Different population groups require different kinds of help from society. Unskilled workers lag behind other groups as to cultural level and as to income; they stand in need of boarding schools—besides universal free education and state grants for students such

schools afford better conditions for the children than their families. Younger and better educated families are aided by society primarily through the growth of pre-school children institutions. They also need help in a more efficient use of free- and working-time and working-time and spreading time-solving devices. Education leading to a better family understanding is important.

MANOIU, Florica (Rumania)

SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR IN THE LATELY FORMED YOUNG FAMILIES WITH BOTH PARTNERS OVER 30

The goals of our study were to find out the social problems in the biological, psychological, economic and educational contexts of the lately formed young families as well as the social factors interfering with the strengthening of the young families.

In order to enable a comparison of the social and family problems, the study was effected on two research bases.

The methodology was based on social investigations on family after the first and second year of marriage (in 1966 and 1967) and on the opinion of the newly married at the moment of marriage and after the first year of marriage.

The results of our research evidenced a variety of problems on the family level, the causal factor being the rapidity of the multiple social change which covered all the fields of activity. We noticed first the great rate of young people having come to urban areas from the rural ones (38.4% men and 42.4% women), and secondly, the problems related to the extent to which the young people partners of life knew each other before getting married and the conditions under which they got acquainted. We found that at Gheorghe Gheorghiu Dej, a new industrial town with a young population whose average is of about 27 years, 6 months of reciprocal acquaintance before getting married led to an equilibrium of the family relations — 42.7% of cases, and in Bucarest the period of pre-marital acquaintance has to amount to one year in order to yield positive results as far as the family relations are concerned — 41.7% of cases. The answers given by the young married people to the question of youth training for family life — fundamental for family functionality — showed that 14.5% of the young fellows and 13.9% of the young girls at the town Gheorghe Gheorghiu Dej and 30% of the young fellows and 27% of the young girls in the second district of Bucarest got married without being prepared for this new way of life.

It is to be noticed that 11.4% of the wives and 4.5% of the husbands at the town Gheorghe Gheorghiu Dej as well as 1.6% of the wives and 4.7% of the husbands in Bucarest pointed to the lack of a lasting feeling as being a family problem.

Considering the relations between the two partners, we tried to find out how they prepared for family life. We found that most of them were

educated to this aim within their original family — 53.2% of the men and 43.0% of the women at Gheorghe Gheorghiu Dej and 56.1% of the men and 48.0% the women in Bucarest.

We may conclude that youth is conscious of the importance of family, but a lot of various problems arises from the practice of family life and cannot always be solved to their best advantage, sometimes because of lack of information.

It was also noticed that both in Gheorghe Gheorghiu Dej and in Bucarest there is a shortage of methods for training youth for a family life.

The concerns for this problem make it necessary for the existing culture houses, clubs, women and youth organizations to base their further activities on the results and proposals the studies which were carried out led to. The research and experiment effected confirmed the effectiveness of this institutions following schooling and the value of the social services for the functionality of young families could be appreciated.

KUHRIG, Herta (GDR)

THE PROFESSIONAL WOMAN IN THE FAMILY

The role of women at home and in society is a social problem of increasing importance. Women are objecting more and more strongly to discrimination. In many industrialised countries a considerable proportion of the women go out to work. Many of them are married and have children. The predominant picture in capitalist countries does not harmonise with this trend.

In the GDR women have achieved their equality in the process of the construction of socialist society. The "problem of women" was here at no time regarded as a "problem of the sexes". The liberation of women is a matter for society as a whole.

The first step towards achieving equality for women is the establishment of equality under the law. On this basis the material and intellectual conditions are created which also enable women to take advantage of their equal rights.

The process of achieving equality for women should be deliberately shaped by society, since the development of women has special features:

- 1) the effect of women's lack of rights in pre-socialist societies can still be felt;
- 2) women have special tasks to fulfil in the process of reproduction of human life.

The creation of conditions which make it possible to combine professional work and advancement with women's family duties is a fundamental problem in achieving equality for women. Complicated problems emerge here. Centuries-old traditions cannot be overcome all at once. The material conditions needed are closely connected with economic possibilities.

The most important preliminary condition for reconciling professional life and motherhood is the provision of institutions for the care of children of all age groups.

In 1969

24 per cent of all children from birth to 3 years were taken care of in crèches and

61 per cent of all children between 3 and 6 looked after and taught in nursery schools.

46.3 per cent of all children in classes 1 to 4 were looked after in after-school clubs after lessons.

These institutions are financed from the government budget.

78 per cent of all women of working age are at work. In the period of the scientific and technological revolution it is especially important for women with children, too, to be able to improve their qualifications. Laws and regulations provide for women to improve their qualifications during working hours without loss of pay.

Equality for women also means and makes possible equality for women in the family. For this reason the principle of equality of man and wife runs through all the provisions of the GDR Family Code. Man and wife bear equal responsibility for personal development, for bringing up their children and for running the household.

The shaping of new relationships in the family is a process rich in conflict. The effect of outside factors on the stability of marriage and the family is becoming steadily less important. Education to a responsible attitude towards marriage and the family is an integral part of development of the personality.]

MACDONALD, K. I., RIDGE, J. M. (England)

FAMILY STRUCTURE AND OCCUPATIONAL ATTAINMENT

A causal model is presented, relating "family background" to subsequent achievement by means of path analysis, as used by Blau and Duncan (1967). Estimates of the model's parameters are derived from a re-analysis of survey data for England and Wales, collected in 1949 (D. V. Glass, 1954).

We develop the basic model in two ways:

a) The design of the 1949 enquiry makes it possible to investigate the mechanism of status-transmission across three generations. We consider a simple causal chain hypothesis, and a more elaborate hypothesis requiring an extension of the basic model. Some British research implies that the degree of transmission from generation one to three may differ between certain sub-groups of the population; this we also consider.

b) The 1949 data provide estimates of the correlation of achievement between siblings. We attempt to explain these correlations in terms of family background within the basic model, and in terms of a hypothetical variable "measured ability" which we introduce into the basic model. This

variable was not considered in the 1949 study: we therefore derive from other sources possible values for its relation to some of the measured variables. The resulting model can be compared for the United States by Duncan (1968).

RUNGEANN, Emilia, BERLOGEA, Octavian (Romania)

SOME ISSUES OF YOUNG MARRIED COUPLES WITHIN THE PROCESS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

In considering the process of industrialization we were concerned with the study of the development of family pattern and family behavior.

From the study carried out between 1966-1968 in the industrial area of the town of Onești, the following characteristics were derived:

— The family both as pattern and behavior appears to be conditioned by the new social relations within the process of political, social and economic change in our country;

— The family of an industrial type is specifically defined by a two generations structure (young parents and children), an employed and skilled woman — mother and housewife at the same time;

— The change in the family functions is brought about by the change in the family pattern and the extent to which the social services are organized and equipped, correlated with the integration of family into the new social relations, the employment of the women and the role and social status of the woman;

— The woman's work carried out outside her home no longer appears to be looked upon merely as a source of income but also as a source of moral satisfaction, self-assertion and equality as compared with the man.

Finally we state that in order to optimize the planned integration of a new type family into the general development plan of the modern society, we have to focus our attention on the social-educational work within the lately formed young families with a view to insure a proper ethic climate.

WHITE, Harrison C. (USA)

MULTIPLIER EFFECTS IN HOUSING MOVES AND JOB CHANGES

Matching of individual houses with families — or of men with jobs — implies interaction among moves by different families. Moves occur in chains, each family filling the vacant house left by the move of their predecessor to still another house. Each chain of moves can be seen as the carrier of an identifiable vacancy within an overall system of houses and families — say a metropolitan area. Vacancies are created either by

deaths of families or building new houses. These two flows can be treated as exogenous inputs of opportunity to the system. Vacancies die when new families enter the system or when houses are abandoned; these two flows are dependent on the stock of vacancies in the system.

Markov models are developed for moves of vacancies among strata of houses. Transition probabilities among strata are stable so that variations in mobility depend on fluctuations in building new houses and in deaths of families. A multiplier matrix is derived which predicts lengths of vacancy chains and total mobility from sizes of the opportunity flows.

9. SOCIOLOGY OF LEISURE

9. SOCIOLOGIE DU LOISIR

GRIGORESCO, Pompilio (Rumania)

CULTURAL USE OF SPARE-TIME

The importance of activities which take place during spare-time constitutes an exacting objective due to the importance which these activities cover in the formation and constitution of the way of life and of the social standing of every individual, and in particular, workers in the industrial sector.

From the investigation of a sociological research carried out in the worker's circle in the industrial sector, the following conclusions were arrived at:

1) Spare-time is assuming always more a cultural-educative function, determined by the increase of the activity's ponderation spent in receiving, assimilating and passing on cultural wealth.

2) The structure of spare-time is different from one social group to another, and is dominated by the cultural activity generated by cultural institutions.

3) Cultural value of spare-time influences:

- the cultural-professional preparation level of the individual,
- social circle,
- material income,
- cultural policy and structure of cultural activities produced by cultural institutions.

4) It has therefore become necessary to continually adapt cultural activities to the cultural-education demands of Society for the shaping of man of to-morrow.

LIBROVA, Eva (Czechoslovakia)

LOISIRS EN PLEIN AIR ET LES RESIDENCES SECONDAIRES

Les résidences secondaires forment un nouveau problème qui a ses sources dans le goût toujours croissant des populations urbaines pour les loisirs en plein air. Ce problème est l'objet d'études de la sociologie du loisir, de la sociologie de la ville et de l'habitat, mais aussi de la psychologie, psychologie sociale, anthropologie, écologie, etc.

Toutes ces disciplines scientifiques s'occupent des résidences secondaires comme d'un besoin nouveau des citoyens qui cherchent régulièrement à s'échapper

du milieu urbain pour la pleine nature. Ce nouveau besoin a une importance spécifique dans la vie de l'individu et de la famille et provoque des attitudes et valeurs nouvelles.

Les recherches sociologiques qui étaient organisées dans divers pays ont été inspirées par nombre toujours croissant des résidences secondaires et des conséquences qu'elles ont pour l'aménagement des villes notamment des équipements de loisirs d'utilité publique et s'occupent surtout des problèmes suivants :

— formes diverses des résidences secondaires et les facteurs qui influencent ces formes (p. e. degré du niveau de vie, traditions et modèles culturels des loisirs),

— nombres absolus et relatifs des résidences secondaires et les facteurs qui influencent leur accroissement (p. e. conditions de l'habitation principale; l'âge, catégorie socio-professionnelle des propriétaires et structure de leurs familles, etc.),

— résidences secondaires par rapport au territoire et les facteurs qui influencent ces rapports (relation de la ville du domicile et des régions d'accueil; type du site équipement technique, sportif et social),

— mode d'utilisation des résidences secondaires et les facteurs qui influencent ce mode (p. e. le caractère de la résidence secondaire, l'éloignement de la ville du domicile, moyens de transports utilisés, type de la région d'accueil, le climat, les quatre saisons),

— activités exercées au cours du séjour dans les résidences secondaires et les facteurs qui influencent ces activités (p. e. le caractère de la résidence secondaire, le caractère de la région d'accueil, les quatre saisons; l'âge, le sexe, la catégorie socio-professionnelle).

En Tchécoslovaquie, nous voyons apparaître un grand nombre de chalets de week-end, ce qui représente une forme spécifique des résidences secondaires.

Le sondage sociologique organisé dans les environs d'Ostrava s'est orienté vers quelques groupes de questions :

— motivation des loisirs en chalets de week-end,

— mode d'utilisation des chalets et les problèmes du déplacement,

— les activités au cours de séjour au chalet de week-end,

— les relations humaines (human relations),

— opinions des propriétaires des chalets de week-end sur ce mode d'emploi du temps libre, etc.

Certaines données obtenues du sondage sociologique d'Ostrava sont parallèles avec des résultats obtenus dans d'autres villes tchécoslovaques :

Les chalets de week-end sont au fond une question des familles, dont le chef de famille est à l'âge moyen et dont l'âge des enfants est moins que 15 ans.

Les conditions de l'habitation principales et la qualité du cadre habité en ville n'ont pas d'influence directe sur le désir de se procurer un chalet de week-end. Les chalets de week-end sont utilisés par ses propriétaires et leurs familles non seulement au moment de week-end, mais aussi dans le temps de leurs congés payés et vacances.

Les activités exercées au cours du séjour dans les chalets de week-end peuvent être classées pour la plupart au groupe d'activités dénommées semi-loisir, bricolage, jardinage ou d'autre „hobby“; les sports n'occupent qu'une place du second rang.

Le développement de la construction et utilisation des chalets de week-end en Tchécoslovaquie dépend non seulement du développement des villes et de leur milieu, mais aussi en grande mesure du développement de l'organisation des loisirs et de la construction de l'équipement du loisir par les autorités publiques.

Les résultats de notre recherche sont sur plusieurs points conformes aux résultats des recherches analogues organisées dans d'autres pays.

PETKOV, Krustyo (Bulgaria)

METHODOLOGY AND METHODS OF FORECASTING THE LEISURE OF THE POPULATION IN BULGARIA

The report is a concrete summing up of the attempt at forecasting the leisure of the population in Bulgaria. The prognosis has been worked out by the Section on the Sociology of Labour at the Institute of Labour Research in Sofia. Data from the representative national survey on the budget of time, conducted in 1967, has served as a basis.

The fundamental method of forecasting leisure is the system-functional one. The most essential feature in its application is that leisure is analysed within the system of the budget of time and the forecasting of its length and structure is done only within the strictly defined boundaries of the latter. The logic of the approach, which reflects the essence of the system-functional method and the stages of its application, is as follows:

a) accurate determination of the baseline length and structure of leisure;

b) demonstration of the system of factors which determine the length of leisure;

c) working out hypotheses for the future changes of the factors with most marked effect on leisure;

d) calculation of the length of leisure for the period which is the subject of the forecast.

The forecast of leisure was based on correlational-regression analysis of the budget of time, performed on an IBM 1130 computer. The forecast was designed for a period of 20 years. The results show the great role which leisure will play in changing the structure of the budget of time over the period of the forecast.

RAYBAUT, Paul (France)

ACTIVITES DE LOISIR ET D'AUTOCULTURE DANS DES BANDES DE QUARTIER (LES CLUBS DE LOISIRS ET D'ACTION DE LA JEUNESSE)

Etude d'un groupement né à Nice (France) en 1946: Les Clubs de Loisirs et d'Action de la Jeunesse (C. L. A. J.). Il a su mener une action d'autoculture et déboucher sur des réalisations matérielles importantes en prenant pour objet le milieu original des bandes de quartier formées d'apprentis, ouvriers, lycéens, qui ne présentaient aucun caractère spécifique de délinquance. Le nom même du mouvement est significatif des buts qu'il se propose d'atteindre: loisir, action. On ne se trouve pas devant une simple juxtaposition de termes; il s'agit d'une volonté explicite de subordination du loisir à l'action. Ce groupement ne se propose pas de distribuer des loisirs à prix réduits, même sous une forme coopérative, mais son but est de promouvoir une réflexion sur le rôle et le devenir de la jeunesse et de préparer les adolescents à la vie adulte.

Les moyens utilisés: A travers une graduation de difficultés à vaincre, les C. L. A. J. amènent les jeunes à posséder au maximum la capacité d'assumer en toute connaissance de cause, une responsabilité au sein de maisons de vacances (les Relais), achetées, aménagées et gérées par les jeunes eux-mêmes. Pour eux, la culture est la capacité d'acceptation d'un effort important pour l'exécution d'une tâche jugée de valeur supérieure, c'est-à-dire qui transcende la satisfaction immédiate d'une demande égoïste et limitée.

L'analyse montre que des bandes fluctuantes et sans visées bien définies au départ, ont été capables, grâce à l'action de quelques-uns, de s'auto-organiser, de se développer et, à travers une pédagogie active, de répandre et faire accepter leur idéologie par un nombre toujours croissant de jeunes.

Mots-Clé: Mouvement de jeunesse — Bandes de quartiers — Loisirs— Autoculture — Coopération — Autogestion Formation culturelle.

ZEMAN, Karel (Czechoslovakia)

FATIGUE, BIOLOGICAL RHYTHM, SLEEP AND LEISURE

The relaxation function of leisure is analysed in this paper. Some mutual relations between tiredness, biological rhythm, sleep and free time are discussed; these phenomena are defined and described. Fatigue is understood as a complex phenomenon and one of the aspects allowing us to fix more deeply connections between work and free time.

10. SOCIOLOGY OF MEDICINE

10. SOCIOLOGIE DE LA MEDECINE

APOSTOLOV, Miladin (Bulgarie)

SUR CERTAINS ASPECTS SOCIOLOGIQUES DE L'ALCOOLISME PARMI LES MINEURS

Dans l'industrie des mines et de la houille sont en présence nombre de facteurs défavorables du milieu extérieur qui stimulent la consommation et l'abus de l'alcool. Lors d'une étude plus vaste sur les problèmes socio-médicaux de l'alcoolisme au sein des mineurs de Madan, Roudozem et Pernik, l'auteur explore également certains aspects sociologiques des formes cliniques et précliniques de cette maladie. Dans le rapport ne sont examinées que les données qui se rapportent au degré de la consommation de l'alcool, à l'apparition de son habitude, le domicile et la migration qui s'y rattachent, l'instruction, les intérêts culturels et l'action socio-politique des mineurs. Les degrés relativement élevés de consommation et d'abus de l'alcool établis, ont été déterminés au moyen d'une classification quantitative de l'auteur et sur la base des critères diagnostiques qualificatifs de l'Organisation mondiale de la santé. L'abus plus considérable de l'alcool parmi les travailleurs du sous-sol en comparaison avec ceux au sol est lié et expliqué avec le caractère du travail minier. Le début de la consommation d'alcool a été également étudié, de même que les facteurs et ces causes de l'apparition des habitudes alcooliques. On a suivi systématiquement également le lien réciproque entre les degrés de consommation d'alcool et la résidence urbaine ou rurale des mineurs. Une grande partie des mineurs enquêtés vivent à la campagne et migrent tous les jours ou périodiquement. La plus grande fréquence des alcooliques chroniques au sein des mineurs de Madan et Roudozem peut être expliquée jusqu'à un certain degré par la migration et les difficultés du mode de vie et autres qui s'y rapportent. Chez la majeure partie du contingent enquêté il existe une dépendance inversement proportionnelle entre les degrés d'instruction et les degrés de consommation d'alcool.

En présence de l'activité socio-politique plus ou moins élevée des mineurs de Madan et de Roudozem, a été établi un abaissement de cette activité au fur et à mesure d'une augmentation des degrés de la consommation d'alcool. Les buveurs systématiques et les alcooliques manifestent un plus faible intérêt envers la vie sociale et, d'une manière générale, envers la vie socio-politique.

L'auteur arrive à la déduction que la lutte contre l'alcoolisme qui a été élevée jusqu'au niveau d'une politique d'Etat, amenera jusqu'à sa liquidation, ainsi que l'ont été limités et liquidés au cours des dernières décennies toute une série de maladie et fléaux sociaux largement disséminés.

SOCIOMEDICAL RESEARCH ON THE TEACHING OF MEDICINE IN POLAND AND SOME CONCLUSIONS

Open medical institutions have been under criticism in many countries, including Poland. This pertains mainly to physicians commonly called general practitioners, i. e., non-specialists. One factor of the unsatisfactory state of affairs in this sphere seems to be the inadequate preparation of young doctors to work in this field. Polish research points up the deficiencies in the training of young physicians as well as in providing them proper places of work.

The matter of adequate preparation is all the more important since in the opinion of authorities the decided majority of graduate medical students will in the coming years practice mainly in open institutions in small towns and villages. Research also indicates the factors accounting for the incomplete identification of physicians with the role of general practitioner. It turns out that their professional activity is most often characterized by the need to fulfil two roles: of a general doctor and of a specialist. But physicians generally prefer to work as specialists. This is also confirmed by other research findings.

A considerable majority of physicians declare a desire to work in closed medical institutions, chiefly in hospitals and clinics. This means, among other things, that they desire to work in towns and preferably large ones. This applies as well to medical students — future physicians. A stratification based on the status and prestige hierarchy of the different groups according to the type and degree of qualification. The phenomenon appears here of the accumulation of given values highly rated by medical doctors but to which only part of them have access. Research demonstrates that the mass of physicians aspire to the kind of qualification which provides access to the values they highly rate, e. g., high status and prestige. This process does not seem to be associated with an aspiration to attain the kind of doctor-patient relation, particularly in open, socialized medical institutions, which would satisfy the latter.

The aspiration of young doctors who will be working for many years indicate that the physicians' reluctance to undertake new roles may confront the new tendency emerging in medicine with considerable difficulties. We have in mind the tendency to shift emphasis from cure to prevention and rehabilitation. For it does not seem that the latter tasks would be attractive to physicians in face of the hitherto prevailing disposition of privileges and burdens among the various groups of the medical profession. This calls for a change in the status of these groups.

Professional preparation alone for roles which are at present unattractive to physicians cannot resolve the problem of the improper functioning of open medical care.

THE INTEGRATION OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION INTO THE GENERAL PROCESS OF INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE MEDICAL ACTION AND PHYSICIAN-PATIENT RELATIONSHIP IN THE DYNAMICS OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The paper presents a synthesis of some studies on health organization in Rumania with a comparative analysis of the efficiency of the organizational forms prior to 1949 and the present ones, a special stress being laid on the influence the legislative and organizational-institutional measures in the field of health have on the relations physician-patient-community.

The analysis effected evidences the advantages of the institutionalized medicine integrated into the social process of industrialization, urbanization and public education. The advantages of specialized and socialized medicine as compared to the private and general medicine are pointed out through the possibility given to the experts in these problems working in a medically coordinated team to approach the health problems and cover their whole medical-social complexity. Also, through the extension of its concerns from curative medicine to prophylactic and recovery one with a harmonious combining of the health action with the social one with a view to assure and maintain the population health condition, the socialized medicine enables to prevent and solve the disfunctions related to the continual change of life and work conditions.

The studies show that the health system in the Socialist Republic of Rumania characterized by the development of group medicine, the specialization of the medical assistance and the unitary development of the curative and preventive activities within the unified hospitals with responsibilities on industrial, school and territorial communities as well as the taking over by the State of the social assurance—the medical agencies ordering credits both for sickness benefits and medical treatment—led to an improvement of the relations between physician - patient and medicine - sickness, within a relational system of a higher type specific for the socialized medicine, between the health institution and the benefitting community and between the health system and the public health.

BORISSOV, Vesselin (Bulgaria)

A STUDY OF THE PERSONAL MOTIVATION IN CHOOSING THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

The author presents the most important results and conclusions from a survey of newly admitted medical students on their considerations and reasons to choose the medical profession. A clearly expressed desire to study medicine has been observed among the students, which was shown by the preference for the Faculty of Medicine over other faculties, where these students had also been admitted, and also by the considerably large

number of persons surveyed who had been repeatedly candidates to study medicine.

Information is given on the importance of the family and kinship environment in the orientation toward the medical profession.

It has been found that the most frequent motive to enter the Faculty of Medicine was the humane aspect of the medical profession. The proportion of students who had enrolled to study medicine without a particular desire, under their parents' pressure, etc. (8.3 per cent of the men and 2.7 per cent of the women) was also considerable.

The conclusion has been drawn that study of the motivation in choosing the medical profession among the newly admitted students would allow the adoption of a more complex approach to the selection of candidates for the medical institutes. Such sociological and socio-psychological surveys should, therefore, be turned into a routine annual method of work for the selection boards at the faculties of medicine.

DAHM, J. E. Wetzstein (GDR)

MEDICAL STUDENTS' ATTITUDE TOWARD THEIR PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Under the medical students of the Humboldt-Universität Berlin a study was made to answer the question, whether the attitude of students toward their professional career corresponds with educational goals of the curriculum being valid in GDR since 1969.

All medical students in the first and fifth year of graduate study had to answer a close questionnaire.

In the 5th year we were interested in such problems as:

1. Which of the existing 29 specialities will the student choose?
2. In what sphere of Public Health Service does he want to practise?
3. In what place (town, village) does he want to practise?

The resulting figures are dealt with and their dependence from some social variables as sex, age, personal status, number of children, residence, social background, educational standard of parents, results of examination, cooperation in a scientific student-club, being a functionary, are tested.

19.4% of all asked students prefer to become a general practitioner. Their number is relatively low compared with the number of the positions offered by the Public Health Service (25%), but higher than in other countries. On the other hand, the "classic" specialities as internist, paediatrist, surgeon, gynaecologist, are chosen slightly more than needed. 52.7% of students want to practise in a large town (more than 100,000 inhabitants).

In general it can be pointed out, that the students' desires are compatible with the objective needs of the Public Health Service in the GDR.

SEX ROLES AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

One out of every four Finnish doctors is a woman. There are clear differences between men and women in their attitudes toward medical work, as well as in their amount of work. Women are more patient-oriented in their work than men; they want to help and to serve. Men are more interested in economic security, in scientific work and in prestige. If we want to reinforce the tendency toward humanistic values in the medical profession, as is often stated, it would be conducive toward this goal to allow the proportion of women in the profession remain high.

Women work as doctors as often as men do; only about two percent have withdrawn from professional work into the home. The weekly and annual work load of women doctors, however, as measured by hours of work and by number of patients cared for, is somewhat lower than that of men; this is to some extent compensated for by the higher life expectancy of women.

The differences between the sexes in amount of work are clearly diminishing. In comparing hospital physicians in 1962 and in 1967, it appears at several points that women have increased and men decreased their work load. In this respect, then, the gap between the sexes is being bridged. It is impossible to say whether at the same time women's attitudes are also changing, whether they are becoming less patient-oriented; in other words, whether the differences are disappearing on all fronts. Such a trend is, however, indicated by the fact that among young doctors and medical students, the differences in specializations and work locations favored are smaller than for the medical profession as a whole.

The results are based on four questionnaire surveys among physicians in Finland in 1962-1968. The surveys included 1. all physicians, 2. young physicians, 3. hospital physicians and 4. medical students. They were supported by the Finnish Medical Association and Institute of Sociology, University of Helsinki.

KAUPEN-HAAS, Heidun (GFR)

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN POSTINDUSTRIAL SOCIETY. A SPECIFIED PREDICTION

The purpose of this analysis is to predict long-term changes in the professional organization of physicians. This includes changes in the doctor-patient relationship, in the formal and informal organization of physicians in hospitals, in solo- and group practice and changes in the integration of the medical profession in a society, in which the service sector is dominating. Before the year 2000 is arrived, the majority of manpower in the Federal Republic of Germany will be working in the tertiary (production-oriented service) and quaternary (service for service) sectors. The medical profession

is a part of the steadily growing quarternary sector, which includes, besides the health sector, education, research and formally organized leisure.

Our prediction of the future quantitative and qualitative development of the medical profession is *more than an extrapolation of prevailing trends*, which means: specialization in medical practice, relative increase of physicians in hospitals etc. On the contrary, we want to take into consideration breaking points in these trends and the development of new trends dependent on variations of the cultural and institutional factors. Our long-term prediction will try to include the consequences of changes in education (family, school and university) on cultural patterns, the consequences of variations in professional norm and its interpretations, and of medical knowledge besides many other factors influencing the organization of medical practice.

MONTAGUE, B. Joel (USA)

REPORTED ADVANTAGES OF MEDICAL PRACTICE IN THREE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE SYSTEMS

Data collected by personal interviews with physicians in the United States, England, and Australia were analyzed in relation to constructed "polar types" of health service systems—(1) the governmental-public service system and (2) the private business-profit system.

Responses to questions concerning the advantages of practicing in their respective health service systems revealed that, over all, the American doctors tended to stress *personal* advantages; whereas the English doctors most frequently emphasized *social* advantages, and the Australian physicians pointed to their scheme as a middle way and found it advantageous to both doctors and patients.

Analysis of the data also indicated that the American health service system most nearly approached the private business-profit polar-type; the British National Health Service most nearly approached the governmental-public service system and the Australian scheme was conceived as falling between the two polar-types.

MURESANU, Petre, BERLOGEA, Octavian (Rumania)

A LONG-TERM PLANNING OF THE NECESSARY STAFF OF PHYSICIANS

The concept and methods for a long-term planning of the necessary health personnel under the conditions of socialized medicine are presented.

As a result of the integration of the socialized medicine into the social process of industrialization, urbanization and schooling, of an increased accessibility to medical care for the population as well as of the development of pre-

ventive and bio-social-rehabilitation medicine along with the curative one, the socialized medicine has brought about changes in the organizational structure of the health centres and in the policy to be applied in the way of medical personnel. Thus we are faced with a development of the group medicine (big unified hospitals branching out in territorial, school and plant polyclinics); with a specialization of medicine within a system of interrelations organized among different experts in problems of diagnosis and treatment; as well as with an increase of the social role of a medicine dealing with health problems in all level.

In this context, the planning of the medical personnel is not by far an easy task as the future number of physicians cannot be evaluated merely by a simple extrapolation of the present "health consumption" to the population to come, the education, research and other personnel included.

Planning in the socialized medicine takes account of a lot of factors of which the following are the most important ones in the light of our past experience:

- the number and pattern of population in terms of its dynamics;
- the rise in its living and cultural standards;
- the preventive orientation of health protection;
- the accessibility for population to the available health services;
- the expected level, pattern and dynamics of mortality and morbidity;
- the available number of physicians and their age and sex group pattern;
- the physicians' work hours and their activity standards;
- the development of medical sciences, investigation equipment and therapeutical facilities;
- the involving into the medical field of specialists from some other fields such as: biologists, chemical investigators, physicists, engineers, psychologists, etc.
- the rise of technical skill level of the auxiliary health personnel through new forms of schooling;
- the loss of health personnel (following schooling, retirement, death, invalidity).

Our experience over the last 20 years in social planning evidences the individual weight of each of these factors and reveals at the same time the value of the correlated interpretation of all these factors. From this experience we infer that the planning necessary staff of physicians is under the direct impact of the organizational concept, pattern and extent of institutionalization of medical care, as the structure of the complex medical and health team and its development in the future are conditioned by the dimensions of the health institutions and the extent to which the latter are specialized.

CERTAINS ASPECTS SOCIAUX DE LA SANTE
DE LA POPULATION DANS UN QUARTIER DE VILLE
DANS LES CONDITIONS DE TRAITEMENT COMPLET DISPENSAIRE

Dans les conditions de la société socialiste la santé publique est planifiée et mise sur des bases scientifiques. Vu les décisions prises par le VIII^e Congrès du PCB, qui prévoient le passage progressif vers le traitement de la population de tout le pays dans les dispensaires, se pose un problème à résoudre — c'est le problème de déterminer scientifiquement les besoins de l'aide médicale et les moyens de les satisfaire.

On a fait des études expérimentaux dans la ville de Varna au cours de l'année 1968 sur les besoins de la planification de l'aide médicale. Le contingent étudié représente 0,62% de toute la population de la ville, et sa structure sexe-âge correspond à celle de la ville. Le groupe de la population dans l'âge actif de travail représente 59,60% dont 60,75% de femmes. La population ayant dépassé l'âge du travail représente 12,51%, dont 13,6% de femmes.

Les familles étudiées ont 3,8 membres moyennement. La partie relative la plus grande (29,33%) représente les familles ayant 4 membres. 85% des familles ont deux membres qui ne travaillent pas, petits enfants, élèves, soldats, femmes-ménagères, etc. Le revenu global du 94,66% des familles est le résultat de leur travail et 5,44% seulement n'en est pas le résultat. L'étude des conditions, dans lesquelles travaillent les personnes étudiées, démontre que 44,49% d'entre eux travaillent dans les conditions diverses nuisibles à leur santé. Au premier lieu de nature physique — 67,24%, puis de nature chimique — 21,84%, de poussière — 8,14%; biologique 2,78%.

Le froid, l'humidité et la chaleur excessive pris ensemble représentent 57,18% des conditions nuisibles à la production.

De l'analyse du lien entre les conditions physiques nuisibles et les maladies de l'appareil respiratoire, dans l'industrie, la construction navale, les constructions mécaniques et l'édification industrielle, on a constaté qu'en dépendance directe de corrélation très grande — ($R=0,72$) l'intensité de sexe et d'âge de la morbidité est la plus grande entre 1 et 3 ans, elle diminue graduellement vers l'âge de 15 à 19 ans, puis vient le deuxième rehaussement qui atteint une morbidité triple vers l'âge de 40 à 49 ans et à peu près quadruple vers l'âge de 60 ans et plus. L'incapacité temporaire du travail a une fréquence de 40,32% et une partie relative plus grande dans la production matérielle (60,0%) et invalidité globale 5,51% de toutes les personnes malades.

Les besoins de soins médicaux des malades et non malades dans les conditions de traitement complet dispensaire sont satisfaits ainsi: 8 visites par habitant à la polyclinique, 11,5% d'hospitalisation dans les établissements médicaux et 3,8% de l'indication sociale. La partie relative la plus grande de l'hospitalisation revient aux maladies de l'appareil respiratoire — 16%, puis à celles de l'appareil digestif — 11,18% et de l'appareil circulatoire — 62,2%.

La structure des dépenses qui ont une petite partie relative dépenses, études, loyer, santé d'une famille dans notre société illustre bien la politique sociale de l'Etat socialiste.

SEX ROLE DIFFERENTIATION IN THE PROFESSIONS: THE CASE OF ISRAEL DENTISTS

Despite the equalitarian values of Israel society and the universalistic norms of the dental profession, we find evidence for traditional sex role differentiation in several areas of professional performance. Women dentists tend more than their male colleagues to treat children and to treat less educated and lower class patients. Women tend more to general dental practice and less to a combination of general and specialized practice. As a result, we have suggested that women in dentistry probably enjoy less status and prestige than their male colleagues. Women work fewer hours than men, carry a lighter patient load, read fewer journals and engage in less professional interaction with colleagues, either in terms of consultation or in terms of attendance at professional gatherings. Dentists tend to over-estimate the preventive behavior of their patients.

STANDER, Simon (England)

MEDICAL MANPOWER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

This paper suggests that manpower planning in the United Kingdom has been indebted to the Economists' methodology related to forecasting, and that the value laden assumptions in the model have been largely determined by the medical profession.

One current area of concern is 'shortage' of general practitioners or physicians for primary care. One suggestion for correcting this imbalance has been through increased remuneration and providing incentive payments. Though to some extent doctors respond to monetary incentives, this paper suggests that they can longer be considered as 'entrepreneurs' and are, accordingly, more motivated by social factors related to status.

Structural changes in the medical care system are discussed as an alternative solution to the maldistribution of medical manpower, and are partially rejected in favour of changes in selection and training.

11. PSYCHIATRIC SOCIOLOGY

11. SOCIOLOGIE PSYCHIATRIQUE

von CRANACH, Michael, MARBURG, Lehn, JABLENSKY Assen (Bulgaria)

EFFECTS OF VERBAL INFORMATION ON THE PERCEPTION OF PSYCHOMOTOR BY GROUPS OF PSYCHIATRISTS AND LAYMEN

It is widely known that the reliability of psychiatric diagnosis is far from being satisfactory for clinical and epidemiological purposes. The description points in the mental state assessment should by definition be based purely on observation and be independent from his verbalisations. Little is known about the sources of disagreement in the making of a diagnostic but previous studies have indicated that significant differences between observers may arise at the level of observation. This study was designed to determine if laymen and psychiatrists when asked to rate patients' behaviour rely only on what they see or if their ratings are additionally influenced by what they hear.

Two groups (53 1st-year students of psychology, who for the purpose of this study were considered to be "laymen", and 26 psychiatrists with a mean of 8-9 years experience in psychiatry) were presented with two short videotapes of patients exhibiting varying degrees of psychomotor abnormalities. Each group was in turn randomly divided into two subgroups. Two subgroups watched the tapes with the accompanying sound track and two subgroups had the same tapes with the sound off. The participants were given a specially compiled rating scale containing 36 independent observational items of psychomotor behaviour and were asked to rate the presence and severity of the abnormalities. The obtained data were processed by a computer and analysis of variance was carried out. Comparisons were made between the group profiles of the scores and between individual items. Significant differences emerged between ratings made by psychiatrists and laymen, on the one hand, and between participants who had the sound track (the talk of the patient) and those who had not, on the other hand. The general conclusion is that "objective" assessment of psychomotor behaviour is significantly contaminated and altered by cues coming from the content and manner of speech and that professional training and experience (in the case of psychiatrists) produces a greater consistency and intra-group agreement on observational data.

12. SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

12. SOCIOLOGIE DE LA RELIGION

DRAGANOV, Mincho (Bulgaria)

RELIGIOUS MENTALITY IN BULGARIA AND ITS WANING OFF

After clarifying the meaning of the term "religious mentality" used to describe an inferior stage of religious consciousness, the author suggests a structural diagram of the religious mentality and outlines the specific features of traditional religious mentality in Bulgaria. They are the following: it preserves to a considerable degree its pagan contents, it is characterized by a familiarity in the attitude of the believer towards God and the saints, it has a clearly visible connection with the material interests of the believers, and typically finds expression in automatized or spontaneous reactions etc.

The author outlines the influence of capitalism on religious mentality in Bulgaria and describes in particular the mentality of the atheists and of the mass of believers towards the end of the last and in the first decades of the present century.

A major part of the report is devoted to the problems of the present state of religious mentality in Bulgaria. The analysis is carried out on the basis of data of empirical sociological surveys. The question of the place of religious mentality in the religious consciousness in present-day Bulgaria is examined in detail. The author emphasizes the growing traditionalism in religious mentality, shows the transition from an automatic ritualism into a spontaneous process of waning off, outlines the interrelationship between the components of religious mentality itself. Some newly formed psychological traits of the believer are described.

Finally the author discusses the various ways of extinction of religious mentality, stressing the question of freeing the way of life from the influence of religious beliefs.

LAUWERS, Jan (Belgium)

SECULARIZATION: A SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY OR AN IDEOLOGY?

In the theories of secularization, religious change is connected with processes of total-societal change. This total-societal change is often studied as change of a factual social system. But social coherence is always a constructed and interpreted coherence. Other sociologists have studied changes of this constructing schemes of interpretation. Social coherence then is seen

as an objectivated system of meanings. But also in this theory, the total-societal moment is defined as an integrated globality, without any attention to the situational and historical context of social action and schemes of interpretation. Therefore we wish to speak about models of action, i. e. schemes of interpretation which are connected with situational action, and thus are used in a situational context. Though models of action are always situational patterns of interpretation, they also transcend this situational context and, with the help of mechanisms of power, they structurize factual fields of social coherences. So, though this factual coherences and pressing on to the "logics" of these, we can try to draw a typology of models of action.

1) In the aristocratic model, one interprets action as participation on and representation of a sacred "realissimum". The actor is nothing but a part, and so a putting into presence, of the group which is the expression of the natural order in the "realissimum". Authority is legitimated as representation of this order and dealing in his sacrality.

2) In the bureaucratic model, action is seen as a value-realizing consumption as well as a production which is the translation of this on fore-hand existing values in organizable terms of ends and means. The actor is split up in objective productive roles (public sphere) and a subjective consuming self (private sphere). Authority is legitimated out from professional rationality.

3) In the democratic model, action is defined as a constructive communication between self and history. Ultimate reality is seen as an utopia. The actor interprets oneself as a constructive member (zoon politikon) of a historical but also provisional group. Authority is legitimated as "empty" sensibility for active communication and so as possibility of construction of it.

We have to investigate how these models of action are distributed in various situations, by which mechanisms they make fields of factual coherences and where there are shiftings from the one model to the other.

MISOV, Nicolai (Bulgarie)

L'EVANOUISSEMENT DE LA RELIGION ET LES TRANSFORMATIONS DE LA PERSONNALITE EN BULGARIE

Le triomphe sur la religion en Bulgarie a différencié deux groupes fondamentaux de personnalité — religieux et non-religieux, qui à son tour se décomposent aux différents sous-groupes.

La religiosité est une unité totale, constituée de quatre parties intégrantes, émotionnelle et psychique normative de valorisation, dogmatique de conception et rituelle de culte.

En dépendance de leur charge fonctionnelle et leur degré d'action elles déterminent les différences à l'intérieur du groupe général des personnes religieuses. En général les parties intégrantes structurales de la religiosité

peuvent avoir une action et un chargement fonctionnels *réguliers* ou *irréguliers* par rapport auxquels la personnalité religieuse sera *intégrale* et *non-intégrale*. La personnalité religieuse intégrale peut être *active* et *passive* selon le fait gardera-t-elle sa religiosité pour soi ou l'imposera-t-elle aussi sur les autres.

Quand trois des quatre parties intégrantes fondamentales possèdent un chargement et une action fonctionnels, tandis que la quatrième dispose d'un chargement et une action fonctionnels fortement limités, nous sommes en présence d'une *personnalité religieuse non-intégrale en transformation*. Quand deux des parties intégrantes fondamentales ont une action et un chargement réguliers et fonctionnels, *la personnalité religieuse est non-intégrale*, et en processus de déformation. Mais quand la religiosité finit avec la prépondérance d'un changement fonctionnel d'une des parties intégrantes et une manifestation très limitée des trois autres, le cas est spécial et la personne doit être appelée personne *transitoire*.

Selon que la personnalité religieuse donnée est devenue dans le passé non-religieuse par la voie soit de l'athéisme spontané soit de l'athéisme conscient (scientifique), elle peut-être un athée *spontané* ou *conscient*, se manifeste d'une partie toujours plus importante de gens, surtout de jeunes se forment comme non-religieux, sans qu'ils fussent jamais religieux, voilà pourquoi, la personnalité non-religieuse est représentée par la personnalité *non-religieuse-athéiste* (ex-religieuse) et par la personnalité *non-religieuse-non-athéiste* (qui n'a jamais été religieuse).

C'est-à-dire, en Bulgarie existe, en ce moment, deux groupes de personnes fondamentaux et deux groupes de personnes non-fondamentaux. Les fondamentaux sont le groupe religieux et non-religieux, dont le groupe des non-religieux est déterminant et le principal. Les groupes non-fondamentaux sont le groupe transitoire et le groupe non-athéiste-non-religieux, dont le premier est temporaire et disparaîtra au futur, tandis que le deuxième se trouve en stade initial de développement, mais le futur lui appartient.

MOBERG, O. David (USA)

RELIGION IN THE WESTERN WORLD: THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The diversity of institutional forms, belief systems, and action patterns in American churches, sects, and cults are products of the interaction of cultural importations brought by a wide range of ethnic groups and other unusual features of the socio-cultural and geographical environment. Religious freedom, the separation of church and state, and other civil liberties were major factors that were both caused by and a result of religious and ethnic pluralism.

Interest in religion is at a relatively high level in the U. S. A. There is diversity both within and between religious groups on all levels of social organization. The diversity is multiplied by exposure of the population to a

wide range of political, religious, and social alternatives during a period of rapid social change and in an atmosphere of liberty that emphasizes voluntary choices. The complexity of social and institutional patterns of religion helps to explain the diversity of findings from research dealing with relationships between religion and other aspects of personal and institutional life.

A few observers believe that underneath the apparent diversity of American religion is a single culture religion which is "the operant faith" of the people or a "civil religion" which has an eschatological hope for the whole world. Others, however, interpret the American religious pattern as one of interacting conspiracies with four chief camps — Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, and secularist — in each of which are many subdivisions.

Religious factors play a part in many aspects of social interaction, political life, and civic affairs, but there appears to be considerable secularization within as well as outside of the churches. It is difficult, however, to identify unambiguous indicators of secularization for research purposes, and there are numerous indications that religion continues to play a subtle and latent but very important role for many people in every major sphere of American public and private life. In the complex dilemmas and paradoxes of American religion lie vast opportunities and needs for scientific research.

NOWISKA, Eva (Poland)

GENERALIZATIONS ON CULTURE-CHANGE MOVEMENTS AMONG NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS AND MELANESIANS

This article deals with such movements as: Ghost Dance, Shakerism, Peyote Cult, Handsome Lake Religion among North American Indians, "cargo cults" and Paliu movement in Melanesia. First the author tries to find these criteria that allow grouping in one theoretical category all these strongly differing movements. On this purpose a variety of possible criteria is defined and systematized in three groups:

- 1) features of a movement concerning ideology or organization,
- 2) features of social situation that produces a movement,
- 3) consequences and functions of a movement.

The author chooses the proper criteria among ideological features and the characteristics of socio-cultural situation. They are: the attitudes towards a culture of a group that produces a movement and towards culture of a society being in contact with it. The situation that produces these movements is a depriving situation of rapid cultural changes in conditions of domination of alien, economically stronger and more complicated society. According to this the name given to these movements "culture-change movements" seems to be adequate.

These movements must be treated as a reaction to a situation of cultural contact and political domination. This statement is a basis to the construction of typology of culture-change movements. Two dimensions are

used to formulate this general typology: 1) psychological dimension and 2) ideological dimension. First of those comprises two possible attitudes in a situation of deprivation: a) rebel (aggression) and b) escape. According to ideological dimension two programs are distinguished: a) total negation and total transformation of the world and b) partial negation and partial reformation of the world. These dimensions when crossed give the classification with the following four types:

1) rebellious movements with total negation and belief in total transformation of the world (as e. g. Pontiac and Isatai outbreaks),

2) escape movements of total negation and idea of transformation of the world (as e. g. Ghost Dance and "cargo cults"),

3) rebellious movements with idea of partial negation and reformation (as e. g. Paliu movements),

4) escape movements with partial negation and idea of reformation (as e. g. Peyote Cult, Shakerisme, Handsome Lake Religion).

Then general hypotheses are stated; they concern relations between these four types and numerous factors: a) type of culture producing a movement and b) conditions of socio-cultural contact. At last the author lists the contexts in which culture-change movements can be considered and problems for which the further research on this kind of movements is valuable.

The article is based on literature and not on field studies. It follows ideas of such authors as: Ralf Linton, Fred Voget, Marian Smith, Anthony Wallace, David Aberle, Vittorio Lanternari, Peter Worsley, E. Hobsbawm, Norman Cohn, Yonina Talmon, Sylvia Thrupp and others; the author discusses them and gives new solutions.

STOITCHEV, T. (Bulgarie)

TYPLOGIE DE LA RELIGION ET DE LA RELIGIOSITE

Le problème de la typologie de la religion et de la religiosité est organiquement lié avec le problème général de la structure de la religion et en premier lieu avec l'analyse du rapport entre ses deux côtés — le sentiment religieux et la conduite religieuse.

La typologie de la religion s'avère en deux formes fondamentales: *typologie de la religion* (doctrines religieuses, systèmes) et *typologie de la religiosité*. Tandis que la première typologie est générale, la seconde est concrète, et laquelle concerne des groupes déterminés de croyants et caractérise les parties dans la structure de la religion comme au point de vue de leur précision qualitative, de même au point de vue des changements quantitatifs et les degrés d'évolution.

La typologie de la religion est en grande partie une typologie *statique*, et la typologie de la religiosité — *dynamique*. Dans l'un des cas la typologie a un caractère *historique*, et dans l'autre — *concrètement-actuel*.

Les différents types de religion dans la typologie historique de la religion ne doivent pas être confondus avec les structures des *espèces* et des

sous-espèces de chaque type de religion. Ces dernières sont liées avec les espèces et sous-espèces de religion, avec les parties intégrantes du type de religion et de ses subdivisions suivantes.

La typologie de la religiosité a pour objet d'établir le rapport concret, pour des groupes (types) déterminés de croyants, entre l'esprit religieux et conduite, ainsi que les degrés de manifestation et de développement de la structure interne qui leur est commune.

La typologie de la religiosité, se manifestant par exemple par de tels composés comme: type hésitant, type indifférent, type émotif et d'autres, n'est pas la dernière limite de généralisation et de la caractéristique de la religiosité. Cette typologie peut se concrétiser et développer dans un aspect *sociologique*, c.-à-d. de se modifier de telle façon, que de pouvoir nous donner des renseignements concernant les mêmes formes et degrés de la religiosité par des composés différents de la structure sociologique. Ainsi, on parvient jusqu'aux structures concrètes des types de la religiosité sur la base des indices, origine sociale, position sociale, éducation, etc. C'est la forme d'un degré supérieur de la réflexion de la religiosité laquelle peut être appelée *typologie structurale de la religiosité*.

13. SOCIOLOGY OF SCIENCE

13. SOCIOLOGIE DE LA SCIENCE

GASTON, Jerry (USA)

REWARDS, COMMUNICATION, AND THE DIVISION OF LABOR IN A SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY

A study of the reward and communication systems of science and the effect of the division of labor on these systems. Structured interviews with 203 high energy physicists (92% of the population) in Great Britain were obtained during the 1967-68 academic year. Compared to that found in the United States, the reward system (the relationship between scientific productivity and recognition) in Britain is more universalistic which is apparently explained by (1) the centralization of policy and funding in British science, (2) the level of personal competition in Britain which is less than in the United States, and (3) the selection processes of the educational system. While both theorists' and experimentalists' recognition is closely related to each group's scientific contributions, theorists and experimentalists perform different roles in research (even different roles within various sub-specialties of high energy physics) and these differences result in theorists' having more recognition. The communication system is related to the reward system with high-prestige scientists occupying central positions in the communication network. The communication system forms an informal network which might be termed an "invisible college" and the high-prestige theorists are overrepresented in this network.

JAHIEL, Nico (Bulgarie)

INTERACTION DES RAPPORTS SCIENTIFIQUES „INTERNES“ ET „EXTERNES“ ET OPTIMISATION DE LA GESTION DE L'ACTIVITE SCIENTIFIQUE

L'étude, sous tous les aspects, de la science comme phénomène social, la découverte de son mécanisme interne et son interaction avec les autres structures sociales et avec la société dans sa totalité, le développement, en liaison avec cela de la sociologie de la science, de l'économie de la science de la science de science du savoir scientifique, des autres disciplines, qui étudient l'activité scientifique, devient aujourd'hui d'une nécessité vitale, un intérêt représenté, plus spécialement, l'analyse des rapports scientifiques in-

ternes et externes et plus particulièrement leur interaction dans le processus de la gestion de l'activité scientifique.

Les rapports scientifiques caractérisent les processus de „production“ de nouvelles connaissances, la différenciation et l'intégration des sciences et dépendent surtout de l'action des lois internes de fonctionnement et développement de la science en tant que système de connaissances.

Les rapports scientifiques externes à son tour déterminent la science comme système d'organisation, comme système de base matérielle, de cadres, d'institutions scientifiques, etc., c'est-à-dire le système du potentiel scientifique.

La tâche scientifique d'intensifier l'activité scientifique exige des organes de direction sociale de la science d'examiner attentivement les moments suivants:

— l'analyse des deux sortes de rapports de point de vue diachronique ainsi que de point de vue synchronique confirme qu'ils se trouvent en interaction étroite.

— parallèlement à cela ils ont une spécificité, une indépendance relative, des lois internes de fonctionnement qui leurs sont propres.

— parmi eux peuvent surgir des disproportions ou bien des contradictions qui peuvent freiner le fonctionnement normal du système dans sa totalité.

— dans cette interaction les rapports scientifiques internes ont une priorité — c'est d'eux que dépend dans la plus grande mesure l'état des rapports scientifiques „externes“.

Une des fonctions spécifiques des organes de gestion sociale est d'assurer des conditions de perfectionnement continu du système d'activité scientifique, au moyen d'entretien d'une harmonie normale entre les rapports scientifiques „internes“ et „externes“, de créer les conditions objectives et subjectives nécessaires à l'action optimale des mécanismes internes de gestion et autorégulation de l'activité scientifique, de donner libre cours au développement des rapports scientifiques internes.

KREJCI, Jaroslav (Czechoslovakia)

ON SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AS AN INFORMATIVE SYSTEM

In the article there is studied the informative model of the process of science development in connection with possible application in the sphere of social sciences. Science is understood as an adaptable system, development of which is managed by inner informatory courses. Influence of the environment of the system is taken into consideration in the second approximation only. Analyses of the informatory process comes out of the growth of number of science publications, which are being considered for source of information. For description of growth there are stated different types of mo-

dels and their adequateness is compared. It is shown that there is a chance of utilisation of characteristics of informative course in definition of actuality measure of growth of science specialization.

When studying the means serving as informatory channels in science development, the subjective information term derived by Weiss is made use of. There is shown a possibility of use of subjective information, when studying effectuality of scientific work. Finally there is a description of definition of management process of this system. Subjective information are made use of as a managing parameter. Proceeds function then means evaluation of expected number of publications in the n-generation, at a given managing parameter. The expected proceeds is gained as a product of the transitional function and proceeds of one publication in the n-generation at given managing parameter. The maximum proceeds corresponds with the optimum managing parameter.

There are derived certain conclusions relating to quantification of informative courses and indicated chances resulting from it for objective study of attractivity of individual discoveries and thus besides others, for obtaining of objective measures for preference scale. Further there is followed also a change of measurement of effectivity of scientific work of the individual. Finally there is quoted an experiment how to apply the managing process on an examined informative system.

14. SOCIOLOGY OF SPORT

14. SOCIOLOGIE DU SPORT

ERBACH, G., BUGGEL, E. (GDR)

SOCIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN THE PRESENTATION OF TENDENCIES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIALIST PHYSICAL CULTURE IN THE GDR

Physical culture and sport are a relatively independent partial system within the socialist system of the GDR. There are manifold relations and connections with other social partial systems, and especially so with the system of education, with the system of public hygiene, with the system of the working conditions and conditions of life as well as with culture and art.

The scientific-technical revolution largely acts also on the organisation of the social field of physical culture and sport. Quality and level of the development of physical culture and sport get decisive importance for the community and for every individual.

In the process of the organisation and development of physical culture and sport, sports sociology gains more and more importance. In addition to other scientific disciplines and in interdisciplinary connection, sports sociology has to find those fundamentals which are needed both in the prognostic activity and prospective planning as well as for leadership in the complex phenomenon of physical culture and sport.

The author describes how, with the help of sociological data and evaluations, recognitions for leadership in view of the complex planning can be gained, which are extremely important for the proportional development up to a high standard of physical culture and sport in relation to other social partial systems.

As during the time of prognostic it is expected that about 60 percent of the population will use physical culture and sport in various forms and on diverse occasions (leisure time during the day and at week-ends, in the factories, in the residential quarter, within the family, during holidays etc.) as a part of the way of living, sports-sociological recognitions are immediately linked with the fact to organise in a practical manner the manifold processes of bodily perfection of the citizens.

METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS IN THE INTERPRETATION
OF THE RESULTS ATTAINED BY SOCIOLOGICAL-EMPIRIC
INVESTIGATIONS

With the present paper, the importance of a methodological-theoretical point of view in the interpretation of sociological-empiric data is demonstrated. In the judgement of social phenomena, facts and relations which have individuals in the field of physical culture and sport and which they manifest in the process of sporting activities, the Marxist sports sociology starts from the unity of the empiric investigation and theoretical analysis. They condition each other and perfect themselves constantly during the scientific-theoretical and scientific-empiric work. The empiric phase of the investigation is oriented by certain theoretical presuppositions. This applies especially to the interpretation of sociological data, this fact having been shown at the example of complex-territorial planning and leadership experiments. Here, also the dialectic unity of theory and social practice must be reflected.

With the help of field studies, of social experiments and empiric methods as well as of the plural methodological approach, those fundamentals are created which for conclusions and recommendations are used and needed for a more effective organisation of the partial system of physical culture and sport.

Consequently, sports-sociological studies and their results have to be determined from the very first and strictly as socially relevant.

The methodology of the Marxist sports sociology is the standard and criterion for the interpretation and applicability of sociological data in the social field of physical culture and sport. It is based on the general regularities of historical materialism and is investigated and determined on this basis.

GUENOV, Philippe (Bulgarie)

SYSTEMES SPECIFIQUES SOCIAUX D'ORGANISATION
ET DE DIRECTION DE LA CULTURE PHYSIQUE
ET DE L'ACTIVITE SPORTIVE

La culture physique et les sports sont un domaine important de l'activité sociale et culturelle de la société. Il est impensable d'étudier le développement de la société sans rendre compte du rôle de l'activité sportive et de la culture physique. L'auteur nous donne sa définition de l'objet de la sociologie des sports. Après quoi il attire l'attention sur la culture physique et les sports comme un système complet et des sous-systèmes organisés en lui, qui sont considérés comme des systèmes indépendants spécifiques de direction de branches divers de l'activité sportive et de la culture physique.

D'après l'auteur on peut désigner les sept sous-systèmes suivants:

1. Les organisations et les services, qui organisent et dirigent l'activité sportive et la culture physique.

2. Les annaux auxiliaires qui servent la mise en exécution de cette activité.

3. Les classes où on exerce une influence sur les élèves à l'aide des exercices sportifs divers.

4. L'équipement sportif et les stades servant les épreuves et les autres initiatives sportives.

5. Les établissements sociaux et pédagogiques.

6. Ceux qui on une autodirection (les équipes divers des sports collectifs — le football, le basket-ball, le volley-ball, le hockey, etc. pendant le jeu).

7. Les unités temporaires diverses formées de sportif et de spectateurs.

L'étude des particularités spécifiques de la structure de ces systèmes, la découverte de leurs liens et interactions dans le système total, la découverte des liens et des interactions entre leurs éléments au sein de leur structure, la découverte des rapports mutuels entre les différentes personnes ou bien entre les différents groupes de personnes participant aux divers systèmes, tout cela aurait contribuer à leur direction optimale et de là au développement optimal de la culture physique et des sports comme éléments du développement total de la société.

NOVIKOV, D. A., MAXIMENKO, A. M. (USSR)

SOME SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS' INFLUENCE ON THE LEVEL OF SPORTING SUCCESS OF COUNTRIES (THE XVIII OLIMPIC GAMES TAKEN AS AN EXAMPLE)

We found statistically significant correlation of varied density between concrete social factors of socio-economic and demographic conditions of countries — participants of the XVIII Olympic Games in Tokio and the level of their sporting success there (the quantity of represented athletes, the amount of scores per every participant of positive influence) these factors are: 1) the national income per capita; 2) the caloricity of nutrition products; 3) the average of length of life; 4) the share of educated population; 5) the share of urban population; 6) the whole amount of population.

Factor analysis demonstrated that Olympic success is determined by two factors: 1. the level of socio-economic conditions of a state; 2. the quantity of population. The first factor is 3.72 times stronger than the second.

We found the difference of effects of these factors in socialist and capitalist countries. With all other conditions made equal the Olympic success of socialist countries is better than that of capitalist countries, because of more progressive productive relations.

When choosing a field of activity every young man acts as a person having certain aims and motives. Motives of choice of activity may be dif-

ferent. Social conditioning of human activity is expressed through a system of motives. Our research has shown that graduates of Moscow region schools when choosing occupation first of all took into account the social significance of certain spheres of activity.

Analysis of factors, influencing the plans of graduates, has shown that there is a close positive correlation between the level of parents' education and graduates' desire to continue their education.

Such factors as income per every member of a family, sizes of living surface may influence the progress of studies and personal plans of graduates, even interrupting the process of education.

In the report we give classification of various factors and analyse their influence upon the choice of occupation of secondary schools.

STOITCHEV, [Anguel] (Bulgarie)

LA CULTURE PHYSIQUE DANS LA STRUCTURE SOCIOLOGIQUE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ SOCIALISTE

La culture physique a un rôle de plus en plus grand à jouer grâce aux changements sociaux, résultat de la révolution scientifique et technique. Le rôle de la culture physique est également déterminé par les conditions historiques, sociales et économiques dans lesquelles se développe une société donnée. Les recherches des sociologues, des physiologistes, des psychologues et des pédagogues sportifs l'affirment.

Approuvant la position des sociologues bulgares Jivko Ochavkov, Stoyan Mikhailov, Velitchko Dobrinov, d'après lesquels la structure sociologique de la société est composée des côtés fondamentaux et des domaines fondamentaux de la vie sociale, l'auteur du rapport conclue que la culture physique est un élément important dans un des „sous-systèmes“ de base de la structure sociologique de la société — la reproduction des hommes. D'après lui la culture physique est non seulement un moyen de la formation physique et morale de la personnalité, mais aussi un élément important du mécanisme social, satisfaisant les nécessités culturelles de la société. Pour mieux comprendre la place qu'occupe la culture physique dans la structure sociologique de la société, il faut découvrir ses parties intégrantes comme „sous-systèmes“ de l'organisme social.

Sur la base d'une riche information, reçue des études sociologiques et des publications, qui traitent les problèmes sociologiques de la culture physique, on vient à une nouvelle synthèse de ces études et à une nouvelle formulation théorique.

Dans un aspect sociologique la culture physique est composée des éléments de sa structure régionale et de base spécifique.

On découvre bien dans la structure régionale de la culture physique les particularités de l'occupation des exercices physiques dans les sports divers et la pratique spécifique de ces sports par les groupes sociaux d'âge divers en dépendance du caractère de leurs occupations, leurs possibilités sociales, leur orientation, etc.

Différemment les éléments de la structure de base spécifique de la culture physique découvrent avant tout les „paramètres“ et le degré de l'état physique de l'homme. D'après cette formulation on peut faire un gradué du degré de cet état.

L'analyse de la structure régionale spécifique et de la structure de base spécifique de la culture physique donne une possibilité de découvrir plus concrètement et plus rationnellement son rôle dans la formation de la personnalité de l'homme ainsi que de prévoir et de diriger scientifiquement son développement.

Ainsi sur la base des études sociologiques concrètes de la structure sociologique totale de la société socialiste en Bulgarie, on peut trouver la place et le rôle de la culture physique pour le développement harmonieux des groupes sociaux et d'âge divers et pour leur rapprochement.

Les résultats de l'étude sociologique de la structure sociologique de la société socialiste (y compris celui de la culture physique) faite sous la direction du prof. Jivko Ochavkov, de l'Institut de sociologie auprès de l'Académie bulgare des Sciences approuvent entièrement notre hypothèse.

15. SOCIOLOGY OF WORK AND ORGANIZATION

15. SOCIOLOGIE DU TRAVAIL ET DE L'ORGANISATION

BERLOGEA, Octavian (Rumania)

LABOUR AND ORGANIZATION SOCIOLOGY AND ITS APPLICATIONS TO REHABILITATION OF WORKING CAPACITY

The results of the researches in the fields of labour sociology, ergonomics and sociology of rehabilitation carried out in the last 15 years in the Institute of Medical Assessment and Rehabilitation of Working Capacity are given, with a view to organize the assessment and rehabilitation of the disabled, both as a functional system and method of work.

The effected researches characterized by causal explorations and ameliorative prospecting fit into two patterns of sociological research:

1) *The analysis of the rehabilitation as intervention variable*, in the relationship between invalidity (independent variable) and its consequences (dependent variable). Through this research pattern the following was considered in terms of the disabled class: the conditions existing before the illness (the preconditioning variable); the evaluation and rehabilitation procedures and the legislative and institutionalized means of rehabilitation; the consequences of invalidity for the subject, the family and the community.

2) *The evaluation of the efficiency of the rehabilitation process*, research pattern applied in several dynamic studies relating to the results of complex rehabilitation and to the value of the social services employed to this aim, which allowed to study the relations between the rehabilitation and its consequences as well as the factors influencing the rehabilitation of the working capacity.

It was due to the multidisciplinary feature of the researches that the methods of work used in these two patterns of research were somewhat complex. That is why an adjustment of the techniques and work instruments was necessary in order to allow a mutual information and a permanent correlation of the data with their synthetization in unitary conclusions of the complex team (medical-psycho-social) of the researches.

The researches carried out prove the economic and social advantages of the rehabilitation of the disabled, who, provided they are given a correct evaluation of their working capacity and a timely application of the biological recovery procedures as well as a correct vocational guidance (training and placement), have a full chance to yield performance results competitive with those of the healthy individual.

The conclusions of the studies deal with the problems of labour sociology, especially for the prophylaxy of the invalidity through the labour organization on ergonomic principles, the rehabilitation sociology as far as the

evaluation criteria of working capacity are concerned, the rehabilitation methods and means for different classes of disabled as well as the future development of sociological research in these fields.

KAMBOUROVA, Roumyana (Bulgaria)

INTERACTION BETWEEN FORMAL AND NON-FORMAL STRUCTURES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF A BUILDING WORKERS' GROUP

The public organization of labour in the process of its functioning and development finds expression in the activity of the bodies of workers. The problems connected with the functioning of the production units as components of the comprehensive production-information system of society are, therefore, fundamental problems of organization.

The problem of the interaction of the formal and non-formal structures in a workers' group in the building industry is examined from this aspect of microsociology.

An attempt at elucidating the mechanism of the formation of workers' groups is made on the basis of the results of a representative sociological survey conducted by the author at the State Building Corporation in Varna. Taking into account the specific features of the building industry, a classification of the microgroups is introduced in accordance with the structure-forming factors; it becomes the starting point of the thesis of the presence of a tendency towards an integration of the formal structure with some non-formal structures in a building workers' unit.

Proceeding from the formulation that the microgroup (the building team) as a unity of formal and non-formal structures is an element of a concrete cybernetic system — in this case the system "Organization of Labour in a State Building Corporation" — the author considers the stability of the information channels as a condition for the process of integration

KOSTALOVA, Tatjana, KOSTAL, Jaroslav, HLAVSA, Jaroslav (Czechoslovakia)

CREATIVE POTENTIAL AND ITS USE IN ORGANIZATIONS

Creativity is treated as a complex of problem-solving activities and of social and/or personal traits of actors in the three chapters: 1. Social aspects of creativity, 2. Organization and creativity, 3. Applied theory of creativity in organizations. The following conceptual scheme of creativity is analysed at the chapt. 1 and 2: creativity is a novum brought about by special actors in the areas of objectified action and/or evaluation. The novum, i. e. an end-product of change, arrives due to the activities and/or omissions of particular actors and when introduced into both the evaluative

and instrumental components of action it is creative. The introduced change could be conceived in regard to its partiality vs totality and relativity vs absoluteness like a continual innovation going from initial state of a particular structure. The social pre-conditions of creative change are being categorized in terms of social needs, social relation, social interaction, and roles-attitudes. Creativity taking place in an economic area is treated in terms of organizational functioning. The creative potential being given, i. e. creative personal traits of participants and the level of professional status and the level of organizational freedom and the collective creative experience, the organization can enhance its overall output by the proper use of it. The creative value-orientations are described in terms of desirability of novum generalized from both the cathetic and the cognitive experience. The comparable limits of organizational action represent the organizational freedom. The societal requirements of demand, sources and values are suggested to be the external type of limit. Participants' role-expectations are hypothesized to represent the internal type of limit. As far as the patterns of emergency solutions being rooted in group behavior in new problematic situations, they are treated in terms of collective creative experience.

The last chapter presents the applied knowledge of creativity: it is systematized round the techniques for a) analysis of creative potential, b) courses of creative thinking and invention, c) individual services, d) long-term rationalization of creative work. Training of specialists for creativity problems ought to be based not only on usual strive for attainment of professional knowledge but also on development of art-like propensities of the specialist through the instructive interaction.

KRZYKATA, F. (Czechoslovakia)

SOCIAL CONFLICTS EXISTING IN INDUSTRY BROUGHT ABOUT BY WORK ROTATION

There is no doubt that further progress and social development depend on some factors and determinants and require among others the application of some available material resources as well as techno-productive equipment. In the process of production they require the administering of the human working power in a rational and socially useful way, being at the same time in accordance with the idea of work humanization. These requirements can be realized with a comparatively small expenditure of means and the best way to attain this seems to be the application of work rotation in industry as well as in other fields of our national economy.

The set of problems of rotation taken up in our sociological literature for the first time — the question of work rotation and its social effects, especially the negative ones, have been presented. The starting point of these considerations is the problem of the discrepancy between the time of work and the time free from work. It has been shown that the work rotation is set by a) the technical and organizational progress of an enterprise,

b) the utilization of the surplus working power at the time of the demographic explosion, c) the utilization of durable means, d) a fuller and fuller utilization of the needs of consumers, e) the tendency to shorten the work time during the process of production.

The conditions shaping the rotation in work and the conflicting situations have been illustrated by some actual conditions in the chemical industry and in metallurgy.

The considerations of the rotation in work from the point of view of the determinative influence of the social and productive conditions (division of work, organization, management etc.), of the technological and psychosocial conditions suggests a number of social problems that have been noticed neither by practitioners nor by organizers of the social and economic life. The presentation of the complexity of the problem of rotation in work in the light of the developing social conflict seems to serve the cognitive penetration of this field of social reality as well as the counteraction of the discrepancies, among others by means of an effective realization of the humanization of work.

KUTTA, František (Czechoslovakia)

SOCIOLOGY OF LABOR AND SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT

(1) Changes in the character of social labour in the period of the beginning scientific and technological revolution:

a) Changes in the microstructure, professional structure and qualifications (an original method of microanalysing labour structures).

b) Changes in the branch macrostructures and shifts between the primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary social sectors (international comparisons, based on methods elaborated by Fourastier, Clerk etc.)

c) Main trends of changes

(2) Genesis of basic scientific principles of management:

a) Double bookkeeping and its social roots

b) Taylorism, the classic rationalization theory and its social roots

c) The Soviet scientific organisation of labour of the nineteen twenties and its social roots

d) New traits of theory and practice of rationalization at the beginning of the scientific and technological revolution and its social roots

(3) Conclusion:

Main tendencies of changes in the management of labour and their social roots and results

MOSKVICHOV, Sviatoslav G. (USSR)

TOWARDS THE PROBLEM OF THE ATTITUDE TO WORK

This article deals with the problem of the attitude to work and with motivations of production activity — one of the factors which determines this attitude. We are going to speak about the research of the attitude to

work in a subjective aspect, e. i., taking into consideration in this research different forms of common consciousness of the workers and engineers employed in the radio and electronic industry — the whole number of these investigated workers is 2000 persons, the deviation of selection — when $P=0.25$ in the group of workers is $\pm 2.5\%$, and that in the group of engineers is $\pm 4.4\%$.

In this study the degree of satisfaction from the every day work was put in dependence upon the way of perception and estimation of different elements — physical exhaustion, sanitary conditions of the working place of the given industrial situation. Taking into account the given conditions of the research industrial situation, in which this research is undertaken, it is possible to call it according to the terminology of Yadov and Zdravomyslov (USSR) a real and balanced one.

The statistical analysis of the interrogatory's results (3 closed questions of the questionnaire will give the possibility to speak about quite reliable interrogation between the degree of job satisfaction on the one hand and the way how physical exhaustion and sanitary condition of employment are estimated on the other hand. (The factor of the mutual attendancy—Chupral — is: the group of workers — 0.3 and 0.231, the group of engineers 0.225 and 0.206, when $X^2X^2=0.01$, F-4).

The meaning analysis of the data obtained allows to speak about dominant influence of job satisfaction — as a kind of realization of spiritual needs of the worker — on his estimation of other, less important elements of the industrial situation. In this instance it is seen in the fact that job satisfaction can psychologically "reduce" exhaustion — it is more inherent in intellectual job — and vice versa — the lack of interest in the work sometimes leads to some overestimation of the degree of exhaustion, harmfulness of the work and this is more inherent in manual work.

These data is possible to considerate in the light of the well known conception about the differentiation of needs, realization of which can differently condition job satisfaction and job dissatisfaction (Yadov, Parsel, Nevsberg).

SONIN, M. Ja. (USSR)

METHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN FORECASTING THE STRUCTURE AND EMPLOYMENT OF LABOUR

1. In forecasting the dynamics and branch structure of employment branch approach is necessary.

Labour resources depend rather on the growth of productive forces, than on the movement of the population. Although the amount of labour resources is determined mainly by the existing amount of population, the boundaries and the amount of labour resources are controlled by their own regulations as well. It is a result of social mobility of population and differences in the mobility of certain labour resources groups.

2. In the future an increase is expected in the percentage of employment of older population, of women employed in skilled and highskilled work and of the youth attending higher and secondary special schools.

3. Up till now employment is often planned on the basis of requirements of economics in labour force only. But real distribution of labour resources very often differs from the planned because the inclinations of the people themselves are not taken into account.

4. In forecasting it should be taken into consideration that in the future structure of employment the inclinations of the people to certain kinds of labour will play an ever greater role as people themselves are an active, rather than a passive factor.

Consequently, at the first stage of forecasting it is necessary to proceed from the requirements of the people in certain kinds of labour and education, rather than the requirements of economics in labour force. Further, some corrections in the dynamics and the structure of employment should be necessary on the basis of the requirements of the economics in labour force.

TODOROVA, Sasha (Bulgaria)

GROUP STRUCTURE OF WORK AND PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT

On the basis of data from a concrete sociological survey, conducted by the Section on the Sociology of Labour at the Research Institute of Labour in Sofia, an attempt has been made to establish the character of the interrelationships in a small production body and its structure, to reveal their effect on the level of output and on the satisfaction with work conditions and with the participation in the management.

The basic method used was the inquiry combined with the sociometric method, observation and study of documents.

A conclusion was reached that the characteristics of the interpersonal relations depends to a considerable extent on the personal qualities of the immediate manager of foreman, and his relations with the workers. The approach of the manager determines not only the kind of relations among the workers but is the cause for identical work conditions or patterns of participation to be assessed differently.

The personality characteristics of the members of the small group and the characteristics of interrelations should contribute towards the rational composing groups according to the tasks they face and other requirements. In this way higher output may be obtained, with better satisfaction with work conditions and more participation in the management.

The elucidation of these interrelations may serve as a basis for social planning and for forecasting the development of such units.

16. URBAN SOCIOLOGY

16. SOCIOLOGIE URBAINE

STRONGINA, M. (USSR)

ON SOME PROBLEMS OF THE URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS' DEVELOPMENT IN THE USSR

According to the 1959 population census almost 3/4 of the urban population of this country lived in the agglomerations.

Agglomeration is a complex system of settlements having various functional purposes with adjoining territories, unified labour and way-of-living connections.

Now agglomerations are the main form of population settling in the USSR. They have established territorial structure:

- 1) the core — a territory continuously covered with buildings;
- 2) towns and workers' settlements connected closely to the big city, but being at a certain distance from it;
- 3) the rural territories;
- 4) rest-areas etc.

One of their main peculiarities are the rural territories included in them. They as well as other features of the modern process of town-forming are influenced by the urbanisation.

Spreading of urbanization towards rural sphere not on the urban realm alone has resulted in creation of the new social population groups — country-people engaged in non-agricultural occupations.

A significant part of these "hidden town people" is concentrating in agglomerations. In the USSR on the whole only country-people working in the town establishments account for about 3 million persons (without the members of their families).

The significant feature of agglomeration process development are the labour and way-of-living connections between the main cities and settlements adjoining them.

Their creation and development is an objective process specific for agglomerations.

Small- and middle-sized towns form the base of agglomerations. Together with the country settlements they make the territorial and functional structure of modern agglomerations. The significance of small- and middle-sized towns depends on their place and role in creating the agglomerations, the most perspective form of population settling.

17. STRATIFICATION

17. STRATIFICATION

BERTAUX, Daniel M. (France)

NEW PERSPECTIVES ON SOCIAL MOBILITY IN FRANCE

Social mobility research without historical perspective is like a meal without wine. For instance, the full understanding of the excellent social mobility data recently gathered in France by the Institut National de la Statistique (which contradict earlier estimations) would require the knowledge of the social evolution of the French population in the say last hundred years.

Unfortunately, such knowledge is not directly available for the use of social categories in censuses as recent as 1954. But it is possible to reconstruct a gross image of the work-force for the period 1918 onwards.

Given this rough approximation, structural mobility can be given a precise meaning. It is seen that the so-called "technological factors" created only the *passibility* of social change; the real determinants were most probably political ones. This can explain why France has been so long considered as a country of peasants and small shopkeepers.

But after World War II, the change of structure which was forced upon French economy tolled the bell of these categories. The process is still under way and has produced already quite a lot of (structural) social mobility.

As for the distribution process of people into the socio-economic system (improperly called "social mobility"), its main characteristic is job inheritance and more generally class inheritance. The role of the family as a carrier of class results in very strong relations between social origins, level of education and social position. It is through this kind of maze of relations that the flows produced by the historical evolution had to find their way.

The result is a structural mobility approximating a "staircase" pattern: rural migrants often becoming workers, some workers' sons becoming lower middle class employees, while some middle class sons were taking the new upper middle class jobs.

But there has been also circulation. Its main characteristics are the avoidance of long "downward" moves and more generally the restriction of exchanges to categories belonging to the same social group; salaried white collar, workers and labourers, and independents, appear to be the three main urban groups; but there has been also some circulation between qualified workers, small independents and lower white collar categories.

How do the great determinations act at the societal from the general point of view that people don't choose their occupations, but that the occupations choose them, a number of hypotheses are derived. The role of the educational system in France is seen at rationalizing the distribution of people towards positions where they should have gone anyway according to their class origins; many empirical studies support this point of view, even if they detect some evolution in the system.

Then the role of personal relations in finding a first or a new job, which always appear very important in concrete life histories, is reinterpreted in terms of social networks materializing class solidarity and "solidity".

Although such an approach, trying to link "comprehensively" an historical perspective with concrete (as opposed to abstract) sociological data, is still in its beginnings, its first results, in accordance with other studies tend to show that the French class system is more rigid than indicated by a well-known (and erroneous) social mobility study.

Main sources of empirical data for France are indicated. The original paper is in French.

DIMITROV, Krastiou (Bulgarie)

LE TYPE DE LA STRUCTURE SOCIOLOGIQUE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ ET LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DES INTELLECTUELS

Dans le rapport est examinée la dépendance de la structure et l'accroissement quantitatif des intellectuels du type du système social et le degré atteint dans le développement de sa structure sociologique. Au moyen d'une analyse théorique sociologique, basée sur des données concrètes, l'auteur établit la présence d'un isomorphisme régulier entre l'accroissement et les différentes sections structurales des intellectuels d'une part et le fonctionnement et le développement de la société comme organisme social d'un type défini social et économique d'autre part.

En vertu de l'isomorphisme en question on obtient la solution théorique du problème pour prévoir l'accroissement quantitatif et la structure professionnelle des intellectuels. Les prévisions scientifiques doivent être en conformité comme avec le type de la société et le rapport dans le développement de ses sous-systèmes au niveau sociologique général, de même avec le degré de développement de chacun d'eux et les tendances contradictoires dans leur développement. Du modèle complexe des facteurs, déterminant le développement des intellectuels, provient l'utilisation d'une méthodologie très complexe et diverse pour le pronostic de son développement futur.

DOFNY, Jacques (Canada)

OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY IN QUEBEC

According to a survey made in 1954 with a sample taken from the population registers of the Province of Quebec, it was established that there is a difference in the occupational mobility of French Canadians and English Canadians. Ten years later this survey was repeated, with the same methods and among the same population. From this second sampling was observed that among the French Canadians there is a constant increase in mobility as in the incidence of cases where several ascending steps are taken at the same time. Further, upon comparison of the two groups, it is seen that the difference between their respective rates of mobility is decreasing. However, as far as the French Canadians are concerned, the increase is due more to structural mobility than to pure mobility. From this point of view French Canadians have actually lost ground since 1954.

DUNCAN-JONES, Paul (England)

SOCIAL MOBILITY, CANONICAL SCORING AND OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

The paper discusses the analysis of social mobility tables, and shows how internal analysis of mobility tables may throw light on the quality of alternative occupational classifications and their aptness for social mobility studies.

Canonical analysis is introduced to calculate "optimum" scores for fathers' and sons' occupational categories, and the maximum correlation between them. This tool is used to examine the different occupational classification schemes used in a number of mobility studies. The special position of the agricultural sector in industrial societies is analysed and discussed. Various anomalies arising in the analysis are used to highlight some of the technical problems in comparisons of mobility rates. The logical status of scoring systems is discussed.

Finally the scope of the canonical analysis is widened to allow a number of variables to contribute simultaneously to the scoring of the occupational status categories. It is suggested that this approach can provide a vigorous basis for regression analysis of survey data. In particular it may considerably strengthen the analysis of social mobility in terms of "path models" showing the determinants of present social status.

EVOLUTION DE LA STRUCTURE SOCIO-PROFESSIONNELLE ET COURANTS DE MOBILITE

L'étude envisagée s'efforce de confronter les courants de mobilité inter-catégories, saisis au niveau des individus, et l'évolution de la structure professionnelle constituée par ces mêmes catégories, et étudiée à partir des recensements de 1954, 1962 et 1968. Les courants de mobilité eux-mêmes sont connus grâce à un sondage effectué en 1964, qui portait sur la situation professionnelle de quelque 27 000 individus au 1er janvier 1964 et au 1er janvier 1959. Par comparaison entre ces deux situations, des flux ont pu être étudiés et calculés des taux de promotion et de régression, d'arrivée et de départ, pour chaque catégorie socio-professionnelle¹, dont les recensements permettent par ailleurs de connaître les taux d'accroissement ou de diminution. L'objectif essentiel est de préciser les points de convergence ou de divergence entre la réduction ou l'accroissement global d'une catégorie et sa place dans les courants de mobilité: des arrivées nombreuses dans une catégorie en recul impliquent nécessairement des départs encore plus importants, ce qui ne va pas sans crise pour la catégorie considérée, et pour ses membres dont la situation risque d'être plus difficile et plus instable. Ces divergences peuvent aussi traduire un désaccord entre la valorisation subjective d'une catégorie et sa valeur objective en perte de vitesse. L'exemple actuel de la décroissance numérique de la plupart des catégories non-salariées et du maintien d'un flux relativement important entre le salariat et les divers statuts indépendants illustre bien les problèmes soulevés par de tels décalages entre l'évolution globale et les aspirations individuelles. Il est probable qu'il en est d'autres moins visibles et que cette étude permettra de préciser dans la mesure où elle sera approfondie.

MAYER, Karl Ulrich (GFR)

ROLES, STATUS AND CAREERS: INDIVIDUAL MOBILITY IN A WEST-GERMAN CITY

1) *The critique of former mobility studies* which led to the undertaking of the mobility project at the University of Konstanz: restriction to occupational mobility (and therein to the prestige aspect); neglect of intragenerational mobility; lack of theorizing on and testing of the relationships between the so-called "vertical" and "horizontal" mobility; the implicit assumption of a mobility ethos or prestige orientation as the universal and

¹ Calcul qui suppose donc un classement hiérarchique; ces catégories sont celles de l'Institut national de la Statistique et des Etudes économiques (I. N. S. E. E.), les mêmes pour les différentes sources utilisées.

or exclusive motor of individual mobility; the static bias of the structural basis of measurement; the atheoretical interest in establishing and analyzing mobility rates; the failure to explore the subjective meaning of mobility processes; the assumption of preconceived mobility barriers, mobility values and norms; the unsatisfactory use of mobility rates as indicators in cross-national macrosociological analysis; the assumption of a meaningful relationship between "high" rates of mobility and the idea of a "democratic, open" society in political theory; the uncertainty on types of mobility and their consequences.

2) *The theoretical basis of the project.* Going beyond the analysis of mobility tables and following the whole range of mobility theory it seems necessary to employ three distinct research strategies: a) studies on the macrosociological level: social mobility as indicator in the study of social stability, conflict and change (K. W. Deutsch's "social mobilization"); b) studies on the "structural" level: establishing rates, causes and effects of the social mobility of collectivities (ISA-studies, Blau/Duncan); c) mobility studies on the level of the individual actor.

For overcoming some of the critical points mentioned above and because of the exploratory nature of our project (as preparation of a larger national study) we approached the problem on the latter level c). Theoretical framework: Individual mobility processes as strategies in role behavior in given structural settings.

A) Conception of structure in terms of the elements of social positions: its societal functions or tasks, its central and peripheral role norms, its location in space and time and its social rank.

B) Conception of the structural component of individual actors in terms of status-, role- and task-sets.

C) Conception of social mobility in terms of change of individuals concerning A and B, i. e. status-, role- and position-sequences. Explanation of social mobility in terms of structural constraints, role dilemma and conflict and status equilibration.

3) *Descriptive and explanatory goals of the project.* Data has been collected in 1969 from all accessible 33 year old males (N=400) of a middle-sized West-German city (population of c. 60,000). The characteristics of the age group and the city and the main features of the sample are to be discussed.

In the study we set out *describing* a) social mobility processes — mainly intragenerational — in various role spheres (occupation, family, leisure, associations, education); b) the occupational careers and job histories with regard to different status dimensions; c) the subjective perceptions of the social structure (images of society), of past mobility experience, status inconsistencies, present status satisfaction, expectation and aspirations; — and *explaining* d) status and type of last job in terms of career experience, first job, education, father's job, father's and mother's education, wife's education and status of wife's parents, reference groups and associational links; e) present social interactions with friends, neighbors and kin in terms of past mobility; f) expectations and aspirations as well as present satisfaction in terms of career, subjectively evaluated mobility experience, status of respondent and father status inconsistencies; — *overall objective*: establishing empirical generalizations on the opportunity structure and the life

chances of different social groupings and assessing the adequacy of the "open"—society-proposition.

4) *Presentation of the first data in a comparative (and traditional) manner.* The data of the first step of analysis is to be presented in standard mobility tables (intergenerational and intragenerational) with different summarizing measures in a manner making them comparable with the specific age cohorts of the Janovitz-DIVO-study and the Blau/Duncan study.

Comparisons with the intragenerational mobility rates of the Bolte-study are also to be presented.

5) *Problems of method and measurement: An outlook on the further analysis of the data.* In describing further planned steps of analysis it is to be discussed how to conceive of intragenerational mobility in terms of career types and how to relate career mobility with individual changes in other institutional spheres.

MAYER, Karl Ulrich, MÜLLER, Walter (GFR)

ROLES, STATUS AND CAREERS: SOME COMMENTS ON MOBILITY ANALYSIS AND NEW DATA ON INTERGENERATIONAL MOBILITY IN WEST GERMANY

The paper starts with a statement about the contradictions between the amount of data assembled, the degree of development of methods on the number of studies on the one side and the extent of trustworthy knowledge on the other side in the study of social mobility. It summarizes the critical arguments raised against the predominant mode of mobility research, suggests two complementary approaches on the macrosociological and individual level and discusses how concepts of role theory could be helpful in conceptualizing and theorizing on social mobility.

In the second part of 1955, 1968 and 1969 data on intergenerational mobility in West Germany are compared by employing a method suggested by Leo Goodman. Substantial conclusions are compared with Miller's mobility profile of West Germany. Advantages and problems of Goodman's method are discussed. Finally these results are shown as being problematic by contrasting them with data on subjective mobility experience.

Contents:

I. Criticism of Mobility Studies — The Main Arguments

- a) Scope of social mobility
- b) Social mobility and social stratification
- c) Social mobility and social structure
- d) Mobility rates
- e) Mobility types
- f) Subjective Aspects of social mobility

Approaches to the Study of Social Mobility

- a) Structural causes of mobility rates
- b) Studies on the macrosociological level
- c) The meaning of social mobility — studies on the level of the individual actor

II. Intergenerational Mobility in Three West German Samples

- a) Goodman's method of ransacking social mobility tables
- b) Results of comparison
- c) Some methodological questions

Mobility Rates and Mobility Experience

MILLER, S. M. (USA)

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION STRATEGIES

A social stratification profile of the nation is now being taken as a variable rather than an inevitable residue of economic and social processes. Nations now are being pushed to try to develop policies to shape and to reshape the social class structure. The emphasis has been primarily on changes in income but there is increasing concern now about other dimensions of well-being.

Education has been the primary emphasis of past decades but there is increasing concern about the limited ability of education to make drastic changes in the conditions of lower-socio-economic and cultural origins. Beyond that there is a growing concern that the education strategy does not lead to a meritocracy with resulting disadvantages.

A growing concern is now developing with emphasis upon changing the social conditions of individuals. New discussions of equality are emerging.

What are the methods available to a nation to try to reshape its class structure? Are there approaches other than education which can be followed? What are the long-term implications of these alternative strategies for changing the class structure?

RISHOJ, Tom (Denmark)

THE DEVELOPMENT IN SOCIAL MOBILITY IN GREATERCOPENHAGEN 1850-1950

Different theories have been set forth about the long term trend in vertical social mobility. Svalastoga supposes an increasing social mobility along with the technological development. So he presumes that during the last 100 years there has been an increase in the permeability from 40%

at maximum in the middle of the last century to about 80% from the beginning of this century.

Sorokin on the other hand supposes merely that periods of high social mobility will be followed by periods of low mobility. This investigation tries to test Svalastoga's hypothesis.

It concerns Greatercopenhagen where inquiries are made of social mobility in 1853-55, 1901 and 1953.

Material used: 1853-55, Military registration (3643) observation.
1901 Wedding registers (4199 observations)

1953 Dates from Svalastoges: prestige, class and mobility.

The most difficult problem was to classify the occupational dates from 1953-55 in such groups that the permeability at that time could be compared with that of the next century. Information used for classification of the occupations at that time according to status was the list of taxation of the different occupations (table 1).

The resulting generational (father-son) mobility for 12 classifications 1853-55 is given in table 2.

The father-son mobility for 9 groupings in 1901, based on the wedding-lists, is given in table 3.

And the father-son mobility from Svalastoga's material in 1953 is given in table 4 (Copenhagen) and table 5 (Denmark).

It table 6 are shown the indices of stability, of mobility and of upward mobility calculated from the dates, as well as the percent upward mobile, stabile and downward mobile.

The figures show that the permeability in 1853-55 was considerably larger than expected. Actually it was nearly the same as the permeability in 1901 (which corresponds very closely to the expected value) and to the figures for 1953.

The hypothesis of an increase in the permeability from maximum 40% in 1853 to 80% in 1901 thus has not been supported.

POREMSKY, V.

L'INTELLIGENTSIA, FACTEUR DE MOBILITE SOCIALE

Depuis plus d'un siècle, une discussion se poursuit dans la littérature, concernant la stratification sociale: faut-il définir l'intelligentsia comme une classe ou comme une couche intermédiaire. Pour trouver une réponse à cette question, l'un des critères les plus importants devrait être constitué par le poids spécifique social de ce groupe et par son influence politique. Dès 1907, E. Lozynsky, éminent représentant du mouvement ouvrier en Russie, écrivait:

„L'immense mécanisme de production de la société moderne, de plus en plus complexe, fondé sur la technique scientifique et dont la direction exige de grandes connaissances, devient pour le travailleur manuel un mystère impénétrable, accessible exclusivement à une minorité intellectuelle et à toute sa progéniture.

C'est ainsi que se prépare la domination mondiale de l'intelligentsia" (E. Lozynsky, „Que'est-ce donc, enfin, que l'intelligentsia?", Saint-Petersbourg, 1907, page 172).

Depuis cette époque, le poids spécifique social de ce groupe a considérablement augmenté et le rythme de cette croissance dépasse celui de tous les autres groupes sociaux. Cependant, au point de vue politique, l'intelligentsia en tant que telle fut et reste assez passive. Son poids dans la société industrialisée moderne est usurpé par les appareils du pouvoir, sur la création et le fonctionnement desquels l'intelligentsia, en tant que telle, n'exerce pas l'influence qui s'imposerait.

Cette situation s'explique principalement par le fait que l'intelligentsia n'a pas encore mis au point sa propre idéologie et n'a pas encore pris conscience du caractère spécifique de sa mission dans la société moderne. Elle n'a pas découvert non plus ses propres formes de pression sur les groupes au pouvoir. Pour diverses raisons, la grève est inacceptable pour l'intelligentsia.

A l'heure actuelle, des recherches intensives sont poursuivies au sein de l'intelligentsia afin de surmonter ces défauts. Si ces recherches étaient, à brève échéance, couronnées de succès, et les formules théoriques correspondantes découvertes, des tâches pratiques viendraient à l'ordre du jour, à savoir: l'accomplissement de la fonction et du rôle de l'intelligentsia sur la base de ces considérations.

Il est probable que, dans le monde capitaliste, commencera avant tout une lutte pour la création de ses propres organisations (en dehors des cadres d'un dualisme des associations ouvrières et patronales, acceptable pour les deux partenaires). Dans le monde socialiste, la lutte aura pour objectif essentiel les „mass media" (dont le monopole est, aujourd'hui, détenu par les groupes au pouvoir).

L'analyse des difficultés et des chances de succès de ce programme représente précisément l'objet de la présente étude. L'auteur parvient à la conclusion que la transformation de l'intelligentsia en force politico-sociale décisive définira, dans les prochaines décennies, la direction essentielle de la mobilité et des transformations sociales.

SWEETSER, D. A. (USA)

SOCIAL CLASS AND SIBLING MOBILITY IN FINLAND

"Sibling group differentiation" is a new dimension in the analysis of intergenerational occupational mobility: an influence on the occupations of groups of siblings whose fathers are at the same occupational level, which bears equally on the occupations of members of a sibling group and differentially on different groups. This dimension of intergenerational mobility is by definition limited to sibling groups with more than one member. However, conventional father to individual son studies of mobility also give only a part of the total picture of intergenerational mobility, since not every man has a son.

The method of measuring sibling group differentiation, and findings as to the circumstances under which it was present in a Finnish sample, will be reviewed. An analysis will be reported of the proportion of variance in siblings' occupations which is due to father's occupation, and the proportion due to sibling group differentiation.

A conceptual analysis of sibling mobility will be presented. This will begin with a typology of such mobility and will proceed to a specification of variables responsible for the differentiation of the types. Data from a Finnish rural sample will be used to illustrate this process of differentiation.

SCHWEITZER, David R. (Canada)

SOCIAL MOBILITY AND PREJUDICE IN SWITZERLAND

Most empirical evidence supports rather consistently the notion that downward mobility is associated with ethnic hostility and prejudice. Underlying this notion is the suggestion that downward mobility as a social process tends to increase feelings of deprivation and insecurity which are in turn expressed through psychological processes of projection onto minority target-groups in the larger society. Explanations of this sort are based usually on objective measures of social mobility, while little or no attention is given to subjective measures which tap cognitive perceptions or emotive feelings of the downward mobility experience among the individuals studied. Moreover, it is striking to note that almost all of the studies on mobility and prejudice have been conducted in the United States. The present study deals with a cross-societal replication and extension of this research in Switzerland. In this quasi-comparative frame, the aim is toward testing the extent to which the basic mobility-prejudice proposition can be generalized to another socio-cultural setting. Both objective and subjective measures of social mobility and status insecurity are used. Since Italian foreign workers have become the recent object of considerable hostility among growing segments of the citizenry in Switzerland, prejudice is measured according to attitudinal reactions of Swiss respondents to Italian workers and current immigration laws governing the flow of foreign workers into the country. Data for the study derive from interviews carried out among a carefully controlled quota-based sample of 500 male Swiss citizens of voting age living in Lausanne, Switzerland. The interviews were conducted during the summer of 1967 through the Institut Suisse d'Opinion Publique of the International Gallup Chain. Preliminary analysis of data on objective downward mobility and prejudice indicates little or no consistent pattern of association. However, when subjective indicators of mobility are applied, under controls for status insecurity and mobility aspirations, significant patterns in the responses emerge which tend to support the general insecurity-projection theme implied by the mobility-prejudice proposition. Variations in this relationship are specified in the Swiss setting. Analysis of data, especially on immobility and upward mobility in its various forms, is still in progress.

THE OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY PROCESS

The conceptualization of social mobility most commonly met is one in which mobility is seen as a function of characteristics of individuals and structural characteristics of society. More specifically, since mobility usually is studied as the movement of individuals between occupations, the structural determinants of mobility are characteristics of the occupational structure. Relevant here are characteristics of the occupational groups moved from and to, such as the number of vacancies and the prestige and income of jobs. In addition, many researchers have worked with the concept that distance, or affinity, between occupational groups influences the amount of movement. The individual characteristics are of two kinds: those which determine an individual's propensity to move, independently of the structural characteristics, and those that determine the individual's direction of movement, his "occupational ability".

Formally, the conceptualization of mobility can be expressed in the following heuristic expression,

$$P_{ij}^v = f(a_v, b_i, c_j, d_{ij})$$

where P_{ij}^v is the probability that individual v moves from [occupation i to occupation j] in a given unit of time. This probability is then a function of individual characteristics, a_v , characteristics of the occupation of origin, b_i , of the occupation of destination, c_j , and of d_{ij} , the affinity between the two occupational groups.

Although this conceptualization of mobility seems in agreement with what others in the field adhere to, surprisingly few attempts have been made to implement fully this conceptualization. There have been many studies focussing on individual characteristics relevant for mobility, such as education and social origin; and many have studied the affinity between occupational groups, the parameter d_{ij} , or some derivative of it as, for example, the overall openness of a society. Few have studied the mobility process, however, as an interplay between characteristics of occupations and individual characteristics. That is, few have studied the relationship between the parameters a_v , b_i , and c_j .

The proposed will attempt to analyze the occupational mobility process from the latter perspective. More specifically the paper will focus on the job transitions an individual goes through over time. The paper will be based on longitudinal data on intragenerational mobility. The data come from two sources. One is a survey of retrospective life histories of a national sample of 30-39 year old males residing in the U. S. This study has been conducted at the Centre for the Study of Social Organization of Schools, The Johan Hopkins University. The study gives information on the individual's educational history, family formation and dissolution, and occupation and income changes. The information relates to the respondent's history from age 14 onwards. The other source of data is a sample of employment and earnings records of 30-39 year old males in the period 1962-1965. These data were obtained from the American Social Security Administration's Con-

tinuous Work History File. Because of its sample size, 108,000, this set of data supplements the former for testing of various statistical and mathematical models of the transition process.

The analysis of job transitions will be given in two sections. One will deal with the decision to leave a job. The dependent variable here is the inverse of the duration of a job; that is, the probability of leaving. The independent variables are characteristics of jobs, such as occupation, income, and prestige; and characteristics of the individual job holder, his age, family background, race and education.

From this point the analysis will focus on the transition process itself. Here the main dependent variables are the returns to the individual in terms of prestige and income of making the transition. The independent variables are again characteristics of the job left and the jobholder.

The paper will include a section on the methodological problems raised by the analysis of job histories and the solutions given to these problems by the research team working with the data described above. The paper concludes with a note on the further analysis of data presented in the paper: the analysis of long term variations in prestige and income, and an attempt to analyze the mobility process described in the paper as dependent on changes in the aggregate occupational structure.

SPREHE, J. Timothy, MICHIELUTTE, Robert L. (USA)

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS IN SIMULATION OF LARGE-SCALE SOCIAL CHANGE

This paper reports on efforts at constructing a Monte Carlo simulation model of large-scale social change in the United States population. The purpose of the model is the development of a system of social accounting. The Monte Carlo technique of simulation is explored as a strategy for research, and the work of other investigators in the area is reviewed. Attention is directed towards the following features of this kind of simulation: "real" simulation and verification of models, microanalytic vs. macroanalytic simulation, the use of simplifying assumptions, and projective and experimental techniques. Next, the basic simulation model, as currently developed, is explained in detail. Problems in parameter estimation are treated, including the solutions used in this model. The basic demographic processes employed in the model are detailed. These include, at present, Birth, Death, Marriage, and Divorce. Preliminary results of simulation runs for these processes are presented, together with several experiments carried out under a variety of empirical assumptions. Prospects for simulating educational processes are set forth. Concluding comments are devoted to an argument that simulation studies could be useful in social reporting or accounting, principally by aiding in what Duncan has termed the replication of base-line studies.

PROPOSED TITLE: A STUDY INTO SOCIAL MOBILITY
OF THE JAPANESE NOBILITY

1. Introduction
 - 1-a: Definition of the Nobility System
 - 1-b: Theoretical Setting for the Study of the Nobility
2. Historical Origins of the Nobility in Japan
 - 1-a: Emergence of the Kugé (the court nobility) in the 8-9th century
 - 1-b: Emergence of the Samurai (the military aristocracy) in the 13th century
 - 1-c: Modernization and reorganization of the traditional nobility — modelled after that of England, 1884 (The Nobility Act)
3. Current Structure and Social Organization of the Nobility since 1946:
 - 1-a: Abolition of Peerage, 1946 (by the order of U. S. Occupation forces)
 - 1-b: l'Association de la Noblesse Japonaise, Tokyo, Japan (Kasumi Kaikan) 1969
4. Problems to be investigated:
 - 4-1: The total number of the ex-titled aristocrats, their residence, occupational patterns, income level, level of education, etc. (in comparison to the general population)
 - 4-2: Social stratification among the ex-nobility: (by social origin, family lineage, former title and rank, etc.)
 - 4-3: Social Mobility into the Nobility: 1884—1946
 - a) Specific criteria used for nobilitation
 - b) the rate of mobility into aristocracy
5. Conclusion (and a proposal for future cross-cultural research).

1. ASPIRATIONS, NEEDS AND DEVELOPMENT

1. ASPIRATIONS, NEEDS AND DEVELOPMENT

BRANKA MARK PIERA, Irena VLAŠIĆ, and (unintelligible)

STUDY ON THE VALUE ORIENTATIONS AND ASPIRATIONS

SPECIAL GROUPS

GROUPES SPECIAUX

The paper deals with the study of the style of life and the existing attitudes and beliefs reflected in the system of motivational values. The theoretical part (Aspirations, Satisfaction, Aspirations) contains the theoretical approach to their significance for human life, according to the characteristics of man with the general scale of values, according to the expectation of positive changes or satisfaction and according to the intensity of aspiration which is related to the motivational value. Information on the research project includes:

1. The theoretical approach to some problems of the style of life related to the study on value orientations and aspirations (Piera B., Vlačić I.).
2. The theoretical issues, the goals of the research and the description of the research model (Piera B., Vlačić I.).
3. The analysis of methodological problems completed by some results from the pilot study (Piera B., Vlačić I., Zanković S.).

1. ASPIRATIONS, NEEDS AND DEVELOPMENT

1. ASPIRATIONS, BESOINS ET DEVELOPPEMENT

KALÁB, Miloš, FIŠERA, Ivan, VLÁČIL, Jan (Czechoslovakia)

STUDY ON THE VALUE ORIENTATIONS AND ASPIRATIONS

The paper deals with one of the basic variables of the style of life, i. e. the evaluating attitudes and their crystallisation in the system of motivation values. The model S. E. S. A. (Significance, Expectation, Satisfaction, Aspiration) contains the hierarchization of values according to their significance for human life, according to the satisfaction of man with the present state of values, according to the expectation of probable changes of satisfaction and according to the intensity of aspiration which is related to the investigated value. Information on the research project includes:

1. The theoretical approach to some problems of the style of life related to the study on value orientations and aspirations (Kaláb M., Fišera I.)
2. The theoretical issues, the goals of the research and the description of the research model (Fišera I., Vláčil J.)
3. The analysis of methodological problems completed by some results from the pilot study (Holda B., Vodáková A., Značková Š.)

2. THE ROLE OF SOCIOLOGY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ASIAN SOCIETIES

2. LE ROLE DE LA SOCIOLOGIE DANS LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DES SOCIÉTÉS ASIATIQUES

ANDREEV, Igor (USSR)

THE PECULIARITY OF NON-CAPITALIST DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEVELOPING NATIONS ON THE PATH TO SOCIALISM

The objective of the investigation — peoples and countries occupying the "provincial" position in the history of mankind and preserving communal-tribal relations as the essence of the social-economic structure.

The task is to estimate the structure and reveal its major "channels" and tendencies of its influence on the non-capitalist development to socialism; consider the conditions and forms in which the traditional communal institutions are used.

The communal-tribal structures are estimated as the product of incompleteness in class-formation as transitional "struck" between the primitive communal system and class-antagonistic society.

Isomorphy "likeness" between these structures and certain aspects of social and production relations under socialism as well as their principal difference and polarity in tendencies of development are analysed.

Hence some peculiarities of the given type of social development:

1) Absence of "intermediate link" in the aspect of negation of the primitive communal system by that of class-antagonistic which in its turn is denied by communism. The whole concept represents the core of the matters as if the laws of transition to socialism in comparison with the countries gaining it on the base of capitalism were broken (production relations pass ahead the development of productive forces, superstructure passes ahead the basis, transformation of agriculture, industrialization; the course of socialist transformation, the formation of the working class).

2) The possibility of continuity of democratic preclass by nature traditions and social-psychological institutions of community as well as the possibility to use experience gained by underdeveloped peoples which under tsarism were considered to be semi-colonies of the national provinces seem to be open; forming the primitive links in state-structure as well as the primitive cooperative unions on the base of social-relative structures and groups. These transformations are performed on the new material-technical and ideological basis which came into being due to the historical role of the working-class.

3. HONORARY SESSION FOR EVERETT HUGHES

3. SESSION EN L'HONNEUR DE EVERETT HUGHES

HOLMSTROM, Lytle Linda (USA)

CAREER PATTERNS OF MARRIED COUPLES

Anyone familiar with the sociology of work and occupations knows what a tremendous influence Everett Hughes has had on this field. Among other things, he has encouraged and influenced many studies of career patterns. This paper reports on one such study.

The research investigated the career patterns and contingencies which occur when both a husband and a wife have highly demanding careers. Specifically, it was a study of couples where both the husband and the wife were professionals. In each case, the wife had an independent career of her own. Thus, these were deviant couples. They were challenging the system as it now exists in the United States. They had to face a whole series of barriers. These barriers are based on the assumption that only one spouse will work. And furthermore, these barriers assume that it is the husband who will work.

The paper focuses on four career contingencies that these couples faced. The first three are due to the current structure of the professions in the United States. They are 1) the pressures to move in the itinerant job market, 2) status inconsistencies of professional women because the professions are dominated by men, and 3) the pressure for full-time and uninterrupted careers. The fourth contingency has to do with the current structure of the family in the United States. It is the difficulty of raising children in the isolated nuclear family when both spouses work.

4. SOCIOLOGY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

4. SOCIOLOGIE DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES

STARR, Martin Jerold (USA)

SOME SOCIOLOGICAL ISSUES IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

It is rapidly becoming clear to more and more citizens of the world that the principal division among Earth's humanity is not between East and West or Communism and Capitalism, but between rich and poor. Between the rich and poor countries lie the means of modern industrial technology, the money to finance its operation and the men to manage it. It is not even a question of the humanitarian responsibility, but of the long range self-interest of the rich nations of the world to establish mechanisms for giving and loaning capital, material and human resources to the pre-industrial nations for purposes of their development.

One basic premise of international development is that for any program to succeed, the goals must be deeply integrated with the personal needs of the participants. The failure to achieve the necessary integration of program goals and individual needs almost always reflects the failure to consult adequately those who must share in the program's implementation. Moreover, with respect to bilateral assistance programs, such oversight may be more a function of the superficiality of the donor nation's commitment than of its insensitivity to the real needs of the aid recipient. For the quantity and quality of technical, capital and human resources made available to developing nations in itself sets critical limits on the recipient country's program alternatives. A classic example of such an unfortunate situation would be the United States Peace Corps Program around the world.

The paper then proceeds to describe the origin and growth of the U. S. Peace Corps from 1961 to the present, especially with respect of its program structure and the scope of its operations. The premise and performance of the Peace Corps Philippines Education Program are examined in detail, and the author concludes that it is completely unsupported by relevant sociological theory and has been demonstrated to be a failure by empirical research.

The failure of programs such as the U. S. Peace Corps points to (1) the *absolute* need for more sociologically sophisticated formulations of feasible technical assistance program goals; (2) the need for more sociologists to get involved in this enterprise; and (3) the need to remove partisan, political constraints from international development programming by placing such programming under the direction of a properly constituted international body like the United Nations.

5. SOCIOLOGY OF RACE RELATIONS

5. SOCIOLOGIE DES RELATIONS RACIALES

TABB, K. William (USA)

BLACK AMERICANS: INTERNAL COLONY OR MARGINAL WORKING CLASS?

The subject of this paper is the conceptualization of the relationship between a minority group and the dominant society. Black Americans are considered first from the vantage point of an internal colony. They are then viewed as part, but composing a distinct sub-class of the large working class. Through a historical analysis of the place of blacks in American society, some theoretical and policy implications of these approaches are drawn.

6. TIME-BUDGET RESEARCH

6. BUDGET - TEMPS

MANZ, Günter (GDR)

SOCIALIST WAY OF LIVING AND THE TIME BUDGET OF THE POPULATION

The development of the personality in the developed socialist system of the GDR is closely connected with the emergence of the socialist way of living. The latter gives expression to the new position, and the attitude, taken by man in the socialist society. The socialist way of living is closely connected with a rational and purposeful time expenditure. This is true for the working time and the working environment of people as for their free time and their other environmental fields. An important precondition for the development of the personality of working people is the disposal over sufficient time for a number of activities.

It was Marx who pointed out that it is in the interest of the labourer and all working people to dispose of time, not only for the reproduction of their labour power, but also time for the development of the personality. The volume and the way of spending work-free time, especially spare-time, are of eminent importance for society. The way in which spare time is spent reflects in a special way the existing social relation and development of productive forces. The satisfaction of needs is directly connected with time, since the satisfaction of social and individual needs is dependent on the rational expenditure of the work-free time, especially of spare time.

In socialist society, the desire for physical and mental relaxation in the work-free time together with the desire for cultural and intellectual education and vocational training is growing. In planning and administration of social development, the purposeful utilisation of work-free time for education, vocational training, cultural and sporting activities and a multitude of forms of relaxation are becoming ever more important.

STONE, J. Philip (USA)

CHILD CARE IN 12 COUNTRIES

Although the parent-child relationship is regarded as an important determinant of social acculturation, few cross national studies have examined the amounts of time and the types of activities that adults spend with children. The International Time Budget Study provides at least gross measures of major differences in such time allocations.

Major findings to be reported here include: (1) consistent differences between the seven socialist countries and five capitalist countries in patterns of time allocations with children, (2) consistent social class differences in the amount of time males spend with children in all 12 countries, (3) large cross national differences in the ways time allocations change as the child grows older, (4) cross national differences for non-work days on time allocated to children versus time allocated to spouse. Participants are invited to predict the results before they are presented.

STONE, J. Philip (USA)

TECHNICAL ISSUES AND SOLUTION SUGGESTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL TIME BUDGET PROJECT

The international time budget study was not only one of the largest cross national studies of its kind, but one of the first large studies in which the analysis phase maintained information about the sequence of events across the day. A variety of difficulties were encountered in trying to study sequence patterns, both because of certain logical problems with the data and because of the lack of efficient computer procedures for locating sequence patterns. Given that sequential information will be more important in time budget work, some specific suggestions are made for future studies. Alternative models will be presented for analyzing time budget sequence patterns.

7. LENINISM AND MODERN SOCIAL THEORY

7. LENINISME ET THEORIE SOCIALE CONTEMPORAINE

HULAKOVA, Marie (Czechoslovakia)

LENIN AND CULTURE

The authoress poses the question of what importance is Lenin's political and organizational as well as theoretical activity for the democratization of culture in the 20th century society and particularly in the socialist society. She proceeds from Lenin's work, the statistical materials of UNESCO from the sphere of school education and mass media, and the contemporary studies concerning culture.

The study is divided into three parts: 1) The characteristics of Lenin's approach to revolution. 2) Lenin's conception of the democratization of culture. 3) The cultural advancement in the USSR in an international comparison.

Ad 1) In his theoretical and practical work, Lenin anticipated the whole complexity of the struggles which are undergone by mankind at present. In socialism he found his political starting point which is adequate to the 20th century; he became the first modern and until now the greatest politician of this century.

Ad 2) Lenin's conception of the democratization of culture was a part of his project of building up the socialism. He connected education and qualification on the basis of the scientific and technical development in the 20th century conditions with the cultivation and individualization of human personality and with the humanization of society. His conception of culture tended to a new synthesis which overcomes the present discrepancy between civilization and culture. He was the first politician that formulated the principles of cultural policy and integrated the planning and management of the cultural advancement of society into the socialist political system.

Ad 3) The result of the Leninist cultural policy is a quick cultural advancement of the nations of the USSR. This advancement is evident not only in comparison with the situation of the prerevolutionary Russia but also in comparison with the most developed countries in the world. The dynamics of the cultural advancement is based on both the purely cultural factors and the vertical mobility of the Soviet society.

PARSONS, L. Howard (USSR)

LENIN'S THEORY OF PERSONALITY

Lenin viewed personality as engaged with others in practical class struggle. A principle of unrest, of need, drives man to struggle dialectically against the conditions and forces that resist him. He is also united with these conditions, and cognition provides him with sense data and patterns for dealing with them. Cognition is creative, projective, and purposive. In Lenin's view, creative purpose and freedom are ways in which man determines his own fulfillment with others. The realization of man's "human nature" cannot occur until a classless society is created — a view at variance with the bourgeois view. Lenin stressed practice as the test of theory and despised the impractical as anti-human. Practice entails mistakes, but it also issues in "great and heroic deeds." Theorists of personality in the U. S. put forward mechanical or humanistic, non-progressive views and avoid social conflict and class struggle; they accommodate themselves to capitalism. Lenin, however, was a revolutionary theorist, putting himself on the side of revolutionary forces in society. His theory of personality reflected that revolutionary practice; it was practical, active, and optimistic.

OTHERS

ET D'AUTRES

A NEW MODEL OF HEALTH CARE

DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

In the past some demographers studied the population as the biological aggregate, apart from the personality of man. At present such an approach may be advisable only in some branches of demography. Social demography as the branch of demography studies demographic behaviour of individuals and groups, mechanisms of demographic decision mixing under impact of concrete social and economic conditions of life. Social demographic approach seems especially hopeful in the study of factors of natality (of mechanisms of reproductive behaviour), which attracts more and more attention throughout the world. Up till now none of the demographic speculation has given any wellgrounded explanations on the relationship between reproductive behaviour and life conditions. Human being is singled out by great autonomy of behaviour, and this autonomy tends to increase together with the social progress. Hence there is a need for the study of demographic behaviour (and reproductive behaviour with respect to natality) by methods, which organically combine sets of instruments of demography and social psychology. Opinion polls on family formation are important, but they are only the first steps on the way towards study of motives and attitudes in reproductive behaviour. Opinion study needs great care in the interpretation of its results. Grouping on the same opinions without combination with another variables can lead towards biased conclusions. Using scanty programmes with only direct questions, or incomplete enumeration of answers to the questions results in displacement of distribution of responses towards utilitarian economical motives. Subjective evaluation of equal life conditions are different. Hence there is a need for combining objective and subjective indices of life standard. It seems more fruitful to observe the relationship between the desired family size and desired status, than the relationship between the real family size and desired status, than the relationship between the real family size and its status at the moment of the survey. The utilisation of sociometric methods for the measurement of changes in family interpersonal relations, the utilisation of special tests and scales for examination of attitudes and preferences, sociological simulation of demographic behaviour — all these issues are of special concern for the social demographers.

HUTTNER, Hannes, HUTTNER Inge, SCHMIDT, Berndt (GFR)

A MOTIVATION MODEL OF HEALTH BEHAVIOR

A multidimensional scaled motivation model of health behavior is presented. A motive we take as a conscious requirement directed by and on an external goal. It arises beyond the influence of three factors:

1. The external determinants which put the mark
2. The internal determinants which are representing the structure of requirements

3. The behavior itself.

In this model the third factor is the dependent variable. The model will be tested on respondents only showing the desirable behavior. The first factor may be split in various variables. In this case we shall investigate the variables prospective thinking, influence of parents, influence of disease and social standards. The second factor is divided in two dimensions, the dimension "sociability", which expresses the degree of integration into society, and the dimension "expand of interests".

We take both dimensions as line and column of a matrix. In the fields of this matrix motive items are defined in relation to the first factor. They express kinds of motives of health behavior, for instance: "I want to be healthy for I don't want to be a burden for my family."

120 motive items were defined and scored in the way of scaling by equal appearing intervals. Now we are to reduce the items to get the best.

In the second stage this item will be tested by multidimensional scaling for getting the other dimensions they contain. In such a way we shall have for each item a figure which expresses the quantity of each dimension.

Now the items are tested by a questionnaire. The respondent has to express the degree in which he agrees with this statement. The products of the degree of consent and the scoring points of each dimension will be added to a motivation vector. This vector we take as a copy of the respondents' motivation toward health behavior. We suppose its knowledge is useful for further health education.

KHOL, Josef (Czechoslovakia)

THE ANALYSIS OF SYSTEMS' CONNECTIONS OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOR DETERMINANTS

Using the example of managerial performance complex connections between the social behavior determinants are characterised and application of case method of their examination is demonstrated.

The study is based on the confrontation of Cattell's (differential) and Lewin's (social, interactive) approaches to behavior determination with situational approaches and those emphasizing the nature of problems to be solved (Porter L. W., Fiedler, F. E.).

The proposed model of "managerial performance system" is formed by four subsystems: 1. Manager (subject of the performance), 2. Managerial task, 3. Situation (situational moderators), 4. Managerial performance. The subsystems are defined by sets of variables whose validity has been mainly proved by other authors. Description of practical tasks has been obtained through questionnaire investigation of 182 managers of Czechoslovak business organisations. The set of 1,036 such tasks has been described answering alternative questions (yes — no) operationalizing the used variables. The obtained data have been analysed using tetrachorical correlation and Mc Nemar's association coefficient.

Preliminary conclusion is apparent from the differentiations of frequencies of associations (significant at $p < 0.1$) between model elements, e. g. between categories of analysed concepts, and criterion variables of the subsystem "managerial performance":

Subject of social behavior, e. g. personality, position, skills etc., represents logical construction differing from the relatively coherent system of the other studied structures; orientation of performance, manner of performance and environmental conditions of performance.

The connections between elements of the subsystem "subject of social behavior" and those of subsystem "performance" are most open in comparison with internal connections of the other studied structures.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

INDEX ALPHABETIQUE

- Aalto, Ritva (Finland) 54
 Abdulaziz, H. M., Mazrui, Ali A. (Tanzania and Uganda) 95
 Andreev, Igor (USSR) 188
 Angelov, Stephan (Bulgarie) 28
 Apostolov, Miladin (Bulgarie) 140
 Aroutiounov, S., Dzharlygassinova, R. (USSR) 69
 Assmann, G. (GDR) 29
 Avrorin, V. (USSR) 96

 Baskakov, N. A. (USSR) 96, 97
 Bejnarowicz, Janusz (Poland) 141
 Belova, V., Darsky, L. (USSR) 123
 Berger, Horst, Lindtner, Manfred (GDR) 22
 Berlogea, Octavian, Profeta, Alfons, Neculescu, Lidia (Rumania) 142
 Berlogea, Octavian (Rumania) 164
 Bertagaiev, T. (USSR) 97
 Bertaux, Daniel M. (France) 171
 Bisseret, Noëlle (France) 115
 Boesjes-Hommes, R. W. (Holland) 23
 Bohring, Günter (GDR) 41
 Boodagov, R. (USSR) 97
 Borgoyakov, M. (USSR) 98
 Borisov, V. (USSR) 199
 Borisov, Vesselin (Bulgarie) 142
 Borsch, A. T. (USSR) 98
 Bromley, Natalie (USSR) 93
 Burić, Olivera (Yugoslavia) 124
 Bychura, U. (USSR) 99

 Cartwright, Ann (England) 125
 Charvat, František (Czechoslovakia) 109
 Cranach von, Michael, Marburg, Lehn, Jablensky, Assen (Bulgarie) 149

 Dahm, J. E. Wetzstein (GDR) 143
 Danet, Brenda (Israel) 100
 Darbeyeveva, A. A. (USSR) 100
 Darkovsky, Kiril (Bulgarie) 116
 Deshereyev, U. (USSR) 100
 Deshereyeva, T. I. (USSR) 101
 Dimitrov, Krastion (Bulgarie) 172
 Dobriyanov, V. S. (Bulgarie) 83

 Dofny, Jacques (Canada) 172
 Draganov, Mincho (Bulgarie) 150
 Dramaliev, L. (Bulgarie) 56
 Duncan-Jones, Paul (England) 173

 Edeling, Herbert (GDR) 13
 Eggleston, S. J. (England) 46
 Erbach, G., Buggel, E. (GDR) 159

 Ferge, Susan (Hungary) 46
 Ferraresi, Franco (Italy) 31
 Filipec, J., Richta, R. (Czechoslovakia) 75
 Filipov, Dimiter V. (Bulgarie) 119
 Fiserova, Vlasta, Vecernik, Jiri (Czechoslovakia) 126
 František, Charvat (Czechoslovakia) 76
 Frisch, Jacqueline (France) 174
 Fukasz, György (Hungary) 76
 Fuse, Toyomasa (Japan) 183
 Fushman, Joshua A. (USA) 101

 Gabritchidze, B. (URSS) 30
 Gantskaja, O. A., Terentjeva L. N. (USSR) 126
 Gaston, Jerry (USA) 156
 Gavrillets, Yuri N. (USSR) 23
 Gras, Fred (GDR) 160
 Grigorov, Kiril (Bulgarie) 84
 Grigoresco, Pompilio (Rumania) 136
 Guenov, Philippe (Bulgarie) 160
 Goranov, Krastion (Bulgarie) 47
 Guirgiunov, Guirguin (Bulgarie) 116

 Haavio-Mannila, A. Elina (Finland) 127
 Haavio-Mannila, Elina, Risto, Jaakkola (Finland) 144
 Hankiss, Elemér (Hungary) 48
 Havas, Anna 49
 Have, Paul (Holland) 109
 Henny, Leonard M., Schevitz, M. Jeffrey 87
 Holmstrom, Lytle Linda (USA) 189
 Houška, Jiri (Czechoslovakia) 77
 Hulakova, Marie (Czechoslovakia) 194
 Huttner, Hannes, Huttner, Inge, Schmidt, Berndt (GFR) 199

- Ilieva, Nikolina (Bulgaria) 128
 Iribadjakov, Nikolay (Bulgaria) 78
 Isayev, M. (USSR) 102
 Ivanov, Bojil (Bulgarie) 102
- Jachiel, Niko (Bulgaria) 16, 156
 Jiruska, Karel (Czechoslovakia) 43
 Jozsa, Peter (Hongrie) 112
- Kalab, Miloš, Fišera, Ivan, Vlačil, Jan (Czechoslovakia) 187
 Kambourova, Roumyana (Bulgaria) 165
 Kamenov, G. Eugène (Bulgaria) 69
 Kara, Karel (Czechoslovakia) 88
 Kaupen-Haas, Heidun (GFR) 144
 Khasanov, B. (USSR) 103
 Khol, Josef (Czechoslovakia) 200
 Kostalova, Tatjana, Kostal, Jaroslav, Hlavsa, Jaroslav (Czechoslovakia) 165
 Kourman, M. V. (URSS) 18
 Kozharov, Assen (Bulgaria) 60
 Krambach, Kurt, Schmidt, Hans (GDR) 43
 Krejci, Jaroslav (Czechoslovakia) 157
 Krzykata, F. (Czechoslovakia) 166
 Kuhrig, Herta (GDR) 132
 Kulow, Hans 24
 Kutta, František (Czechoslovakia) 167
- Lande, Carl H. (USA) 89
 Larmin, O. (USSR) 17
 Lauwers, Jan (Belgium) 150
 Librova, Eva (Czechoslovakia) 136
- Macdonald, K. I., Ridge, J. M. (England) 133
 Machacek, Ladislav (Czechoslovakia) 50, 57
 Malhassian, Eduard (Bulgaria) 70
 Maltusch, Wernfried (GDR) 113
 Manoiu, Florica (Rumania) 131
 Manz, Günter (GDR) 192
 Marcson, Simon (USA) 31
 Marinska, Rouja (Bulgarie) 51
 Markov, Marko (Bulgaria) 32
 Mayer, Karl Ulrich (GFR) 175
 Mayer, Karl Ulrich, Müller, Walter (GFR) 176
 Menovstchikov, G. (USSR) 103
 Merwe van der, Hendrik W., Buitendag, J. J. (Rep. of South Africa) 71
 Miller, S. M. (USA) 177
 Minkov, Minko (Bulgarie) 14
 Mirkin, B. G., Borodkin, F. M. (USSR) 25
 Misov, Nicolai (Bulgaria) 151
 Moberg, O. David (USA) 152
 Momov, Vassil (Bulgarie) 33
 Montague, B. Joel (USA) 145
 Moskvichov, Sviatoslav G. (USSR) 167
 Muresanu, Petre, Berlogea, Octavian (Rumania) 145
- Neculescu, Lidia, Popescu, Henry, Sirjita, Niculae, Scurtu, Jana (Rumania) 58
- Nicolaeva, Iv., Nenova, A., Ivanov K. (Bulgaria) 147
 Nicolov, E. (Bulgaria) 80
 Nicolov, Peter (Bulgaria) 121
 Nickolsky, L. (USSR) 104
 Novikov, D. A., Maximenko, A. M. (USSR) 161
 Nowiska, Eva (Poland) 153
- Okladek-Wilder, F. (England) 15
 Otten, A. J. W., Teulings, A. W. M. 58
- Panfilov, V. (USSR) 104
 Pankratova, M. (USSR) 130
 Parsons, L. Howard (USSR) 195
 Patrugin, Yuri A. (USSR) 25
 Pavlov, Deyan (Bulgaria) 81
 Pesheva, R. (Bulgaria) 129
 Petkov, Krustyo (Bulgaria) 138
 Pfoh, Werner, Engelstaedter, Heinz (GDR) 52
 Poremsky, V. 178
 Profeta, Alfons, Berlogea, Octavian, Neculescu, Lidia (Rumania) 34
 Pryor, T. Edward, George, P. M. (USA) 130
 Puschmann, Manfred (GDR) 81
- Ratinov, A. R. (USSR) 121
 Raybaut, Paul (France) 111, 139
 Reiss, J. Albert (USA) 122
 Rishoj, Tom (Denmark) 177
 Rittershaus, Joachim (GDR) 35
 Rodriguez Campoamor, H. (Switzerland) 38
 Rositi, Franco (Italy) 112
 Rungeann, Emilia, Berlogea, Octavian (Rumania) 134
 Ryerson, B. S. (Canada) 119
- Schmitter, Philippe (USA) 90
 Schulz, R. (GDR) 61
 Scott, F. Samuel (USA) 90
 Sema-Sofres, Jacques Antoine (France) 36
 Semov, Mintcho (Bulgaria) 60
 Shuval, T. Judith (Israel) 148
 Somerville, John (USA) 62
 Sonin, M. Ja. (USSR) 168
 Sørensen, Aage Bøttger (USA) 181
 Spassov, Dobrin (Bulgaria) 117
 Sprehe, J. Timothy, Michielutte, Robert L. (USA) 182
 Stander, Simon (England) 148
 Starr, Martin Jerold (USA) 190
 Staufenbiel, Fred (GDR) 44
 Stephanov, Ivan (Bulgaria) 110
 Stoikov, Atanas (Bulgaria) 53
 Stoitchev, Anguel (Bulgarie) 162
 Stoitchev, T. (Bulgaria) 154
 Stone, J. Philip (USA) 192, 193
 Streltsov, N. N. (USSR) 82
 Strongina, M. (USSR) 170
 Sweetser, D. A. (USA) 179

Schweitzer, David R. (Canada) 180
Sztompka, Piotr (Poland) 105
Tabb, K. William (USA) 191
Taubert, Horst (GDR) 19
Teitler, G. (Holland) 91
Todorova, Sasha (Bulgaria) 169
Torsuyev, Yu. (USSR) 63
Trapeznikov, G. (USSR) 106
Trendafilov, Tontcho (Bulgaria) 37
Tresierra, Julio (USA) 71

Urlanis, Helen (USSR) 63

Valtchev Todor, Malhassian, Edouard (Bulgaria) 120
Venedikov, Yordan (Bulgaria) 26
Vladov, Christo (Bulgaria) 39
Vishnevsky, A. G. (URSS) 19

Waltenberg, Ingolf (GDR) 26
Weidig, Rudi (GDR) 20
White, Harrison C. (USA) 134
Wolf, Herbert F. (GDR) 64

Yakovlevich, Vasily (USSR) 15
Yanakiev, Miroslav (Bulgaria) 106
Yanakiev, Roumen (Bulgaria) 39
Yartseva, V. (USSR) 107
Young, T. R. (USA) 27

Zavalloni, Marisa (France) 72
Zeman, Karel (Czechoslovakia) 139
Zhovotobrukh, M. (USSR) 107
Zsille, Zoltan (Hungary) 65
Zvegintsev, V. A. (USSR) 107