

sociological abstracts

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sociological abstracts

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INTRODUCTION

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78S08054/ISA/1978/1647

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The staff of SA wishes to express its appreciation to the ISA Secretariat, Session Chairpersons, and participants for their assistance in the preparation of this booklet.

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78S08054 **Abcarian, Gilbert** (Florida State U, Tallahassee 32306), **Alienation in Scientific Communities**
ISA 1978 1647
¶ An attempt is made to improve & enrich understanding of alienation within the discipline of political science by focusing on the idea & practice of the scientific profession, through review of the literature on professionalism & scientific communities. Attention is called to the conditions that facilitate the growth of professional activity in scientific communities & to the sources of disciplinary conflict. The operation & impact of these conditions as they effect the professional culture of political science are briefly described. An agenda for future inquiries into the discipline of political science is suggested & the potentialities of the scientific professionalism research orientation are illustrated through a critical discussion of the popular view that the discipline possesses, & is guided by, a consensus of rational disciplinary opinion. These inquiries are discussed as essential tasks for the reduction of alienation among political scientists, & by logical extension, among other social science members of the academic community.

78S08055 **Abu-Laban, Baha** (U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2E1), **Strategies of Induced Development: A Critical Assessment with Reference to the Arab World**
ISA 1978 1648
¶ The war on underdevelopment seems to follow one or both of two contrasting strategies. Strategy (1) emphasizes individual modernity & the development of certain character traits, such as openness to innovation, future orientation, faith in science & technology & need achievement, as the essential precondition of development. Strategy (2) emphasizes basic structural changes, in such vital systems as property relations, SC, land tenure & taxation, as the necessary precondition of development. There are merits & limitations to the assumptions & prescriptions underlying each strategy. The example of Arab states illustrates that even if both strategies were employed, attempts at development, however comprehensive, might not fully succeed. The international context of development should be considered: development plans are more likely to succeed in proletarian countries if outside domination is broken & the span of the international stratification system is reduced. There is need for the creation of a new international economic order wherein power is no longer monopolized by developed countries.

78S08056 **Adair, Karen Altergott** (1114 Social Science 267 19th Ave S, Minneapolis MN 55455), **Traditions and Alternatives in Research Design: An Assessment of Time-Utilization Studies**
ISA 1978 1649
¶ An attempt to assess the knowledge-generating capacity of time-utilization studies. Specifically, if the design decisions made in recent studies are explicitly recognized & compared, this would be expected to strengthen research practice & improve theoretical & practical interpretations of empirical results. An approach to research methodology assessment, developed by McTavish & others, is described & used to organize the review of published descriptions of select research projects. Studies of individual, family, & system-level time-utilization were chosen to provide a range of examples of tradition & alternatives in research design. A preliminary statement describing the 'family of flaws' of contemporary time-utilization research is presented. Implications of a 'family of flaws' & methodological

possibilities not yet explored in time-utilization research are developed. Conclusions concern the knowledge-building potential of time-utilization research design.

78S08057 **Adams, Karen L. & Norma C. Ware** (U Michigan, Ann Arbor 48109), **Toward an Understanding of Assertive Language**
ISA 1978 1650
¶ Recent theoretical work in linguistics suggests that one of the defining characteristics of women's language is its indirect quality. One of the ways this indirectness is manifested is in politeness forms. The purpose here is twofold: (1) to test the validity of the assumption that what is considered polite is also indirect, & (2) to begin to specify the concept of assertive language for eventual application in assertiveness training. A questionnaire consisting of short descriptions of hypothetical social situations was presented to two groups of individuals matched for age & sex. Each description ended with a request. The request was presented in several forms which varied according to directness as defined by linguists. Group 1 was asked to arrange each set of request forms in order of politeness from most to least polite. Group 2, consisting of skilled counselors in assertiveness training, was asked to label the same requests as nonassertive, assertive, or aggressive.

78S08058 **Adamski, Franciszek** (ul. Sawickiego 14, 30-312 Krakow Poland), **Woman's Position in Developing Society and Her Place in Family-Polish Experience**
ISA 1978 1651
¶ Data are presented based on statistical & sociological researches conducted in Poland after WWII. Making it possible for women to work as professionals is not sufficient for either their emancipation or their move toward higher SS. The process of women's professionalization must be accompanied by a reduction in preoccupations with duties connected to their "second regular job." Women's professional work does not reduce the functions of the family; these are always present but must be viewed as independent from the place of women within the family & the position ascribed to women in society, in general.

78S08059 **Aebischer, Verena** (88 Bd Jourdan, 75014 Paris France), **Chit-chat: Women in Interaction**
ISA 1978 1652
¶ Recent research on women's language has established a *r* between a woman's tendency to emit stereotypically "F responses" to socially significant stimuli, & her societal role. Sexually marked language is a direct consequence of the division of sexual roles (& by extension, the DofL) within society. Considered are F sex-exclusive responses (ie, language features used only by women) not simply as one pole of a bipolar F-M construct, but rather as a phenomenon in its own right. Sex-exclusive language (eg, F chitchat) is considered in terms of its own genetical mechanisms & functions. The questions addressed are: (1) How is women's chitchat perceived by women themselves? What implicit models do women hold of chitchat & what are the constitutive elements of these models? What are the cognitive processes by which women organize their knowledge & experience to construct such models? (2) How do these models affect women's lives? What does chitchat actually mean to women & what features make it sex-exclusive? A model has been developed & some hypotheses for future research are suggested.

- 78S08060 Afonja, Simi A.** (1060D Woodridge Crescent, Bayshore Ottawa Ontario K2B 7S9), **The Relationship between Accidents, Absenteeism, and Alienation**
ISA 1978 1653
¶ The hypothesized relationship between the day-to-day downward distribution of industrial accidents from Monday to the end of the week was tested using some Canadian accident statistics covering a three-year period. The association between accidents & alienation was based on the similarity to the downward distribution of absenteeism explained earlier in terms of variations in the employee's work motivation. The work situation is characterized by various forms of coercion & restraint which create feelings of deprivation, exploitation, & alienation. The unstable work environment thereby created causes contradictions between the need to withdraw from work & the need to stay on. The aim is to explore whether this particular distribution, found in many industrialized countries, would also be valid for Canadian statistics & whether there would be a differential distribution for workers exposed to different work conditions; one alienating, the other fulfilling. Distinction is made between minor & serious accidents to assess whether minor accidents are more associated with alienation as suggested in previous studies. Since the assumed association between accidents & alienation rests on its being used as a means of withdrawal from work, an attempt is made to discover any potential association between the day of accident, the number of days absent, & the cost of such absenteeism. Two important & expected phenomena are blue Monday & the weekend anticipation effect, which are assumed to be expressions of alienation.
- 78S08061 Agapitidis, Sotiris** (79 Vassilissis Sophias, Athens Greece), **Certaines groupes sous-privilegiés en relation avec le développement social en Grèce** (The Relationship of Certain Underprivileged Groups to Social Development in Greece). (Fr)
ISA 1978 1654
¶ The relations of certain underdeveloped groups in Greece to general social development is studied. Some underprivileged groups have received special attention from both the State & from organizations dedicated to their welfare. Two tasks are involved in the social development of these groups: (1) amelioration of handicaps, to whatever extent possible, & (2) integration of these people into society with the humanitarian aim of improving their personal status & the SE aim of rendering them capable of contributing to social progress. The categories studied were: (A) persons with a physical handicap, such as invalids, the blind, deaf-mutes, & the elderly, & (B) persons with mental handicaps, including the mentally retarded & those who have difficulty adapting. Information was compiled from official statistics, other services & organizations, & limited field studies. The effort is not limited to analysis of the current situation. Tr & Modified by B. Annesser
- 78S08062 Agarwala, Balmukand Rangilal** (34 Niti Bagh, New Delhi 110049 India), **Cultural Continuity in a Changing World—With Special Reference to Hindu Culture**
ISA 1978 1655
¶ The phenomenon of the continuity & vitality of the complex body of Hindu culture is baffling, it having withstood the powerful impact of western education, technological advances & scientific temper. The broad base of Indian culture has always been & still is Ru & agricultural. The sophistications of western culture experienced by some are restricted to a tiny sector of Indian society—those who are urbanized & are members of the metropolitan society. Even there, the links of family life & the duties it entails have not disappeared. Gods are not abstractions, they represent elevating ideas. The scriptures & their interpretations serve an edifying purpose. The population of peasants has never been less than an overwhelming majority; religion obstinately retains traits of peasant mind & peasant preoccupations, being semiprimitive & never completely detribalized. The bulk of India lives in its villages where the roots of Hindu culture are too deep & firm to be swayed by new-fangled ideas & movements. Hindu culture is a positive & creative force & not a negation of life.
- 78S08063 Ahmad, Karuna** (Jawaharlal Nehru U, New Delhi 110057 India), **Education and Social Change: A Critique and a Formulation**
ISA 1978 1656
¶ Education is a social product & what it does or does not accomplish is determined by the social constraints operating in society. Focus on the theme of social equality demonstrates that education does not produce much change in this sphere; the reasons are elucidated. Sociology of education should look beyond the frameworks it has used for the understanding of social change & education. It should begin to question the role of ideas in change rather than merely focus on the structural aspects of education. This would require going beyond the structural functional & Marxist frameworks, both of which are limited. Perhaps, a turn toward the SofK will enable us to ask the right kind of questions.
- 78S08064 Ahrens, Renate E.** (U Coleraine, North Ireland), **Lexical Description and Comparison of English Being Spoken as a First and Second Language**
ISA 1978 1657
¶ Presented is an analysis of data from a study conducted between 1975 & 1977 in Salisbury, Rhodesia. Pupils from European, African, & multiracial grammar schools were asked to discuss the question: Should leisure time be for pleasure or education? Lexical descriptive analysis was carried out with tape recording transcripts. Comparison was made between pupils, teachers, & teacher & pupils. Findings involve: (1) variation exists in lexical density, structural frequency, words per minute, structure of discussion, semantic categories, length of utterances (teacher & pupil), & (2) planning of speech & logic is possibly related to first language & culture, respectively.
- 78S08065 Alapuro, R.** (U Helsinki, Mariankatu 10 A 13 00170 Finland), **Nineteenth Century Nationalism in Finland in a Comparative Perspective**
ISA 1978 1658
¶ A preliminary attempt is presented to analyze the strength & nature of the nationalist movements in Finland during the nineteenth & early twentieth centuries, beginning from the argument that nineteenth century nationalism in Finland was comparatively trouble free. This was due to the fact that an autonomous Finnish development had begun before ethnic differences were politicized. The Finnish-speaking regions were transferred to the control of Russia as an autonomous Grand Duchy in 1809, before the rise of nationalism. Russia was economically more backward than the Finnish-speaking regions. This relative advantage fostered autonomous Finnish development; Finland emerged as a state with an autonomous core. This situation differed from that in large Western European states, which were consolidated from the sixteenth century onwards, & from the situation in the Eastern European periphery where several ethnic groups struggled to free themselves from the dilemma of the uneven development of capitalism in Europe.
- 78S08066 Aldrich, Brian C.** (Winona State U, MI 55987), **Formal Neighborhood Social Organization in Four S.E. Asian Primate Cities**
ISA 1978 1659
¶ Similarities & differences in formal neighborhood social organization in SE Asia primate cities provide an understanding of how Ur problems are dealt with in these cities. An heuristic model of the sources & consequences of formal neighborhood organization is developed & used to interpret data on neighborhoods from Manila, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, & Djakarta. Data were collected in June, July, & Aug of 1975. Unstructured interviews were conducted with neighborhood residents, neighborhood association & organization offi-

cial, elected representatives, governmental officials, & U officials in each of the four cities. Interpreters were used in Indonesia. Neighborhoods were selected on the basis of different SES within each city. While the formal neighborhood organizational structures appear to be effective in three of the four cities, the emergence of a white-collar Mc undercuts the process. A shift to rational, individual action shifts the distribution of scarce resources into the Mc neighborhoods at the expense of other groups.

78S08067 Alencar, José Almino de & Peter Anyang'-Nyong'o
ISA (U Chicago, IL 60637), **Articulation of Modes of Production and Migration Patterns in Central America and West Africa**
1978
1660

¶ Much of the existing comparative literature on Africa & Latin America has focused on conditioning constraints on economic growth. Emphasis has been on capital accumulation processes & such related problems as strategies of import-substitution to promote industrialization, financial & technological dependence as limiting economic growth, etc. Original work, however, remains to be done on the effect of economic change in the allocation of labor in the economy from a comparative perspective. In both regions, the predominance of commercial agriculture in (re)organizing the other modes of production is assumed. Expansion or contraction of commercial agriculture, therefore, has a major role in explaining patterns of internal migration. As in studies of the political economies of Africa & Latin America, composite information is used, ie, SE data, geographical descriptions, & historical studies. The principal goal is to construct a periodization of migration patterns & a comparative typology mainly covering the period since WWII. More generally, the objective is to formulate a political-economic analysis of economic development focusing on the processes of transformation of the LF.

78S08068 Alestalo, Matti, Antti Eskola, Katarina Eskola & Antonina Kloskowska (U Helsinki, Finland, U Tampere, Finland & U Warsaw, Poland), **Cultural Participation and Social Structure in Finland and in Poland**
1661

¶ An analysis of cultural participation regarded as distinct from the general image of the way of life or from the presentation of the educational system should be approached from the angle of symbolic communication having no direct instrumental functions. The scope & importance of cultural participation varies from country to country & is differentiated within each society. Two aspects of culture have been used to assess the present state of cultural participation in Finland & Poland: book-reading & TV-watching. Books represent the traditional channel of cultural transmission, TV exemplifies the electronic mass media. Studies of cultural participation are mostly, if not exclusively, based on statements concerning tastes, opinions, & typical modes of cultural consumption. Several similarities exist in the cultural development of Finland & Poland. The differences in cultural participation between SCs have continued to decrease in both countries, although there is a quantitative & qualitative cultural differentiation related to social structure. Both countries exhibit visible growth in the instrumental functions of culture. In Finland a great deal of occupationally oriented book-reading is done, particularly in the upper strata. In Poland there is a trend toward the separation of technical skills & scientific knowledge, from competence in art & humanities. This process runs counter to Poland's traditional cultural orientation, & it poses the problem of the division of "two cultures." Where Marxist criteria of cultural development are accepted, democratization of culture cannot be reduced to either a mere expansion of instrumental culture or to the domination of commercial "mass culture." Within this context, development of culture is understood as correlative to the positively evaluated development of human

personality. Thus it is not measured by the attainments of elites, but by the standards of the popular masses.

78S08069 Alexander, Jeffrey C. (U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Core Solidarity, Ethnic Outgroup, and Social Differentiation: A Multidimensional Model of Inclusion in Modern Societies**
ISA
1978
1662

¶ Given their rational bias, theories of nation-building generally ignore the role of solidarity in societal development. Among those theorists who have discussed the integration problem, an evolutionary bias most leads to significant underestimation of the permanent importance of primordial definitions of the national community. In contrast, because most nations are founded by a primordial core group, & because national development after this point is highly uneven, strains toward narrow & exclusive national solidarity remain at the center of even the most "civil" modern nation state. Differences in national processes of ethnic inclusion, even in the industrial world, are enormous. To encompass this variation while retaining systematicity, a multidimensional model is proposed. On the internal axis, inclusion varies according to the degree of primordial complementarity between core group & solidarity outgroup. On the external axis, inclusion varies according to the degree of institutional differentiation in the host society. It is in response to variations in these structural conditions that ethnic outgroups develop different incorporative strategies—assimilation, ethnically conscious inclusion, & nationalist succession—as well as different stratificational principles to justify their demands.

78S08070 Alexander, K. C. (National Instit Ru Development, Hyderabad Rajendranagar Andhra Pradesh India 500 030), **Some Aspects of the Emergence of Peasant Organizations in South India**
ISA
1978
1663

¶ An attempt is made to: (1) discover the characteristics of the social structure in which peasant organizations have emerged in the south Indian states of Kerala & Tamil Nadu, (2) describe their activities & achievements, & (3) examine the impact of peasant organizations on agrarian social structure, particularly, landowner-tenant relations, farmer-laborer relations, & *Jajamani* relations. Social structure data were used from the 1961 all-India population census. The activities & achievements of the organizations were based on information from personal interviews with organization leaders. Examination of the impact of peasant organizations on social structure was based on information from a sample of 898 cultivators, labor-cultivators, & agricultural laborers, selected on a two-stage sampling basis—villages first, & Rs second. Areas where paddy cultivation is concentrated have a larger concentration of Scheduled Castes (ex-Untouchables), agricultural laborers & tenants, facilitating the emergence of agricultural laborers' unions & tenants' associations, sponsored by the Communist Party, & farmers' organizations organized by farmers themselves. The activities of tenants' & laborers' organizations have led to improvement in the material condition of their members, & created considerable change in tenancy, labor-cultivator & *Jajamani* relations.

78S08071 Alguero, Manuel S. (State U New York Educational Opportunity Center, 120 Franklin St Rochester 14604), **Individual Modernity and Lower-Class Fertility Behavior in a Developing Country—Guatemala: Test and Criticism of Population Models, Methodologies and Policies**

¶ The predictive power of individual modernity concerning fertility behavior is explored, & an explicit definition of fertility behavior is introduced. A typology of instrumental fertility behavior is derived through a synthesis of modernization, modernity, & demographic transition theories. Regression, factor, & partial analyses corroborate the validity, predictive powers, & the developmental model of modernity. The typology

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is a step in the right direction, but to better predict Type A, consistent fertility-control behavior, measures of family size need to be included. Results question the wisdom of the current policies insisting on "westernizing" populations as the best means to fertility control & economic development.

78S08072 Allen, Donald E., Rebecca F. Guy & Jackie Lea Howsden (Oklahoma State U, Stillwater 74074 & 1978 Memphis State U, TN 38111), **Mother-Child Conversation and Academic Skill**
1665

¶ The relationship was analyzed between mother-child conversation for kindergarten children & each child's measured performance in academic skills at the end of the first grade in school. The sample of 128 first-born kindergarten children were recorded talking alone to the mother, at home, at the family dining table. The sample was evenly divided between black & white children, & by sex of child. One year later, 115 of these children were located & administered short standard tests in reading, arithmetic, & writing; the first-grade teacher rated each child on class participation, in terms of neatness, industry, cooperation, & other facets of behavior. The 115 conversations were transcribed to computer data cards verbatim, with codes to identify the conversational dyad, the speaker, & the type of verbal output. A computer program extracted & ordered the dictionary from each dyad, by actor. These data, together with the academic performance scores were entered on computer cards for *r* & regression analysis. The academic tests correlated positively among themselves, & showed the highest *r* with the total dictionary (adding the child's dictionary to that of the mother). Regression analysis made the relationship more apparent. There is a definite, consistent, positive relation between size of dictionary in mother-child conversation & subsequent academic performance by the child. Since mother-child talk has measurable effects on the child's subsequent academic skill levels, it seems practical to make mothers aware of the importance of their verbal interaction with their children for the child's mental development & academic success.

78S08073 Allen, Irving Lewis (U Connecticut, Storrs 06268),
ISA **Ethnic Diversity within London and New York**
1978 ¶ In the past, London has stood in contrast to New
1666 York as ethnically homogeneous or populated
almost entirely by whites, mostly Protestant, of

various British Isles descents. Following WWII, & as a result of the dissolution of Empire & initially egalitarian immigration policies, the ethnic composition of Britain, especially in the London region, began to change. Data are 1970 US Census & 1971 UK Census counts for New York City & the Greater London Council (GLC). The ethnic population is defined as immigrants & their children (second generation). The great ethnic populations of New York are well known, though the new ethnic diversity of London is less often recognized. If the historical "host" population of London is defined as white & Protestant, the otherwise ethnic population of London is about 25% of the total. When the UK Census nation-of-origin categories are broken down into subnational ethnic groupings, there are about fifty groups in London with numbers in excess of 5,000. The present suburban exodus from London will increase the proportionate size of the ethnic minorities remaining in the GLC, as it has in the case of the North American central city. Compared to New York, London does not have ethnic groups of as great size, but the sheer diversity of ethnic groups is similarly great. The great metropolitan center of London is coming to resemble New York as a great cosmopolitan center.

78S08074 Allman, James (Battelle Population Study Center,
ISA 2030 M St NW Washington DC 20036), **Factors**
1978 **Affecting Fertility Levels in Haiti**
1667 ¶ Unpublished data from the 1971 census, the
multiround demographic survey, & the pretest of the

1977 Haitian fertility survey are examined with published data gathered in small, microstudies. An analytical framework is presented which groups the (1) biomedical, & (2) SE & cultural variables which appear to determine fertility-related behavior such as age at puberty, age at first union, age at first birth, duration of birth intervals, & completed family size. Among the biomedical variables, low nutritional levels, temporary & permanent sterility, prolonged breastfeeding, high rates of infant mortality & early age at menopause seem to be related to the relatively moderate levels of current fertility found in Haiti. The SE & cultural variables which determine fertility include: union patterns (with late entry, instability, frequent changes in partners, polygamy, etc), migration (influencing age at first union & the dissolution of unions), & traditional norms concerning sexual behavior & appropriate social roles. Possible future fertility trends are discussed along with the current role of family planning in Haiti.

78S08075 Alvaro, Bandarra & Jazra Nelly (Rua de Manhica
ISA Lote 468, 3° Esq Olivais Sul Lisboa Portugal),
1978 **Reforma agraire et alliances de classes au Portugal**
1668 (Agrarian Reform and Class Alliances in Portugal).
(Fr)

¶ An analysis is undertaken of the mechanisms which implemented change in the agrarian structures in Portugal after 25 Apr 1974. The methodology allows placement of dominance relations—whose evolution is outlined—within the system existing prior to 25 Apr 1974. This date is considered as the terminal point of the reproductive logic of the previous SE system. Definition of the notion of dominance is based on operational elements of major social alliances. These, in turn, are based on interests manifested in the realization & delimitation of various processes of production & distribution of merchandise, both above & below the production of the agricultural sector. The most important determining factors in the transformational process have been brought to bear on the analysis, with emphasis on the effects of the overlap between previous economic processes & the institutional & social modifications characteristic of the period after Apr 1974. Discussed are: (1) the consequences of modifications in productive systems, & implications regarding the trajectory of interests which form the base of dominant social alliances, (2) the actions of agents of new economic sectors (formed through nationalization, expropriation & cooperativization) & the delimiting of their role in view of the definition of new alliances & the reorientation of system logic, & (3) the influence of contradictions on interests associated with the dominant social alliances, & the clarification of the factors allowing the triumph of new forms of domination. Tr & Modified by B. Annesser

78S08076 Anderson, Alan B. (U Saskatchewan, Saskatoon S7N
ISA 0W0), **The Survival of Ethnolinguistic Minorities:**
1978 **Canadian and Comparative Research**
1669

¶ A summary of findings from a survey of linguistic trends among ethnic minorities in the province of Saskatchewan, Canada & relates these data to other recent sociolinguistic research on the survival of ethnolinguistic minorities. Discussed are: (1) intergenerational differences in the ability to converse in a traditional minority mother tongue, (2) the relationship between minority language retention & the strength of minority cultures, (3) complex patterns of language use (monolingualism, bilingualism, multilingualism, neologisms & name-changing) in various settings (at home, in the community, in Ru vs Ur areas, etc), & (4) the political context affecting minority language use (including national or provincial policies concerning minority language use in the schools). In the Saskatchewan survey, a controlled quota sample (N=1,000) was employed to obtain data in French, German (Catholic, Mennonite, & Hutterite), Slavic (Ukrainian Orthodox, Ukrainian Catholic, Polish Catholic, & Russian Doukhorbor), & Scandi-

navian settlements. The data revealed: (A) a marked intergenerational decline in use of the minority languages, (B) a high proportion of Rs able to speak their traditional mother tongue, but a lower proportion who actually preferred to use that language, (C) far more use of minority languages in compact Ru ethnic settlements than in other areas, & (D) significant group differences in capability to retain the traditional mother tongue. The need for comparative sociolinguistic research to account for the differential success of ethnic minorities in retaining their traditional languages is stressed. Also questioned is whether retaining these languages is vital to maintaining ethnic identity.

78S08077 Anderson, Grace M. (Wilfrid Laurier U, Waterloo Ontario N2L 3C5), **Conflict, Cleavages and Consensus: Spanish-Speaking Immigrant Communities in Selected Canadian Metropolitan Areas**

ISA 1978 1670
 ¶ The level of conflict within Spanish-speaking communities in the Canadian metropolitan areas of Toronto, Vancouver, Victoria, Montreal, & Kitchener-Waterloo is influenced in large measure by social pressures both from within & from external sources emanating out of the larger Canadian society. The consensus, sometimes visible to outsiders, consists of a fragile unity, which is sometimes imposed by social agencies providing services in Spanish. A series of hypotheses was formulated to examine the above propositions. Research was carried out in the Canadian metropolitan areas of Toronto, Vancouver & the city of Victoria, BC in 1976/77. (Spanish-speaking immigrants in the Kitchener-Waterloo area of Ontario had been interviewed in 1972). Use was made of theses & ethnic newspapers from the Montreal area. The ethnic press was also examined for Toronto & Vancouver. Spanish-speaking settlements in Canada are very heterogeneous & internal differentiation within these communities is based upon several factors of which regionalism, politics, & religion are the most divisive. SC, racial/ethnic & Ur/Ru cleavages are also present. Verbal conflicts & antagonisms are ready to erupt whenever social forces apply pressure, & the communities split along one or more of the many lines of natural cleavage. Nevertheless, they may come together again when countervailing forces are applied.

78S08078 Amastae, Jon (Pan American U, Edinburg TX 78539), **Language Shift and Maintenance in the Rio Grande Valley of South Texas**

ISA 1978 1671
 ¶ A Sociolinguistic Background Questionnaire adapted from one used at the U of Texas, El Paso (Ornstein & Goodman, 1974), was administered to a stratified random sample (N=679) of Pan American U students (7.6% of Σ enrollment) as part of a larger study of bilingualism on campus. Of the sample, 77% are Spanish-speaking (SpS), which corresponds to the proportion of the surrounding community. Extensive comparison with non-Spanish-speaking Rs (NSpS) shows that the two groups differed significantly in SES, language capability ratings, & language attitudes, although NSpS show a higher appreciation of Spanish than both previous works & common lore admit. All data are analyzed using cross-tabulations & the Chi-square test. Further analysis of the SpS portion of the sample concerned the correlations of SES & factors involved in language maintenance/language shift such as first language learned, language attitudes, & language usage patterns. In all these areas, the dominant pattern is that Spanish is associated with both the lower & higher SES. Although it appears that upwardly mobile Mexican-Americans tend to desert Spanish in favor of English; upon reaching a higher SES they reemphasize Spanish. This finding apparently contradicts common views of economic & social acculturation in the area.

78S08079 Amis, William D. (Georgia State U, Atlanta 30303), **Functions of Voluntary Associations and the Life Cycle**

ISA 1978 1672
 ¶ An examination of the functions of voluntary

associations in modern society. Distinction is made between macro & micro functions. Types of voluntary associations serving these functions are discussed & contrasted with alternative (nonvoluntary) social structures that also, in varying respects or degrees, fulfill these functions. The differential relevance of different functions of voluntary associations at different stages of the life cycle is explored.

78S08080 Angus, Ian H. (U Waterloo, Ontario M4S 2P4), **Rationality in the Life-World: The Interface of Scientific Knowledge and Social Action**

ISA 1978 1673
 ¶ Husserl's late work implies a central role for social science in overcoming the crisis of the sciences since reference to meaning-structures is essential to its methodology. The problem of rational action is central for sociology in this context. In A. Schütz's conception, sociology begins from homogeneous spheres constituted by pragmatic relevances & renders their structure explicit. Both pragmatic relevances & scientific criticism of their constitution are implicated in the question of rational action. However, Schütz limits judgments of (in)equality within finite provinces of meaning. Judgment does not extend to the "natural conception of the world" that orders finite provinces. In this case, rational action is possible only within given spheres & their traditional, "natural" ordering. This conception is inadequate to tie sociology to the philosophical interest in enlightenment demanded by Husserl's late work.

78S08081 Ansart, Pierre (61 Ave de Suffren, 75007 Paris France), **Psychoanalysis as an Instrument in the Analysis of Ideological Situations**

ISA 1978 1674
 ¶ The sociological analysis of political ideologies poses a number of specific problems. In contrast to scientific discourse, ideological-political discourse should be viewed in its relation to the individual it wants to control & in its connection to the individuals whose mutual relations & practices it tends to organize. The analysis of a concrete ideological field compels construction of an abstract object in which the relations between the discourse & the subject are analyzed, as are the means of interiorization & of projection as a process of socialization &/or alienation. Psychoanalysis must answer questions on the dynamic of the relations between the unconscious & political ideology, on the condition that it serves as an instrument for understanding heterogeneous ideological situations. These partial approaches should be rethought in concrete analyses & verification should be offered for what they add to understanding sociopolitical relations, especially the reproduction of systems of inequality & power. It is necessary to construct a workable model of these specific relationships.

78S08082 Archibald, W. Peter, Owen Adams & John Gartrell (McMaster U, Hamilton Ontario L8S 4M4), **Propertylessness and Alienation: Reopening a "Shut" Case**

ISA 1978 1675
 ¶ Arguments & evidence in support of the claim that propertylessness is not a particularly important source of alienation are misleading. In Marx's theory, propertylessness does not operate independently of commodity exchange & the DofL, & this "confounding" appears to mirror the empirical reality of capitalism. Researchers purporting to have "disproven" Marxian claims regarding propertylessness have usually employed inappropriate comparisons &/or measures of alienation. Analyses of data from national random samples of the US & Canadian labor forces, reveal more evidence for the importance of propertylessness than has hitherto been reported. However, as C. Wright Mills suggested, alienated psychological reactions to work also vary considerably by individual owners' as well as nonowners' work histories. Specifically, just as wage-laborers who have been self-employed in the past express more alienation than those who have always been wage-laborers, so those among the currently self-employed who have been

wage-laborers in the past are more intrinsically involved in their work. This latter finding complements earlier ones pertaining to experiences with different divisions of labor & would seem to point toward a fruitful direction for future research. Such a direction may be particularly important for specifying the conditions under which individuals become consciously aware of their own alienation.

78S08083 Armer, Michael & Larry Isaac (Indiana U, Bloomington 47401), **Behavioral Consequences of Psychological Modernity: Comparative Evidence from Three Societies**

ISA 1978 1676
 ¶ A central premise of individual modernity theory is examined: that psychological modernity mediates the effect of background factors & directly affects individual behaviors thought to contribute to societal modernization. Several analytical tests were made using behaviors identified in the modernization literature & an index of modern behavior. Based on data collected from samples of 156 US, 401 Nigerian, & 210 Costa Rican adult Ms, estimates were made for separate ordinary least squares regression equations of the behaviors as a function of psychological modernity & background variables (age, Ru-Ur, residence, education, occupation, & income). A similar analysis was performed after forming indexes of background & behavioral indicators, & estimates were made of a full structural equation model of some behaviors, incorporating measurement error of psychological modernity & allowing the disturbances in the equations to be correlated. Results indicate that psychological modernity has, in most cases, a negligible effect on behavior when measurement is assumed to be perfect, & nonnegligible effects in the predicted direction for some behaviors when the measurement error in psychological modernity is taken into consideration. Implications for national development & additional lines of research are discussed.

78S08084 Arrighi, Giovanni (U Calabria, Italy), **Capitalist Development and Class Struggle in Twentieth Century Western Europe**

ISA 1978 1677
 ¶ An attempt is made to show that in the last century the class struggle in Western Europe has gone through distinct stages, corresponding to different types of relationships between labor & capital in the factory, the market, & society at large. Focus is on the assumption that capitalist development tends to weaken labor's position in the market but to strengthen it within production, & that the strength of Wc ideology & organization is directly related to the former & inversely latter. To illustrate this connection, the "stylized facts" of the class struggle in Western Europe are qualitatively manipulated within a theoretical framework mainly based on Marx's implicit class analysis, linked backward to classical political economy, & forward to Weberian analysis of status & power groups. The concept of class struggle is essential to an understanding of the historical roots of contemporary social conflict in Western Europe, but the most relevant aspects of this same conflict cannot be defined in terms of a "class struggle."

78S08085 Arutyunyan, Yu. V., **Continuity, Interaction and Mutual Influence of National Cultures in the USSR**

ISA 1978 1678
 ¶ Concrete investigations implemented according to the program of optimization of social & cultural conditions of the development & rapprochement of national cultures of the USSR, convincingly confirm the rapid tempo of the process of interaction & mutual influence of Soviet nations in different spheres of culture. Almost complete integration can be observed in the material culture, rudiments of national peculiarities being not so much of ethnic as of regional character. In contrast, in the sphere of spiritual culture, despite common international content, national forms are being developed. National culture is expressed to an even greater extent in family relations. Borrowing much from other cultural funds, &

acquiring distinct international traits, Soviet nations widen & enrich their cultural luggage while preserving their own ethnic specificity.

78S08086 Asante, Molefi K. & Erika Vora (State U New York, Buffalo 14260), **Television as Language Architecton**

ISA 1978 1679
 ¶ A report of a study of TV as a structuring technological invention. Positing a technological alphabet which allows the deciphering of all technological creations, TV along with the computer, is established as an architectonic structuring invention. TV's language is analyzed according to five basic constituents: (1) color, (2) line, (3) angle, (4) theme, & (5) action. TV, because of its symbolic structuring capabilities, organizes societies by creating agendas in the political & cultural sphere.

78S08087 Askenasy, Alexander R. (Columbia U, New York NY 10032), **Ethnicity, Social Class and Sex as Factors in Rating the Social Desirability of Psychiatric Symptoms**

ISA 1978 1680
 ¶ Earlier studies of ratings of the social desirability of personality characteristics have tended to show high agreement among samples. However, most of these studies have used samples of convenience, most often students. Used here is a probability sample of New York City adults stratified on SC, sex & ethnicity (blacks, Puerto Ricans & other whites). Descriptions (N=263) of psychiatric symptoms or role functioning were rated. The rating method was Edwards' nine-point social desirability scale. The symptoms were combined into twenty-two clinically meaningful & internally consistent scales. Significant differences were found on the basis of ethnicity, education, & sex. Knowledge of such subcultural differences in the desirability of psychiatric symptoms would be of value in any attempt to change attitudes toward mental patients. Such findings could aid in the rehabilitation of patients in the community by indicating which kind or degree of noninstitutionalized care would be acceptable in a community for specific types of patients. These findings may shed light on psychiatric epidemiology in two ways: (1) because differences in social desirability may reflect differences in types of symptoms expressed by various groups, & (2) because the prevalence of diverse psychiatric symptoms measured in various groups may to some extent be due to the social desirability of these symptoms.

78S08088 Assimeng, Max (U Ghana, Legon), **Crisis, Identity, and Integration in African Religion**

ISA 1978 1681
 ¶ Judging mankind in time & in space, religion as a social & psychological phenomenon has generally been associated with problems of crisis, & with the search for a solution to such crises. In Africa—as perhaps elsewhere—empirical evidence relating to religiousness appears to indicate that this is the case. Although crisis generally serves to disintegrate cognitive structures, & for that matter personality orientation, it is hypothesized that the kind of crisis that requires total mobilization of intellectual & emotional efforts is that which throws up for question & doubt the identification of man with the central symbolic expressions that are meaningful toward his existence & survival.

78S08089 Augustin, J. J. (Agricultural U Malaysia, Serdang Selaggor), **Regional Standards of English: The West Malaysia Situation**

ISA 1978 1682
 ¶ British colonialism & the demographic pattern change in West Malaysia in the late nineteenth & early twentieth centuries have contributed to the evolution of a variety of English termed "Malaysian English." English remains a popular language in intergroup communication among the English-educated Malaysians in Ur areas, & is also used extensively in the mass media. In formal situations British Standard English is the accepted norm. A colloquial variety used

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in informal situations complements the British standard. Focus here is on the main features of the "standard" form & the salient features of the colloquial variety. A lower proficiency level of the standard variety is expected in view of the new language policy of 1967.

- 78S08090** Auvinen, Riitta Marjatta (U Helsinki, Finland),
ISA
1978 **Men's and Women's Power in Different Societies**
1683 ¶ Women's history, as well as the technology explaining it, can be analyzed on the basis of basic human needs. These needs can be historically

represented beginning with the need for self-preservation (in primitive society), passing to the need for having (in feudal, agrarian society), to the need for love (in industrial society), & finally (in postindustrial society) one may outline the need for self-realization. The status of women & the division of power between men & women can be explained by the combination of the human need structure & technology. In primitive society the status of women is explained by her ability to give birth, in feudal society by her role as a "domestic animal," in industrial society by her role as giver of love, & in postindustrial society by her identity as an independent "human being."

- 78S08091** Avedon, Elliot M. (U Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1),
ISA
1978 **Development of a Hierarchical Indexing System for Leisure Related Data**
1684 ¶ Concern is with research to develop a system whereby it is possible to determine if certain

numeric data exist in a machine-readable, archived data file without having to examine the item-level aspects of a specific file. Certain social science fields (political science & economics) have already embarked upon such a system. Examples can be found in a number of European data archives. However, no attempt has been made to relate these approaches to the growing number of machine-readable data files concerning leisure-related research.

- 78S08092** Azumi, Koya, David Hickson, Dezso Horvath &
ISA
1978 **Charles McMillan (U California, Berkeley 94720), Perceptions of Organizational Structure: A British, Japanese, and Swedish Comparison**
1685

¶ Country or culture has no effect upon organizational structure, as seen from the results of applying the Aston schedule in factories matched for size, products, & status in Britain, Japan, & Sweden. The perceptions by members of the same structures as seen through the Hall-Bonjean bureaucracy scales, however, do show considerable differences by country & rank of the R. The Japanese perceive their organizations to be far more bureaucratic than do the British & the Swedish. The degree of bureaucracy is seen to rise in the three countries as one descends the organizational ladder. One's rank, however, is less powerful a predictor of structure than country except in the case of hierarchy of authority. The cross-national differences in the subjective cognition of the objectively similar stimuli are discussed along with "control graph," morale, & other data obtained in the same study.

- 78S08093** Babu, Ponnakudath (U Kerala, Kariavattom Trivandrum-695 581 India), **The Joint Family System and Entrepreneurial Development: Certain Socio-Structural Constraints**
ISA
1978
1686

¶ A prospective entrepreneur often approaches his parental family for help on financial, technical, & other matters, but the Indian joint-family system generally constrains the mobilization of capital. It is hypothesized that the structural requirements of the joint-family system governing the pattern of inheritance are pernicious to the utilization of the family share to initiate a business enterprise. Investigation concerned the family background of 244 small industrialists of the most industrially advanced district in an Indian state. Findings strengthened the validity of the assumptions. In the context of the family as an

important institution functionally supporting the enterprise, the entrepreneur usually utilizes his ancestral family share to mobilize capital. The implicit sociostructural characteristics of the joint-family system—the impartibility of corporate property, unequal share to members, & unilateral inheritance through the F line—have put a limit on the availability of family share to the joint-family members. The fact that the industrialists of the Hindu-Nayar community, where the joint-family system is most prevalent, suffer more than industrialists in other communities, supports this hypothesis.

- 78S08094** Babu, Ponnakudath (U Kerala, Kariavattom Trivandrum India 695 581), **Entrepreneurial Performance and Occupational Inheritance: A Communitywise Analysis of the Occupational Origins of Small Industrialists**
ISA
1978
1687

¶ Described are patterns of occupational inheritance & their influence on entrepreneurial performance in small industries. In Indian society certain communities have high occupational inheritance together with rigidity in intergenerational occupational mobility; this has a positive effect on occupational performance. Analysis based on structured interviews with 244 small industrialists reveals that the higher the occupational inheritance, the better the occupational performance. Catholic, Christian, & Muslim entrepreneurs have inherited the skills of their traditional occupations & perform better in the area of small industries. The Hindu-Nayar entrepreneurs have shown less occupational inheritance & low entrepreneurial performance because they were traditionally landlords & government servants.

- 78S08095** Back, Kurt W. (Duke U, Durham NC 27706),
ISA
1978 **Innovation and the Intellectual Elite**
1688

¶ Intellectuals have a double role to play during periods of social change. They can expose the fallacies of unexamined assumptions & create new ideas or they can serve as preservers of valuable & enduring principles. The role of the intellectual can therefore lead to exaggeration of changes & sudden breaks, as well as to a smoothing of abrupt dislocations. The recruitment & interactions of intellectuals will be influential in determining how these contrasting functions will be resolved. One of the important factors in the recruitment of intellectuals is common background or common upbringing. One can predict that common family background, education, & early careers will lead to the maintenance of a common framework even under shifting conditions & new ideologies. By contrast, recruitment of intellectuals from disparate sources will lead to radical solutions. The existence of an English intellectual elite which practically followed a family tradition has been instrumental in maintaining cultural continuity during the Industrial Revolution in England during the nineteenth & twentieth centuries. This intellectual aristocracy, parallel to the political constancy of the eighteenth & nineteenth centuries, was centered around a few families which transformed an early evangelical & religious fervor into a social & aesthetic reformist fervor, while still keeping some basic principles intact. The existence of this group has maintained the continuity of English culture throughout the pace of rapid industrialization. The English elite can be compared with that of France, which recruited continuously from the provinces to Paris, & to Germany with its multiple foci. The detailed consideration of the English elite leads to consideration of the relation of family & interpersonal relations to the activities of circles of creative individuals, & the general interaction of personal & intellectual life.

- 78S08096** Back, Kurt W. (Duke U, Durham NC 27706),
ISA
1978 **Sociology of the Life Course**
1689

¶ The life course is discussed as a socially real phenomenon which has real meaning for individuals & for society. Disparate approaches to parts of the

b

life course from different fields have discussed the units of the life course. Three opposite approaches are considered here: (1) The perceptual approach investigates the way people visualize the course of their lives. A graphic technique, life graphs, was developed & a typology of life courses could be based on them. (2) Simulation combines the different events in human life into profiles from which typologies of lives can be developed & norms for the life course can be established. (3) The biographical approach analyzes the biographies of prominent people about whom much material is available & organizes these biographies according to a principle which illuminates the whole life. These techniques can be integrated into whole pictures of human lives: the appropriate graphs of lives can be found for the diverse types obtained in the simulation, & these can be applied to concrete descriptions of lives in the biographical method.

- 78S08097** **Badelt, Christoph** (Institut Sozialökonomie Wirtschaftswissenschaften U Wien, Franz Klein Gasse 1 A-1190 Austria), **The Socio-Economic Impact of "Self-Organization"**

¶ "Self-organization" describes the different grassroots activities of a special kind of civic action group. Interest concentrates on groups whose members not only protest against something or try to participate in political decision-making, but who carry out certain tasks by themselves. Thus, these groups can be an important factor in the supply of goods & services in an economy. The basic idea of self-organizations is similar to that of voluntary organizations. Research on self-organizations emerges from theoretical & political interest. From a theoretical perspective, an attempt is made to find whether self-organizations can be seen as a politico-economic technique separate from the price system, bureaucracy, bargaining & polyarchy. Hypotheses concerning the general decision-making process in self-organizations are elaborated. Of question from a political viewpoint is the extent to which official authorities may devolve tasks to self-organizations. Alternatives to the traditional allocation of responsibilities between the public sector, the "for-profit" private sector, & the voluntary sector in an economy are discussed.

- 78S08098** **Baltzer, Margarete Theresia** (Melanchthonstr 25, ISA 7400 Tübingen Federal Republic Germany), **Language and Woman's Place: A Comparative Study in English and German**

¶ An investigation & analysis of how woman's social position (her place in society), is represented & reflected in the English & German languages. Two aspects of linguistic discrimination against women are discussed: (1) the way women are taught & expected to use language, & (2) the way language is used to talk about women. Both aspects tend to reflect women's secondary & subservient position. Re (1), differences in the lexicon, in syntax, phonology, women's place in conversation, & conversational styles are investigated. Re (2), talk about women reveals how they are perceived in people's minds & tells something about their social position. The English & German languages express stereotyped attitudes & expectations about women & assume the inherent superiority of the M over the F. Evidence for this can be found especially in the semantic derogation of women (ie, master/mistress, woman/lady, he is a professional/she is a professional & their German equivalents), & in the fact that a woman's identity is dependent on man (social titles Miss/Mrs, Fräulein/Frau) etc. The data come from written & spoken language, from newspapers, TV discussions, dictionaries & from native-speaker informants. Women are, indeed, at a disadvantage when they use language in the way they have been taught & are expected to use it. Language that is used to refer to women is also to their derogation.

- 78S08099** **Bardis, Panos D.** (U Toledo, OH 43606), **Attitudes toward Violence among College Students in India**

ISA 1978 1692
¶ A study of the influence of selected independent variables on attitudes toward violence. The stratified random sample consisted of 150 Indian students (75 Ms, & 75 Fs) attending two Calcutta Colls. Two instruments were employed: a questionnaire on personal data (age, sex, marital status, religion, etc), & the Bardis Violence Scale. The latter is a Likert-type technique consisting of 25 items & giving scores whose theoretical range is 0 (lowest) to 100 (highest approval). The Σ violence arithmetic mean was 58.17, the difference between Ms (57.51) & Fs (58.84) being nonsignificant. The relationship between violence attitudes & education, however, was significantly inverse. Additional findings are presented by means of various statistical tests.

- 78S08100** **Bare, Jacques J. A.** (Centre Recherche Facteurs humains, 1040 Brussels Belgium), **Loisirs et promotion culturelle de jeunes militaires** (Leisure Time and Cultural Improvement in Young Military Personnel). (Fr)

¶ Research was directed toward establishing a politics of the organization of leisure time which would favor the cultural enrichment of militiamen & young career volunteers in the Belgian army, & determine whether improvements could better respond to personal leisure-use desires. Interviews & the presentation of leisure themes & activities were used to: (1) determine tastes & preferences for the use of weekend & evening time, (2) analyze the causes of apathy concerning certain activities, & (3) discover desirable solutions to decrease such apathy. Results concern: (A) analysis of statistical data, (B) systematic study of themes directly related to cultural improvement, & (C) a list of choices suggested by the Ss as being specifically favorable to cultural enrichment. Over 1,000 interviews were analyzed. Basic conditions for a promotional politics in this area were determined. It was also necessary to incorporate the most important demands of the Ss even if they were not directly related to the concept of culture as defined here. The relative contributions of various cultural activities were analyzed & incorporated into the formulation of a more systematic politics in this area. Tr by B. Annesser

- 78S08101** **Barker, Eileen V.** (London School Economics, Aldwych WC2A 2AE England), **Whose Service is Perfect Freedom: The Concept of Spiritual Well-Being in Relation to the Reverend Moon's Unification Church in Britain**

¶ An attempt is made to suggest what spiritual well-being could entail at a fairly abstract, even mystical, level. This is mainly in terms of self-growth through a relationship with that which is beyond the self. This perspective is translated into sociological language to see how a lack of spiritual well-being might be anchored in such classical concepts as alienation, anomie, or rationalization. The extent to which one might talk about the "realization of man's true self" being inhibited by modern industrial society is discussed with reference to some of the philosophical anthropologies & assumptions concerning the relationship between the individual & society which can be found in the works of various social theorists. Theoretical discussion is related to a study of the Reverend Moon's church in the UK, to show how the beliefs & practices of the church function to make its members feel they can achieve the experience of spiritual well-being. Relevant beliefs & practices include a messianic hope brought by a charismatic leader; *Wertration* action balanced by realistically achievable mundane goals; a moral authority which delineates norms & standards of behavior; a close-knit communal organization of like-minded believers sharing a common universe of discourse; stress on the importance of prayer, & on the importance of purity of motive rather than status or material achievement in assessing the worth of actions; & a situation in

which the self & others are defined by reference to an unchanging, transcendental Being.

78S08102 Barr, Charles E. & Judith K. Barr (Beth Israel Medical Center, New York NY 10003 & Rutgers U, Newark NJ 07102), **The Dental Profession and Dental Auxiliaries in South America**

1978
1695
¶ Dental care in South America is affected by the insufficient number & maldistribution of dentists, increasing populations, widespread dental disease, & limited use of fluoridation & other preventive measures. Although the training & utilization of dental auxiliaries has been recognized as an important way to meet the needs for dental care in South America, studies reveal few trained auxiliaries in practice. In 1970, the State of Zulia in Venezuela established a cooperative program between the Health Ministry & the U to train dental auxiliaries to function as legal semi-independent practitioners. These auxiliaries are functioning in five types of population areas providing dental care under supervision of dentists. Because of widespread opposition to the use of auxiliaries, the question arises as to why some programs have been successful. Several possible answers are suggested by the case of Venezuela, including the auxiliary program itself & the structure of the profession of dentistry.

78S08103 Bart, Pauline B. (Abraham Lincoln School Medicine U Illinois, Chicago 60602), **Avoiding Rape: A Study of Victims and Avoiders**

1978
1696
¶ Presented is a systematic study of ways in which women have avoided rape. Focus is on the situational aspects of the rape (eg, number of & knowledge of assailants, presence of weapon) & the coping strategies employed by the potential victim to control the situation, as well as on background factors; in varying degrees, both have input into the response to the assault. The women's backgrounds were examined particularly focusing on socialization for traditional F roles (considered by some to incapacitate women to deal with rape) & such other factors as having studied self-defense techniques &/or assertiveness training, & maintenance of an independent life-style. Also examined were characteristic patterns of dealing with stress in general & expressing anger. Successful avoidance strategies ranging from talking through the use of physical force are described & compared with strategies that proved unsuccessful in similar situations (eg, pleading). The presence & impact of prior assaults including incest & child molestation are discussed. Some women were both victims & avoiders at different times; what led to these different outcomes is explored. A comparison group of women who were raped was also studied & differences between the two groups are explicated (eg, primary concern with being raped vs primary concern with being murdered &/or mutilated). Eighty women—60% (N=48) rape avoiders & 40% rape victims, eighteen years of age or older, who were sexually assaulted in the past two years—were interviewed in sessions lasting from one through five hours. Women from various groups & of varying SS & age participated, with a preponderance of young unmarried women. The sample was obtained through extensive media publicity, including advertisements, public service announcements, a press release to all newspapers, the posting of flyers in schools, churches & supermarkets, & appearances on radio & TV. The relationship between the women's movement & the definition of rape as a social problem, & concern with rape victims, is noted.

78S08104 Basu, Asoke & Robert Leighninger (California State U, Hayward 94542), **Politics of Academics—A Comparative Review**

1978
1697
¶ An historical approach to academic life in postindustrial society shows that knowledge & politics have always served each other for their mutual benefit. This relationship has led some writers to condemn the liberal-

conservative contradiction with academia as liberal hypocrisy. Using comparative secondary studies, the social bases of academia & the structure of the U are examined. Within this matrix, liberal & conservative attitudes are differentiated according to the audience which is addressed. Within the U, academics defend the traditional values of academic freedom. Addressing themselves to issues outside the U, academics criticize the status quo. Thus, the modern U, while serving the state in the production of knowledge, remains independent of secular power by maintaining the standards & means by which such knowledge is produced & judged.

78S08105 Basu, Asoke & Ralph Segalman (California State U, Hayward 94542 & California State U, Northridge 91324), **Trends in Welfarization of the Developing Nations—A Needed Re-Examination**

1978
1698
¶ Since WWII, a number of previously colonized nations have obtained independence. Coupled with dreams of freedom, these nations' primal tasks concerned eradication of poverty & modernization, which may be viewed as welfarization in economic & cultural terms. The failure of the less developed countries (LDCs) lies in the absence of integration of two value-systems: welfarization & modernization. To conceive of the process of welfarization without the concomitant changes in the social structure (which in most LDCs are Ru-traditional), is a fallacy.

78S08106 Battistelli, Fabrizio (Instit Sociologia U Rome, 00184 Italy), **Marxist Thinking: A Class View of the Military**

1978
1699
¶ Several points are discussed in relationship to Marxism & the military question: (1) The two facets of Engels's analysis—the role of the military in bourgeois society, & the technical & political determinants of the popular defeat in 1848/49. (2) The two lines within the Second International in the 1898/99 debate on the popular militia (the positions of Bernstein, Kautsky, Luxemburg, & Schippel). (3) The Social Democrats & the war: the inertia & bankruptcy of the International. Lenin's slogan of the transformation "of imperialist war into civil war," is noted. Point (4) elaborates on the proletariat in power vis-à-vis the military question. Focus is on the October Revolution & the civil war. The Red Army is discussed in relationship to the "proletarian doctrine of war." A final section discusses Gramsci's analysis as a possible response to the problem of the "revolution in the West."

78S08107 Bauchner, Joyce Ellyn (U Hartford, West Hartford CT 06119), **The Cognitive Development and Social Learning Interaction in the Acquisition of Sex Role Semantics**

1978
1700
¶ An underlying sex-role semantic dimension in language is posited & the nature of this dimension in English is discussed. Three bodies of literature concerning sex roles & semantics are reviewed in light of this proposition: (1) feminist claims concerning sex roles & language, (2) social learning theory concerning the acquisition of language & sex roles, & (3) the cognitive development perspective on the evolution of language & sex roles. Based on the interaction of cognitive development & social learning, a chronological curve of the impact of the sex-role semantic dimension of language throughout a lifetime is presented. Research alternatives for examining this dimension & the curve are discussed.

78S08108 Bauer, Janet L. (Stanford U, CA 94305), **New Models and Traditional Networks**

1978
1701
¶ Data were gathered through participant observation & open-ended interviews, using life history & situational-projection eliciting techniques. The sample included migrant women in Teheran & the important men in their social networks. Theoretical concepts are derived from A.

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Bandura's "social learning theory," which emphasizes the importance of the perceptions of socially learned consequences (especially through the process of modeling) in the determination of behavior. These perceptions are assumed (by definition), to be keyed by the social situation which is defined in terms of the "social others" present. Industrialization, migration, & urbanization have altered the physical/spatial boundaries &, to some extent, traditional social arrangements in Iran. Communications & education have made new models & information available to Iranian women. Focus is on existing social networks (principally family networks) & the role of M relatives in controlling perceptions of socially appropriate behavior for women. The implications of this later phenomenon for conflict within the family are considered.

78S08109 Baumgartner, Tom, Tom R. Burns & Phillippe DeVille
ISA (U Oslo, Blindern Norway), **Dialectical Methods and Strategies: Concepts and Principles for Social Science and Social Action**
1978
1702

¶ The point of departure is a critique of orthodox social science methodology & its role with respect to social action. Most social science methods are suitable for closed, structurally fixed systems. They are inadequate, & at best, partial tools for the description & analysis of flux & change, social transformation, & the interaction of structural stability & change. Orthodox social science has generally ignored or inadequately dealt with: (1) the interrelatedness of things, relationships, structures, & systems as opposed to isolated objects or elements (system property), (2) the flux & change of social phenomena, including the structuring & restructuring of social systems as well as of knowledge (dynamic property), & (3) the capability of human actors, individuals, & collectivities, to change their conditions & themselves through their activities (the self-altering property). Outlined is an approach called dialectics—appropriate for the description & analysis of dynamic totalities & self-altering systems (ie, systems characterized by self-change, self-organization, & reflexive activity generally). The concepts & principles of this approach & methodology are illustrated in: (A) studies of historical structuring processes, whereby institutions, social relationships & social processes are formed, reproduced, & transformed, (B) the dialectics of social action, & (C) dialectical relationships between technology & social structure. Practical & strategic implications are discussed.

78S08110 Bebler, Anton A. (U Ljubljana, 102 Titova 61000
ISA Yugoslavia), **Marx's Paradigm on Armed Forces and Society**
1978
1703

¶ Several hundred works by K. Marx & F. Engels (for brevity, Marx's works) contain a substantial body of theoretical constructs & normative statements on armed forces & society which are relevant to contemporary military sociology. Although this body has not become a comprehensive & consistent theory, it can be justly treated as a developed theoretical paradigm. The paradigm has been derived, mainly by Engels, from Marx's general theory of social development; it is meant to be a convincing application of historical materialism to militaria. The paradigm develops & adapts some propositions elaborated earlier by A. Smith, C. von Clausewitz, & other European revolutionaries. Social, political, material, technological, organizational, & cultural characteristics of armed forces are viewed by Marx as a result of a complex & historically determined (but not preordained) interplay of three sets of independent variables: (1) social reproduction, (2) social (primarily class) divisions, & (3) state organization. Marx also looked at feedback effects of armed forces on all three sets of social variables & the special conditions under which armed forces could place themselves "above" society. Although Marx's paradigm lacks some basic definitions, it continues to be relevant. Marx's paradigm stresses a wide sociopolitical framework of analysis, while focusing on the interrelationship between

the military, society, & state; it underlines conflict & power rather than military consensus dimensions; it is inconsistent with narrow organizationism, & rejects abstract moralizing when dealing with armed forces, war, & violence. Marx's paradigm—particularly its normative component—in varying degrees & in various periods has influenced armed forces in fifteen to twenty modern states.

78S08111 Beckford, James A. (U Durham, DH1 3JT Eng-
ISA land), **Cults and Cures**

1978 ¶ The hypothesis is tested that participation in
1704 youth-culture religious movements in the West
reintegrates members into mainstream society &
culture. The pseudonymous Unity Cult is studied using data from
interviews with ex-members & their close relatives. The cult's
organizational structure & doctrines are described as "authoritarian."
Exposure to such authoritarianism in the cult makes it unlikely that those who withdraw from it are enabled to be immediately reintegrated into mainstream society in Britain. The evidence is summarized under four headings: material problems, uncertainty, fear, & personal relationships. The hypothesis must be disconfirmed in this case, because of the intrusive effects of the cult's authoritarian organization & doctrines on the ex-members' capacity for independent thought, feelings, & actions outside the cult.

78S08112 Becquart-Leclercq, Jeanne (U Lille II, 59650
ISA France), **The Articulation of Local Interests in a Centralized Polity**

1978 ¶ Described is the role of local associations in such
1705 a centralized system as the French polity, with a
general contextual framework of linkages between a central logic & a local logic in France. Examples are presented of relationships between local authorities & associations in the northern region of Lille, at the time of the municipal elections of March 1977. It is hypothesized that the central logic is in a dominant position, while local interests can reappropriate power through such implicit strategies as a game of covert relationships & through local voluntary associations. The latter point is illustrated with data from questionnaires administered to municipal secretaries (city administrators) in eighty-seven local communities of the Lille area (communes). Census figures give contextual variables.

78S08113 Becquart-Leclercq, Jeannette (U Lille II, 59650
ISA France), **Le Pouvoir relationnel** (Relational Power).
1978 (Fr)

1706 ¶ Numerous sociological studies have demonstrated
the importance of personal relations within the political system both as a way to exert influence & as a structural tie between organizations, territorial collectives, & the center & periphery, etc. Such a generalized system of personal relations plays a particularly important role in French political culture. The system is dependent on certain structural factors which it helps to perpetuate; it has specific characteristics which require more precise definition. This study of the phenomenon of relational power involved a questionnaire administered to the mayors of small towns in northern France. Various authors have proposed other approaches with strict mathematical formulations, but without solid theoretical bases. An attempt is made to fill the existing gap. A theoretical analysis of the concepts of relational power & relational network is proposed. These concepts are then compared to similar ones, ie, clientelism, dyadic relation, political exchange, etc. A critical analysis of several studies of networks is presented; most notably an intercultural comparison between the network of the French mayors & that of about fifty-three mayors of small & medium-sized towns in Wisc. Tr & Modified by B. Annesser

- 78S08114 Bellacicco, Antonio** (U Rome, Italy), **Analysis of Correspondences and Structure Identification in Data**
 ISA 1978 ¶ Presented is an account of the potential use of
 1707 such modern techniques as "factorial analysis of correspondences" created in the '60s, as not only an

exploratory technique, but also a basic tool for constructing structural models. The recursive models of Koopmans, Blalock & others need a previous specification of the ordering of the variables & of the supposed links between variables. This specification is sometimes beyond the a priori knowledge of the researcher & it can lead to the "error of specification" in the model. An attempt is made to establish a strategy for the use of a given structural model, either recursive or not recursive. The proposed strategy is based on the sequential application, on the same set of data, of a cluster analysis technique & of a factorial method. Such sequence isolates clusters of variables & relates them to each other, thus decomposing the whole set of variables into subsystems which are weakly connected to each other.

- 78S08115 Bellacicco, Antonio** (U Rome, Italy), **The Association between Education and Economic Development: The Employment of Young People**
 ISA 1978
 1708

¶ Data from the 1971 Census in Italy are analyzed to determine the association between occupational status & the level of instruction in each region of the country. The methodological tool is the "analysis of correspondences," devised by Benzécri, Williams, Hill, & other data analysts. It is possible to ascertain a strong association between low level of instruction & occupations in agriculture, & higher levels of education & work in public service, insurance, & banking. This picture of disequilibrium within the labor market has begun to change. The absence of actual data necessitates a theoretical analysis regarding status achievement in Italy & the evolution of the Italian economy.

- 78S08116 Benoit-Lapierre, Marie Thérèse** (CETSAS, Paris 75005 France), **La Vieillesse en milieu hospitalier en région parisienne** (The Aged in Hospitals in the Paris Region). (Fr)
 ISA 1978
 1709

¶ Treatment of the aged in Paris hospitals was studied. The facilities are controlled by the Assistance Publique de Paris, the major group of hospital facilities in the area. The objectives were to establish a SE profile of the aged population entering the hospital system & to analyze the institutional reasons for sending a number of these patients to hospitals for the chronically ill, or homes for the aged. An analytical framework was composed of variables dealing with the following items: civil conditions, lodging, family structure, economic & professional situations, medical history, psychomotor skills, & institutional environment. This analytical grid was applied to medical & social records of a selected sample of patients. The relative weight of social vs medical-psychiatric factors in determining the different orientations of patients within the institution was measured. The existence of a policy of *asilisation* (eventual placement in a home for the aged) was confirmed in the case of the most deprived sector of the patient sample. Facilities for the institutionalization of this portion of the aged population have doubled. These persons are sent to progressively less & less favorable institutions in the course of their hospitalization. New political attitudes toward the aged evolved during the 1960s have combined with changes in hospital facilities (specifically, increased technology & specialization, accompanied by increased considerations of cost) to produce a move toward elimination of lodging for the elderly in hospitals. Due to the lack of nonhospital facilities & the bureaucratic complexity of the hospital system, however, this function has been maintained. The formation of a new marginal population within the hospital population has become apparent. This group, the "fourth age," is composed of the bedridden elderly. The access of persons from all SCs belonging to this category, to the new Maison de Cure Medical (which is replacing

the rest home) is predicted. However, this group will be increased by the addition to its membership of the younger & less handicapped, underprivileged elderly. The impoverished elderly will have to pay for the assurance of medical & social assistance by the classification of their marginal social condition into an illness; within the institution, the confusion of the very elderly will transform them into "prematurely aged." Tr & Modified by B. Annesser

- 78S08117 Ben-Porat, A.** (Ben Gurion U Negev, Beersheva 84 120 Israel), **The Devaluation of a Profession: The Case of the Industrial Engineer**
 ISA 1978
 1710

¶ A study of the Joint Production Council (JPC) in Israeli industry, where 70 industrial engineers (engaged in consulting for the JPC) were interviewed concerning their professional orientation & relationships with the client. The professional-occupational continuity model was suggested as an evaluative system. Authority was suggested as a criterion for professional behavior. The basic argument is that professionalization is not a one-way process & that a profession might be devaluated to approximate the status of a semiprofession. To test this, the most important factors in the estimation of professional authority are specified: the structure of the profession & the structure of the client. The interaction of these factors determines the professional authority over the client, which may lead to the devaluation of the profession to a semiprofession. The role-set situation was used to test the interaction. It was hypothesized that where the professional interacts with an organized & highly involved client, the client imposes his judgment on the professional, thus decreasing the latter's authority & devaluating his status. The professional authority of the industrial engineer is determined by role-set interactions which, in turn, are determined by the structures of the client & the profession. The main effect of the role-set interaction is the weakening of the professional's authority vis-à-vis the client. It appears that the status of the industrial engineer is that of a semiprofessional. This exemplifies the devaluation of a profession.

- 78S08118 Berckmans, Paul** (UFSIA, Prinsstraat 13 2000 Antwerp Belgium), **Adoption: A Child-Oriented Institution?**
 ISA 1978
 1711

¶ The 1969 Belgian adoption law distinguishes between cases where the adopted person has a legal link with his family of origin, & those where the adoptee is completely integrated into the adoptive family & loses all legal connection with his family of origin. The aim of the new law was to solve the problems of children who are socially or legally abandoned. Focus is on adoption of children from outside the family, & includes an analysis of the adoption market. In these instances adoption is based on a contractual agreement; prospective adopters have some choice about the adoptee. Thus, only a small portion of all children who could be adopted actually are. When adoption is based on second husband or wife adopting spouse's children, or, adoption by an unmarried mother of her own child, there is no market mechanism operating. Posed is the question of the degree to which the creation of the new adoption law has improved, directly or indirectly, the legal position of the adopted child. This ongoing research will content analyze all material collected in three courts for the period 1972-1976. Approximately 2,350 adoption files will be analyzed (information includes SE identification of all parties engaged, motivation for adoption, juridical procedures, etc). About 200 adoptive parents will be interviewed with a set of precoded questions concerning their motivation & the rigidity of their choice-criteria.

- 78S08119 Bertaux, Daniel & Isabelle Bertaux-Wiame** (Centre National Recherche Scientifique, 54 Blvd Raspail 75006 Paris France), **Connaissance de la boulangerie en France. Une expérimentation de l'approche**
 ISA 1978
 1712

biographique (Understanding the Bakery in France.

An Experiment in Biographic Approach). (Fr)

¶ The technique of "life histories," which has fallen into disuse, is tested, & the methodological problems posed by its use are discussed. Life histories were collected from a population sharing the same social relations of production, ie, the *boulangerie* (bakery). The *boulangerie* in France still involves artisanry. Life histories were collected from bakers, their wives, workers, apprentices, sales clerks, etc, & the social & economic history of the *boulangerie* in France was studied. As role knowledge of the different participants increased, the variety & depth of the sociographic description was extended. A picture emerged of the sociostructural relationships which allow this artisanry to survive & to resist takeover by the large corporations within the food industry. The source of vitality of this group of artisans is found in the convergence of the opposing interests of two groups: older artisans, who must find successors, & young workers from Ru backgrounds, who are exploited by the artisans, but are willing to sacrifice to become artisans in their turn. A global & detailed sociological description of the social relationships in this area of production, is proposed. The validity of the "life histories" technique is confirmed. These life histories do not provide the "real life" experience, but they offer rules & observations which, in turn, may be used to determine sociostructural relationships. From this perspective, the use of "life histories" is not just a technique, but a new approach capable of transforming sociological research. Tr & Modified by B. Annesser

78S08120 Bertaux, Daniel (Centre d'Etude Mouvements Sociaux, Paris 75006 France), **Une image toute différente. De l'approche biographique à la transformation de la pratique sociologique** (A Very Different Picture. On the Biographic Approach to the Transformation of Sociological Research). (Fr)

¶ The use of the "life history" as a research method has been abandoned by Western sociology. According to epistemological criteria used in the US after 1945, this method offered no guarantee of representativeness, posed insoluble problems for analysis, & could never be used as the basis of a proof. This reasoning was developed in neopositivist discourse, elaborated to legitimize quantitative methodology & develop the path toward a scientific future. This road has led to an impasse. According to "neomaterialist" epistemology, the substance of sociological formulations lies not in the discovery of "relations between variables" but in the discovery of specific social relationships & their historical evolution. The corresponding empirical course must proceed, as foreseen by C. W. Mills, on three levels: the structures of institutionalized social relationships (contradictory structures), their historical development, & the existential practices of which life histories provide an account. From this perspective, neopositivist objections disappear. To the extent that several life histories from the same area of social relations allow determination of the structure of these relations, & to the extent that what is revealed is repeated in each life history (saturation), the histories are "representative" of the level of social relationships which produce social phenomena. To the extent that the collection of life histories allows construction of a "descriptive-theoretic" model of social relationships, the "problem of analysis" is resolved. To the extent that (auto)biographic material is easily read & makes sociological discourse available to the actors themselves, the task of proof is avoided: the sociologist is not responsible. The function of sociological discussion should be limited to the proposal of "hypotheses." The adequacy of the discussion will be decided through critical reading by the actors themselves. Tr & Modified by B. Annesser

78S08121 Bertaux-Wiame, Isabelle (Maison Sciences de l'Homme, Paris 75006 France), **L'apport de l'approche biographique à l'étude des migrations internes** (The Use of the Biographic Approach in the

Study of Internal Migrations). (Fr)

¶ The study of internal migration in France, & particularly the migration of the Ru population toward the Paris area (where 20% of the population is concentrated), until now has been carried out by means of statistical & quantitative methods. Although these studies reveal the morphology & historical evolution of the flux of migration according to the region of origin, they do not provide a feeling either for the concrete experiences of the migrants, or for the social processes which determine the flux & the location of the migrants upon arrival. Thus, previous studies have oscillated between the statistical & the psychological. To understand social relationships, another approach is needed. The biographic method is appropriate to the study of the link between situations & rules, the effects of networks of relationships, & the reformulation of plans. These phenomena leave few traces at the level of statistics. Life histories, however, reveal them & show both their coherence & their contradictions. This technique is applied to the study of Ru migrations to Paris in the period during the two World Wars. Life histories were collected from persons currently sixty years old or older. About fifty histories have been collected. Rather than attempting to use these histories to illustrate a particular migration theory, an attempt was made to elicit new questions. The universally used regional divisions (migrations from Auvergne vs Brittany, etc) obscure the radical differences in class membership which distinguish the migrants of particular regions & unite migrants who are from different regions but of the same SC. More than half the migrants are women. The life histories show that the social processes inherent to their migration are different from those characteristic of the men. This is reflected even in the women's attitudes toward their biographies, & the manner in which the stories were told. While the men tend to present themselves as subjects & use "I" constantly, the women, with one exception, could not talk about their lives without referring constantly to their companions & their relationships with them. The pronouns "our" & "we," rather than "I," are basic to their stories. The interest of oral sources of social history goes beyond the simple illustration of existing theories, & questions the implicit presuppositions of these theories.

78S08122 Bertrand, Alvin L. (Louisiana State U, Baton Rouge 70803), **Social Organizational Implications of Rural Industrialization in the United States**

¶ The social organization of Ru communities in the US inevitably undergoes alteration as a consequence of the introduction of industry. Reviewed are the trends & patterns of Ru industrialization in the US, & the social organizational implications of bringing industry to a community are described. Special attention is given to the problems & potentials of Ru industrial development, including: (1) the problem of attracting industry, (2) the problems created by industry, & (3) the realities of the potential which Ru industrialization has for improving the quality of life in nonmetropolitan communities. Programs & policies related to Ru industrialization must be carefully considered in terms of the positive & negative consequences which this type of development can have for Ru areas.

78S08123 Best, Fred (Economic Development Administration Dept Commerce, Washington DC 20230), **Social Forces Determining Lifetime Distribution of Education, Work and Leisure**

¶ An assessment of the likely impact of major social forces within industrial societies on the future distribution of education, work, & leisure over total lifetimes. Most persons pursue a "linear life plan," in which they progress in somewhat lockstep fashion from school to work to retirement. Over the last half-century this linear life pattern has become predominant as the time given to work activities during mid-life is compressed into an ever smaller portion of overall lifespans. There are

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1977, 304 pp., \$17.50/£12.40 ISBN: 0-12-548150-0

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1977, 493 pp., \$19.50/£13.85 ISBN: 0-12-566650-0

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1976, 184 pp., \$13.50/£9.60 ISBN: 0-12-102650-1

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Edited by TAMARA K. HAREVEN

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reasons to hypothesize that the further development of the linear life plan has reached a "point of diminishing returns" for both individuals & societies, & that alternative life patterns will emerge. Using US data, trends in the lifetime distribution of education, work, & leisure are briefly reviewed. Possible alternative life patterns are outlined, & viability of alternative, more flexible ways of scheduling work & nonwork activities over lifetimes are assessed by evaluating the probable impact of major social forces. These include: unemployment, prospects of economic growth, values toward work & leisure, "nontraditional" methods of education, relationships between education & social opportunity, social change, changing sex roles & family structure, stages of adult development, problems of old age & retirement, nature of work organizations, union priorities, & legal-political constraints.

78S08124 **Blaikie, Norman W. H. & G. Paul Kelsen** (Monash U, Clayton Victoria Australia 3168), **Paths to Spiritual Well-Being: Evidence from Research on New Religious Movements in Australia**

ISA U, Clayton Victoria Australia 3168), **Paths to Spiritual Well-Being: Evidence from Research on New Religious Movements in Australia**
1978
1717
¶ While the 1960s were characterized by social activism & countercultural alternatives, the early '70s saw a growing disillusionment with the potential for social change & these alternatives. This was accompanied by the rise of new religious movements & the revival of charismatic traditions within Christianity. To understand what these new religious forms have to offer, & the processes by which conversion to them occurs, three ideal typical paths to spiritual well-being—the ritualist (1), the charismatic (2), & the mystical (3)—have been developed from ongoing research in Australia. The concepts of meaning & belonging take on various interpretations in relation to these ideal types. Each path represents a mode of locating self & giving meaning to existence. In path (1), self is located in, & meaning is achieved through, the fulfillment of particular roles in response to taken-for-granted expectations. In path (2), belonging is achieved by being part of the institution in which these roles are located, & peace & happiness are achieved by successfully fulfilling the "right" role. Only when the taken-for-grantedness is disturbed does the sense of spiritual well-being become precarious enough to result in some other path being explored. In (3), self is located in the central relationship to a charismatic figure, living or dead, & is usually supported by a close association with other devotees. Meaning is gained from 'the master's' word & doing his will. Daily life is characterized by a degree of detachment from whichever roles have to be performed. Personal imperfection is accepted, salvation is sought through complete surrender, & unity with 'the master' is achieved through meditation or prayer. In path (3), there is a detachment from the physical-temporal world & a surrender to the experience of Being. Self is more fully realized, & peace & happiness are achieved by being at one with the universe. Different conceptions that the followers of each path have of such notions as God, freedom, & social change, the way they view followers of other paths, their social origins, & the possibilities & processes of conversion from one path to another are also presented.

78S08125 **Blass, Wolf** (U Hamburg, Federal Republic Germany), **Estimating Reliability and Validity of Time-Budget Data Using the General Linear Jöreskog Model**

ISA U Hamburg, Federal Republic Germany), **Estimating Reliability and Validity of Time-Budget Data Using the General Linear Jöreskog Model**
1978
1718
¶ Several questions are posed: (1) What kind of philosophical, methodological, theoretical, & empirical problems arise in conjunction with the various concepts of reliability & validity? (2) Which social, psychological, & physical causes tend to bias the reliability & validity of time-budget data? (3) What kind of problems are connected with controlling & estimating the reliability & validity of time-budget data? These problems are illustrated using the "protocol-method" of time-budget measurement. The assessments of reliabilities & validities are based on the General Linear Model of Jöreskog. In this connection a

generalization of the multitrait-multimethod matrix is developed. Estimation of reliability & validity of time-budget data provides substantive theory, which includes: (A) the causes of endogenous variable(s), (B) the exogenous or endogenous theoretical construct measured by the time-budget variable(s), & (C) specific error-traits. "Control" of "error-variable(s)" should be banished from one's mind.

78S08126 **Blau, Judith R. & William McKinley** (Albert Einstein Coll Medicine Yeshiva U, Bronx NY 10461), **The Role of Ideas in Professional Organizations**

ISA Albert Einstein Coll Medicine Yeshiva U, Bronx NY 10461), **The Role of Ideas in Professional Organizations**
1978
1719
¶ Studies on professionals highlight the role of ideas at the microlevel of work—for social interaction, informal norms, & relations with clients. However, little research has been done on the effects of ideas at the level of institutions. Data presented are for approximately 75 Manhattan (NY) architectural firms, analyzing the ideas that firm principals have about architecture & how they influence organizational complexity, task diversity, & innovation. Ideas are measured by six dichotomous variables: art & design, engineering, business, & client relations. The major dependent variable, innovation, is indicated by the number of architectural awards won by the firm. In regression analyses controls are introduced for other factors, including environmental complexity, formalization, & size. The results show that successful innovation is negatively related to the number of subunits, an indicator of structural complexity. Contrary to what studies of bureaucracies report, this finding suggests that much structural differentiation is not advantageous in professional organizations in which relatively complex & nonroutine tasks are carried out by specialists. Successful innovation is negatively related to ideas that reveal an orientation to client relations & firm profits. Different sets of variables were also found to increase organizational complexity & task diversity, depending on whether the firm has been successfully innovative or not. If the firm has not received architectural awards, size has most influence on the dependent variables of complexity & diversity. If the firm has been successfully innovative, ideas are the major determinant of how the organization & its activities are structured. Distinct processes underlie organizational differentiation in architectural firms carrying out routine production & in those that successfully cope with the ambiguities that are inherent to innovative design.

78S08127 **Blau, Judith R.** (Albert Einstein Coll Medicine Yeshiva U, Bronx NY 10461), **Social Structure and Ideology in a Children's Psychiatric Hospital**

ISA Albert Einstein Coll Medicine Yeshiva U, Bronx NY 10461), **Social Structure and Ideology in a Children's Psychiatric Hospital**
1978
1720
¶ Considerable variation among children's residential psychiatric facilities exists with respect to quality of care & management that cannot be accounted for by differences in institutional resources. Examined is how the quality of care & management is related to institutional characteristics (structural interdependence, therapeutic ideology, & the distribution of power). Structural interdependence refers to the way in which functional tasks are subdivided among staff & to the amount of interaction that takes place among staff in different segments of the institution; it is measured by networks of sociometric choices. Four hypotheses are derived that indicate how the relationships between structural interdependence & the other institutional characteristics affect quality of care. Finally, attention is drawn to two opposing forms of organization: (1) networks that link staff on the basis of a shared specialized task reinforce bureaucratic organization & tend to encourage the evaluation of the young patients in terms of categories of pathology, & (2) networks that link staff on the basis of different specialized tasks undermine bureaucratic organization & promote emotional involvement with youngsters & a more holistic view of their needs. Both types of networks & the tension between them are essential for quality care in these institutions.

- 78S08128** **Blaubergs, Maija S.** (U Georgia, Athens 30602),
ISA
1978 **Sociolinguistic Change towards Nonsexist Language:
An Overview and Analysis of Misunderstandings and
Misapplications**
1721

¶ Focus is on misunderstandings surrounding two of the proposals for changing sexist aspects of the English language: avoiding the use of the masculine pronouns (he, his, him) with alleged sex-indefinite reference, & replacing the word & morpheme "man" with "person" in sex-indefinite usage. Arguments against adopting these & other changes aimed at reducing sexism in language are reviewed & examples are provided. Examples of ridicule, humorous overextension, & misapplication of the proposals for changing sexist language are included to illustrate the pervasive awareness in American society that sociolinguistic change is occurring. Overextensions & misapplications of the proposals are linguistically analyzed. Overextensions have been used to point out the need for change as a better reflection of women's presence in society, eg, the usage of "herstory," & to make a point of ridiculing the proposed changes by extending them to absurdity, eg, substituting dependson for demand. Other misapplications of specific proposals for change have resulted from the suggestions to use Ms in parallel to Mr, & to use pronouns with accurate sex-reference. The examples reflect actual usage rather than theoretical arguments against nonsexist usage.

- 78S08129** **Blisshen, Bernard R. & Tom Atkinson** (York U, Downsvew Ontario M3J 1P3), **Anglophone and Francophone Perceptions of the Quality of Life in Canada**
ISA
1978
1722

¶ Examined are differences in the perceived quality of life (QOL) among age, income, & linguistic groups in Canada. A special interest is taken in the extent of English-French differences & in the degree to which they may contribute support to withdrawal of Quebec from the Canadian federation. Three perceptual QOL variables are examined: (1) general life satisfaction, (2) satisfaction with financial situation, & (3) satisfaction with life in Canada. The analysis of language group differences shows small but significant differences between Anglophones & Francophones in re (1) & (2), but, contrary to expectations, the French-speaking population was more satisfied than their English counterparts. Francophones' evaluations of (3), however, were lower than those of other Canadians. These results provide no support for the suggestion that pressure for Quebec independence may be the result of French discontent with their lives &, more specifically, with their economic situation. Age & income were related to levels of (1), but the differences were small. Satisfaction with (2) showed substantially higher relationships with both income & age, suggesting that the linkage between subjective evaluations & objective conditions of life are considerably higher in specific domains of experience than with life in general.

- 78S08130** **Boksański, Zbigniew** (U Lodz, Rewolucji 1905 r 41/43 Poland), **The Personal Barriers of Cultural Growth and the Educational Systems**
ISA
1978
1723

¶ The growing capacities for broad & effective communication are the most important aspect of cultural growth on a personal level. In theory & social practice we very often use the notion of abstract "receiver"—a man who possesses several communicative potentialities. These potentialities can be easily changed or trained by the influence of the school system. Research in this area (Bernstein, Bourdieu, & others) as well as contemporary SofK focus on social differentiation of communicative capacities. Therefore, it is possible to maintain that agents of socialization create a communicative background which is not always compatible with the influence of the educational system. Discussed is the nature of this communicative background. Three factors are detailed: the com-

mon-sense knowledge of culture, the knowledge of the "other," & the vocabularies of motive.

- 78S08131** **Bonacich, Edna** (U California, Riverside 92521),
ISA
1978 **Capitalism and Race Relations in South Africa: A
Split Labor Market Analysis**
1724

¶ An effort is made to develop the "split labor market" theory of race relations by applying it to a particular historical example: South Africa. The chief argument is: South Africa is a capitalist society. As such it raises a puzzle in that the apartheid system attempts to re-create a precapitalist sector for the black majority of the population, apparently turning back the clock on capitalist evolution. Neo-Marxist analyses usually explain this as an effort to keep African labor cheap. Using split labor market theory is essentially a product of class struggle within the white group. Capital would like to make full use of cheap African labor even if, in the long run, that labor would become more costly. White labor is faced with the threat of being displaced or undermined by the use of cheap African labor & is determined to protect itself. The Nationalist Party, largely representing the interests of the white Wc, has developed apartheid in an effort to exclude Africans from the labor market by moving them back to precapitalist economies. The inexorable forces of capitalist development, however, continue to drive Africans into the capitalist sector. Migrant labor, or the oscillation between precapitalist & capitalist sectors, is a product of these countervailing pressures.

- 78S08132** **Bonacich, Edna & Ivan H. Light** (U California, Riverside 92521), **U.S. Capitalism and Korean Immigrant Small Business**
ISA
1978
1725

¶ A puzzle is posed by the tendency for Korean immigrants in Los Angeles to concentrate in small business despite the fact that the US economy is becoming increasingly concentrated, & opportunities for small business appear to be declining. It is hypothesized that Korean small business is a disguised form of "cheap labor," enabling US capital to bypass regulations against the importation of cheap labor. The cheapness of Korean labor is rooted in conditions in South Korea. A "split labor market" analysis is made of the relations between various classes in the US & Korea resulting from a gross discrepancy in the price of labor between the two countries. This international "system" is, to some extent, replicated in the relations between the immigrant community & the surrounding society. Of particular importance is the parallel "middleman" role of the South Korean government & immigrant petite bourgeoisie in helping to keep Korean labor "cheap" for the benefit, in part, of US capital. Implications of both international & local split labor markets for US workers are discussed.

- 78S08133** **Bonsel, Eduard** (U Amsterdam, Netherlands), **The Construction of Intercultural Alienation: The Case of the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict (1917-1925)**
ISA
1978
1726

¶ Alienation can be used to manipulate individuals or groups, using subconscious & conscious elements of discrimination to create an atmosphere in which superiority of the individual or the group gradually takes on an air of legality. Analyzing material from politics, religion, science, mass media, etc, it is shown how the Zionist movement has translated progress into the slogan: backwards has no rights. Everything which is characteristic for the Arabs (or supposed to be so) is inferior to the civilized Europeans, ie, Zionists. This provides perfect legitimation for the political behavior of Zionist leaders—pure & continuous power politics, geared to only one goal: the Zionist. As a result, there remains a very strong intercultural alienation between Israelis & (especially Palestinian) Arabs. This has led to a dialectic reaction of intracultural alienation within Israeli society itself. Many Israelis internalize the opposing viewpoints

of the Arab-Israeli conflict, with the consequence that they, for themselves, solve the contradictions inherent therein by: (1) partially identifying with the Arab viewpoint, & (2) partially establishing distance from classical Zionist ideology.

78S08134 **Boschi, Renato Raul** (Sociedade Brasileira Instrução, Rio de Janeiro), **The Changing Pattern of Relations between National Entrepreneurs and the State in Brazil**

ISA 1978 1727
 ¶ Focus is on one specific sector of the national industrial entrepreneurs—the capital goods sector—characterizing its pattern of influence & political role vis-à-vis selected governmental agencies in the area of economic policy formulation. Special emphasis is on the study of one class association of the capital goods sector, its basic demands & success in influencing the formulation of economic policy. This empirical study is based on aggregate data collected for one important class association of the capital goods industry, as well as a systematic collection of declarations of industrial leaders which appeared in the press during 1977. Open-ended interviews with key decision-makers in economic policy are qualitatively treated to account for the perspective of the state in terms of basic policy orientations. Also utilized was a survey of a random sample of industries of the capital goods sector based on a questionnaire concerning the basic structural characteristics of the enterprises under study. Some of the conclusions are: (1) At least insofar as this sector of the national bourgeoisie is concerned, a pattern of progressive broadening of its political space is observed as is a growing visibility in terms of prevailing economic policy. (2) Its pattern of interest mediation tends to depart from the corporate structure inaugurated in the '30s, in terms of the growing influence of an association that operates outside the official corporative channels & in terms of the proliferation of clientelistic relationships established with key sectors of the governmental bureaucracy (the "bureaucratic rings"). (3) As far as the question of foreign capital is concerned, there seems to be no coherent antiforeign capital ideology. Rather, the data show a very pragmatic position allowing for a definition of foreign capital loose enough to fit specific circumstances. Discussed is how the central aspects of the analysis fit current approaches to political change & their adequacy in the case of Brazil.

78S08135 **Bostock, William Walter** (U Tasmania, Hobart 7005 Australia), **The Political Parameters of Ethnic Policy: An Australian Example**

ISA 1978 1728
 ¶ Examined are the various dimensions of ethnic policy-making, specifically the rights of immigrants & Aborigines to use & maintain their distinct languages & cultures while at the same time not cutting themselves off from the mainstreams of participation. The parameters of policy-making are formed by opinion leaders, PO, & the ethnic groups themselves. However the parameters are not static & so it is possible to see an expanding range of policy options.

78S08136 **Bosserman, Phillip** (Salisbury State Coll, MD 21801), **Leisure, Values and Social Development**

ISA 1978 1729
 ¶ Based on 257 in-depth interviews of 60 different occupations, an analysis is presented of the patterns of work & leisure which emerge & the underlying values they suggest for social development. These interviews were open-ended, basically probing for the way people use leisure. Key questions are: How does work affect leisure? What is the participation rate of the interviewees in different types of leisure? What implications do these reported activities have for definitions of leisure, perceptions of leisure, & involvement in social & cultural organizations explicitly related to social development? Other variables explored are age, income, education, family status & place in the family life cycle.

78S08137 **Boudreau, Françoise** (U Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1), **The Reshaping of Psychiatric Care Delivery Services in Québec, 1960-1974: A General Systems Paradigm**

ISA 1978 1730
 ¶ A conceptually integrative paradigm, tributary of General Systems Theory was designed, identifying the system's key analytical dimensions as well as the various sources of morphogenic & morphostatic action involved in the transformation. Through an intensive analysis of historical & contemporary documents from various sources (governments, institutions, media, etc) along with personal interviews with key figures at all levels of system management & care distribution, it was found that a struggle for control between interest groups, each pushing its own "theory" of the system & each tapping into various sources of power, has contributed the decisive input of energy leading the system to its two threshold points of change: the Québec Psychiatric Revolution of the early '60s & the Québec Psychiatric Crisis of the early '70s. According to Donald Schon in *Beyond the Stable State* (1971) actual patterns of transformation center around crisis & reveal variations of invasion & insurgency. The passage from Time I (prior to 1960) to Time II (1961-1970) occurred as a result of an "insurgence" on the part of young, modern psychiatrists from within the system, while the passage from Time II to Time III (1970+) can be understood as a result of a combination of internal & external forces, the most decisive of which was an invasion of the entire health (physical & mental) & welfare field by relevant others: technocrats & social planners—experts in rationality. A change at the level of the group in dominance, & thus at the level of the discourse & model for action, does not necessarily mean a corresponding change at the level of the concrete structural reality. A statistical profile of each period of implementation—based on Statistics Canada Mental Health data, confirms that, as suggested by Schon, a system's structural configuration is, indeed, the palpable consequence of its dynamic conservatism.

78S08138 **Bourhis, Richard Y.** (McGill U, Québec H3A 1B1), **Language in Ethnic Interaction: A Social Psychological Approach**

ISA 1978 1731
 ¶ A review of sociolinguistic literature shows that there has been little coherence in studies dealing with the role of language in ethnic interaction. A recent theoretical contribution which may improve this state of affairs is the notion of 'interpersonal speech accommodation' developed by H. Giles et al. So far much of the research on the dynamics of speech change using Giles's approach, has been conducted on the strategy of speech convergence, while less attention has been devoted to the phenomenon of speech maintenance & speech divergence. Using both 'interpersonal speech accommodation' & Tajfel's theory of intergroup relations, focus is on describing & documenting instances of speech maintenance & speech divergence occurring in different cultural settings & in various types of interpersonal & intergroup situations. Instances of speech maintenance & speech divergence are reported from sociolinguistic, anthropological, & literary sources. In addition, recent empirical & field studies investigating the dynamics of speech maintenance & speech divergence in cultural settings such as Wales, Belgium, & Québec, are reported.

78S08139 **Bowker, Lee H.** (U Wisconsin, Milwaukee 53201), **Women and Crime: An International Perspective**

ISA 1978 1732
 ¶ For decades, writers have decried the rise in F crime in general & F violence in particular. This position is expressed by F. Adler in *Sisters in Crime*. Adler's thesis about F crime is tested using current & historical official data from a group of nations selected from Europe, the Americas, & the Far East. Though F crime is generally rising around the world, the increase is much greater in property crimes than in crimes against persons. Furthermore, the steepness of the rise in F crime is overstated because of the use of baseline data

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THE SOVIET UNION 1975/76

Domestic Policy, Economics, Foreign Policy, hrsg. vom Bundesinstitut für ostwissenschaftliche und internationale Studien, Köln, Verlag Christopher Hurst, London 1978, 308 S.

Gert BORST, Otto GRASSOLD u.a.

Militärwesen in der Sowjetunion (= Wehrforschung aktuell, Bd. 5), Verlag Bernard & Graefe, München 1977, 114 S.

Astrid von BORCKE

Die Ursprünge des Bolschewismus.
 Die jakobinische Tradition in Rußland und die Theorie der revolutionären Diktatur, Johannes Berchmans Verlag, München 1977, 646 S.

Hans-Hermann HÖHMANN (Hrsg.)

Arbeitsmarkt und Wirtschaftsplanung.
 Beiträge zur Beschäftigungsstruktur und Arbeitskräftepolitik in Osteuropa, Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Köln/Frankfurt a.M. 1977, 250 S.

Otto LUCHTERHANDT

Die Religionsgesetzgebung der Sowjetunion
 (Quellen zur Rechtsvergleichung aus dem Osteuropa-Institut an der FU Berlin), Berlin-Verlag, Berlin 1978, 125 S.

Franz SIKORA

Sozialistische Solidarität und nationale Interessen, Polen, Tschechoslowakei, DDR, Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1977, 248 S.

Eberhard SCHNEIDER

'Einheit' und 'Gegensatz' in der Sowjetphilosophie.
 Über das Hauptgesetz der materialistischen Dialektik, Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1978, 152 S.

Friedrich SEMBDNER

Das kommunistische Regierungssystem in Vietnam, Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1978, 292 S.

Wolfgang TECKENBERG

Die soziale Struktur der sowjetischen Arbeiterklasse im internationalen Vergleich. Auf dem Wege zur industrialisierten Ständegesellschaft?
 R. Oldenbourg-Verlag, München/Wien 1977, 228 S.

Siegfried LAMMICH

Grundzüge des sozialistischen Parlamentarismus, Nomos-Verlagsgesellschaft, Baden-Baden 1977, 239 S.

from a time when F crime was unusually low. The absolute rise in F crime, both property & violent, is much smaller than the increase in M crime. There is evidence to support the theory that this increase is associated with changes in sex roles that have occurred in highly industrialized societies in recent decades, but there is no evidence linking this to the development of the women's liberation movement. These & other suggestive trends in official data sets may or may not represent the actual relationships that exist between F criminal behavior & other social phenomena. To examine this possibility, self-report studies of F juvenile delinquents are surveyed. Though sexual differentiation is less in self-report studies than in official statistics, the pattern of the differentiation is the same. Official data may be taken, therefore, as a useful estimate of the actual differences between M & F crime & delinquency.

- 78S08140** Boyer, Marc (U Lyon II, 86 rue Pasteur 69365
ISA Cedex 2 France), **Evolution sociologique du tour-
1978 isme—continuité et rupture** (The Sociological Evo-
1733 lution of Tourism—Continuity and Rupture). (Fr)

¶ *Le tour* (the tour) is a novelty dating from the eighteenth century. The tourist—both word & phenomenon—appeared in the Romantic era. Among the new trends pioneered by England must be counted the revolution in tourism. The patterns of elitist tourism became fixed around the end of the eighteenth century. In the nineteenth century this pattern was embraced by persons of independent means; at the end of the nineteenth century it finally reached the rich, but productive, SCs. The diffusion of tourism in the twentieth century has brought with it quantity. Outside of public intervention, its evolution is unfettered; the tourist economy will probably remain self-contained in the future. For the last quarter century, the evolution of tourism has become increasingly conditioned. This is most clearly evidenced in authoritarian countries, where recreation time is strictly controlled. In a more subtle way, liberal economies organize leisure. Publicity is used to fill out the tourist product, to invent or sustain concrete utopias. Economic factors have weighed heavily on the evolution of tourism, & have created discontinuities. Some states maintain a voluntary program for tourism development, eg, Spain & Tunisia, as do many new nations (particularly insular states). An analysis of the modern situation is based strongly on political economy & on the study of decision-makers. Tr by B. Annesser

- 78S08141** Brandt, William A., Jr. (Suite 426 15 Spinning Wheel
ISA Rd, Hinsdale IL 60521), **Community Resurgence
1978 through Economic Revitalization**
1734

¶ Summarized are the results of separate economic analyses performed in three deteriorating/changing communities. Two of the districts studied are wholly within the city of Chicago, while the third is located within an older, inner-suburban community that is also experiencing transition in its SE composition. The purpose was to analyze the economic/commercial viability of the communities, & to recommend measures for strengthening the overall community through a revitalization of its commercial/business area. Attention is given to the impact that community changes have on an area's economic life; the effect of newer, planned outlying commercial business districts; & the interrelated aspects of forms of demographic transition & community economic survival. Recommendations are offered for methods to revitalize these older commercial districts, making them once again competitive in the metropolitan market, & thereby helping to insure the continued economic viability of the community.

- 78S08142** Bredimas-Assimopoulos, Nadia & Michel LaFerriere
ISA (U Montreal, CP 6128 Quebec), **Ethnic Groups and
1978 Language Policy in a Plural Society: The Impact of
1735 Quebec's Policy to Promote French in Montreal**
¶ Analyzed are the reactions of different ethnic

groups in Quebec toward the language policy proposed by the government of the Parti Quebecoise in 1977. A content analysis of the daily French & English press & of the press of four major immigrant ethnic groups in Montreal was undertaken for the period from the publication of the proposed bill (the Chart of the French language) to the vote of the bill by the National Assembly. Analysis deals mostly with the kinds of arguments offered by the different ethnic groups to justify their position toward the governmental linguistic measures. In the last few years, commissions of inquiry & sociological research have shown that, in Canada, the SES of individuals & of groups is mainly determined by ethnic & linguistic origins, & that the English language assumes a dominant position. This situation also prevails in the province of Quebec where most French Canadians are concentrated. Given these conditions, immigrants usually choose to join the Anglophone group, to the detriment of the Francophone group. This tendency toward an anglicization of the immigrants reinforces the dominant SE position of the English Canadian. The French group feels all the more threatened & increasingly needs the influx of immigrants to keep its numerical importance in Quebec because its natural demographic growth is near zero. Different legislative measures in Quebec aim at eliminating the influence of English language in the world of work, administration, business & education, & at making French the dominant language of everyday life. This linguistic conflict has major implications for internal migration to & from Quebec from other provinces. These possibilities are considered.

- 78S08143** Brewer, Earl D. C. (Candler School Theology Emory
ISA U, Atlanta GA 30322), **Spiritual Well-Being and
1978 Life Stages**
1736

¶ A theory of spiritual well-being is developed from a consideration of religion as a transcending process. The capacity to transcend ordinary existence toward symbolic meanings of ultimate significance is viewed as the root of religion. The level of spiritual well-being is related to the adequacy of this transcending process. The theory is related to the classic work of Durkheim, especially as developed by Fallding, the symbolic realism of Bellah, & the life-world work of Luckmann & Schütz. Inquiry into life stages is built on the psychological stages of Erikson, the educational developmentalism of Havinghurst, the cognitive work of Piaget, the moral stages of Kohlberg, & the faith development of Fowler. Spiritual well-being is related to life stages in terms of the degree of adequacy of the transcending process through various stages. This theoretical formulation yields questions which can be used in empirical inquiry into the level of spiritual well-being & the adequacy of passage through life stages.

- 78S08144** Brouwer, Dédé, Marinel Gerritsen & Dorian De
ISA Haan (Instit Dialectology Royal Dutch Academy
1978 Sciences, Keizersgracht 569-571 Amsterdam),
1737 **Speech Differences between Women and Men: On
the Wrong Track?**

¶ A report on a quantitative analysis of sex differences in language use by means of observation. Based on 587 utterances produced in buying a train ticket at the Central Station in Amsterdam (the Netherlands), a study is conducted to find significant differences between women & men in certain aspects of their use of language: the number of words to deal with a set task, diminutives, civilities, & forms of language expressing insecurity (repetitions, hesitations, self-corrections, requests for information). In addition to the independent variable of sex of speaker, three other variables were introduced: sex of addressee, age of speaker (0-30, 35-60, 60+), & time of ticket purchase (rush hour or normal). 2x2x2x3 (sex speaker x sex addressee x time of ticket purchase x age speaker) were conducted* to test the significance of the main effects & their interactions for all the dependent variables which were frequent enough to warrant

further processing. There are few significant differences between the language used by women & that used by men in this particular situation. This investigation demonstrates that intuitions should be critically considered. It is remarkable that sex of addressee does affect almost all of the variables under consideration: all of the utterances that women are characteristically supposed to use more often than men—utterances indicating insecurity & politeness—were used more often by women & men when speaking to the M ticket-seller. These results strongly suggest that anyone who wants to investigate language by means of interviews must take into account the fact that the kind of language used does not depend only on the informant, but depends as much on the addressee.

78S08145 Brym, Robert J. (Memorial U, St John's Newfoundland A1B 3X8), **Class, Power, and Intellectual Radicalism**
ISA
1978
1738 ¶ Many studies appear to substantiate the view that

levels of intellectual radicalism vary inversely with the degree to which intellectuals are integrated in the occupational positions, power structures, & values most closely associated with dominant social groups: the lower the level of integration, the higher the rate of radicalism. Academic dissension has arisen, however, over the question of whether the overall integration level has displayed an historical tendency to rise or decline. Proponents of the latter opinion suggest that intellectuals in industrialized societies are becoming proletarianized, & are therefore likely to increase their rate of participation in revolutionary movements; in contrast, proponents of the former opinion point to the embourgeoisement of the intellectual in modern societies, suggesting that the rate of intellectuals' participation in revolutionary movements is bound to decrease. Issue is taken with both interpretations on empirical & theoretical grounds. Empirically, it seems that revolutionary consciousness among intellectuals in industrialized societies has displayed a tendency toward neither linear increase nor decrease, but, in the twentieth century has developed in an irregular, cyclical manner. Only reformist modes of political consciousness appear to have increased in a roughly linear fashion. Theoretically, more accurate predictions concerning the political behavior of intellectuals may be arrived at only if simple class interpretations are modified so as to incorporate a power dimension. Regardless of intellectuals' levels of integration in dominant groups, they must be sufficiently numerous, organized, & endowed with resources if they are to engage in revolutionary politics. Malintegration alone is a necessary, but insufficient condition for the production of intellectual revolutionaries; malintegration & the possession of relatively high levels of power are sufficient.

78S08146 Bulcock, Jeffrey W. (Memorial U, St John's Newfoundland A1B 3X8), **Cross-Cultural Differences in Cognitive Processes: Differences in Degree or in Kind**
ISA
1978
1739 ¶ The thesis is examined that the quality of thought

& cognitive styles of individuals differs as between different cultural groups. Nationally representative probability samples of fourteen-year-olds are selected from the International Assoc for the Evaluation of Educational Attainment (IEA) data bank archive, U of Stockholm, from First-World nations (England & Sweden), Second-World nations (Finland & Hungary), & Third-World nations (Chile & India) to test the hypothesis that the relationship between thinking or reasoning ability & subject-matter achievement in science (physics, chemistry, biology, & practical work) is different for different cultural groups, such that those from more advanced nations are disproportionately favorably advantaged in terms of science achievement. The relationships are examined using a new analytical procedure known as "generalized ridge regression analysis" while simultaneously controlling for other well-known

predictors of school achievement—SC, verbal ability, & reading comprehension. The "psychic-unity-of-mankind" thesis is rejected in favor of the hypothesized cultural differences in cognitive processes thesis.

78S08147 Bull, C. Neil & Barbara Payne (U Missouri, Kansas City 64110), **The Use of the Older Volunteer: Policy Implications**
ISA
1978
1740 ¶ The significance of volunteering among the

elderly has increased, & research has focused on the attributes of volunteers. However, the research has been of a cross-sectional nature, & the present research is the first major panel study of elderly volunteers. A panel of 68 volunteers in Kansas City (1974-1978) & two smaller panels in Atlanta (1976-1978) are used. The data focus on testing the relationships between health, income, marital & employment status, & volunteer satisfaction as they relate to continuity in the volunteer role. Three years of data confirm that the stability factor in the lives of those persons who stayed in their volunteer role is of primary importance. Health, marital status, & employment status remained stable. For persons dropping the volunteer role, health was the most important inhibiting factor.

78S08148 Burman, S. B. (Wolfson Coll, Oxford England), **Some Social and Political Functions of Indigenous Law in Southern Africa**
ISA
1978
1741 ¶ There is a growing interest in sociolegal studies in

observing & analyzing the role of indigenous law in the legal systems of many developing countries which have received a foreign legal system. Awareness of these questions has a long history in South Africa, where indigenous law is & has been consciously used as a tool of social control. An historical study is presented of the various policies adopted toward indigenous law in the Ciskei, Transkei, & Basutoland in the nineteenth century, & attention is drawn to contemporary South African policy on 'Bantu Law'. Most of the data were obtained from South African, Lesotho, & British archival & library manuscript collections, as well as from printed official reports & case records. The study concentrated on the way in which indigenous law interacted with Roman Dutch Law to supplement, justify, compete with, undermine or modify it, & how Roman Dutch Law reacted to indigenous law. The material brought to light more complex methodological & philosophical problems than had been anticipated in determining what constituted indigenous law in the special circumstances of South Africa over the last century, & these issues are outlined. The interaction of indigenous & Roman Dutch Law under the different recognition policies & political systems adopted is then briefly described, & the political & social roles of indigenous law under these conditions are discussed.

78S08149 Busch, Lawrence (U Kentucky, Lexington 40506), **The Agricultural Sciences and Rural/Urban Development**
ISA
1978
1742 ¶ An attempt is made to demonstrate that national

& local settlement patterns can be traced in part to the development of particular agricultural technologies. Several case studies at both the national & community level are used to illustrate the impact of agricultural science on settlement patterns. Both directed & undirected change in settlement patterns are considered. Particular attention is paid to problems relating to equity. An inquiry is made into the reasons why agricultural science policy does not generally take impacts upon settlement patterns into account. The answer can be found in: (1) an examination of the historical role of agricultural science in the modern world system, (2) the general popular acceptance of the autonomy of scientific development, & (3) the widespread tacit acceptance by agricultural scientists of certain general tenets, eg, the ultimate unity of science, reductionism, etc. Several suggestions are made as to how agricultural science policy might be

revised to broaden the range of options & thereby permit the development of more desirable settlement patterns.

78S08150 Butts, Stewart (U Stirling, FK9 4LA Scotland),
ISA
1978
1743
Meaning and Understanding: Schütz's Ideas on the Role of Intuition and Intersubjectivity in Sociological Knowledge

¶ The aim is to examine the extent to which A. Schütz's program for understanding the social world is dependent upon intuition or intersubjectivity as the source of the sociologist's knowledge of the subjective meaning of other people's actions. Some explicit comparisons are made with the sociology proposed by M. Weber, particularly in the area of their respective methodological prescriptions for obtaining objective knowledge of subjective meaning structures. This comparison clarifies their particular concepts, seen as solutions to a common set of problems, & focuses attention upon an issue which has received remarkably little critical attention because at the time when Schütz's work began to attract wide interest, Weberian sociology had been discredited by its "apparent" incorporation in Parsons's Systems Theory. This resulted in Schütz's claims to have anchored sociology upon a more secure methodological foundation than had been provided by Weber. The differences between the approaches of Schütz & Weber are not confined to those points which Schütz explicitly criticized in Weber, but extend into the particularly crucial area of ideal type concepts, where Schütz's terminology implies a marked continuity with the Weberian tradition. Finally, the extent to which their approaches are mutually exclusive is examined. Given the major differences in their respective interests—the phenomenology of the social world vs studies of historical & contemporary societies—the basis for Schütz's criticisms of Weber will be considered in terms of wider principles of social scientific knowledge.

78S08151 del Carmen, Elu de Leñero (Av 2 San Pedro de los Pinos, Mexico City 18 DF), **The Effect of Urbanization on Women's Roles**

ISA
1978
1744
¶ In addition to the elaboration of a simulated model of the urbanization process, the study design includes a sample of women from three groups: (1) one from a completely Ru area (Ru defined as an area with less than 2,500 inhabitants), (2) a group of immigrants to Mexico City, & (3) a group of long-standing Mexico City residents. Analyzed are the differences which exist between the three groups with respect to their role within the family, especially concerning authority. The random sample includes approximately 600 women. Each R answered a questionnaire, & 30 participated in intensive interviews. Study variables include: age, education, occupation, & fecundity. Variables dealing specifically with the family unit include: life conditions, family dynamic, authority system, communication between spouses, & values on motherhood. Sociocultural variables include: mass communication, fatalism, etc. Changes in the role of women at the family as well as sociocultural level depend on variables which are inherent in the process of modernization. Differences in role & status are greater when a comparison is made between women in Ru & Ur areas than when other categories are used, including education & occupation. The immigrant women occupy an intermediary position between Ur & Ru women.

78S08152 Carvalho, M. E. (Planetenlaan 303, Groningen Netherlands), **A System Theoretical Reconstruction of "Alienation" Based on Some Classical and Modern Deviation Theories**

ISA
1978
1745
¶ An effort is made to recognize the vagueness & possible polyinterpretability of alienation & to reconstruct alienation as a system. As a formal object, system theoretical simulation methodology is used. The following interim hypotheses are developed: (1) Alienation is a system consisting of four components to be further specified by: categorical, focal, &

modal movements. Use of the following terms is suggested: alienation (abbreviated (a) for alienation as the action 1), dereality (abbreviated (d) for alienation as the product 1), meta-alienation (abbreviated (m) for alienation as the action 2), & utopia (abbreviated (u) for alienation as the product 2). (2) Although the kind of interrelations between the moments & components, & between them & the entire system are still being studied, a dialectic is assumed, respectively, a feedback relation between fact & artifact, & between product components & process components. In principle, these dialectical relations are not conflicting with the interaction mechanisms according to structural functionalism (Van den Berghe). This may justify efforts to register these interaction mechanisms while using modern simulation methodology & computer techniques.

78S08153 Castel, Robert, Idéologie de la santé mentale et réalité de la detresse psychique (The Ideology of Mental Health and the Reality of Psychic Distress).
ISA
1978
1746
(Fr)

¶ Official psychiatric language is characterized above all by its optimism. As a result of reforms—from the "invention" of the asylum at the beginning of the nineteenth century to the establishment of community psychology in the second half of the twentieth century—responsible professionals & administrators rarely question that they possess adequate facilities along with the best formula for the defeat of mental illness. At the same time, the actual condition of patients is often horrific & almost always no better than mediocre. An enormous gap exists between the way in which psychiatric help is described & reality—a gap which increases as one ascends the ladder of responsibility. An hypothesis is proposed to account for this gap as something other than a purely subjective effect. It is proposed that the fundamental principle of psychiatric politics is to administer the illness, rather than to take it to task in a concrete way. That is, in the eyes of those who are responsible, the essential social problems posed by the illness are resolved when the problem can be dealt with within administrative-professional circles. This resolution is quasi-independent of what actually happens to the patient. Proof of this hypothesis is found in the elaboration of psychiatric policy. This policy always results from an alliance & compromise between two major social groups: professionals in the mental health field & administrators connected with the state. Three examples of this sort of negotiation are provided: the elaboration of the law of 1838 in France, the adoption of the policy of sectors in France about 1960, & the creation of the Community Mental Health Centers Act of 1963 in the US. The historical & geographical disparity between these cases suggests that the strong analogies between them are not merely the product of chance. They express the essential logic of psychiatric policy. A more realistic view—one closer to the experience & meaning of psychic disorders, & more complete—may be realized by the introduction of a third group with equal strength in the partnership: the "users" of the system for whom the authorities claim to speak. Tr by B. Annesser

78S08154 Catalano, Salvatore, Giancarlo Zagni & Michela Vassallo (Lavoro Progresso Sociale, Via Ugo de Carolis 77 Rome 00136 Italy), **Cultural Cooperatives and Social Development in Italy: Reality and Prospects**

ISA
1978
1747
¶ The cooperative system acts as a stimulus to awareness & to recognition of the need for "collaboration-cooperation." Cultural cooperatives awaken interest in spontaneous aggregation & encourage a collective consciousness. Existing structures must be modified to deal with current social problems.

78S08155 Catani, Maurizio (ERMI-CNRS, 82 rue Cardinet 75018 Paris France), **Une histoire de vie sociale est d'abord affaire de relation** (A History of Social Life is Above All a Question of the Rendition). (Fr)

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¶ The material studied is characterized as the oral result of a relationship established between a minimum of two persons, the researcher & the informant. A methodological analysis of the story which relates it to a particular chronology & to the principal of causality is necessary, but deals only with the external aspect of the situation & its resolution. To grasp the meanings of this linkage, it is necessary to examine the internal aspect of the rendition. Why have these two actors decided to talk to one another? Conversation implies the presentation & placement in parentheses of two value systems which may be bent to suit the demands of the particular situation. The difference between them is first affirmed & then incorporated into a higher value: exchange. The story is a by-product of this process. Its analysis is an ulterior by-product. Only the researcher is concerned with methodological & causal study. To attain the meaning of a social life history, a rearrangement of priorities is needed: the rendition commands content & structure in terms of a value system.

78S08156 Caulkins, D. Douglas (Grinnell Coll, IA 50112),
ISA Models of the Prevalence and Incidence of Local
1978 Voluntary Organizations
1749 ¶ With the rapid growth of interest in community

interorganizational networks, it has become increasingly important to explain the prevalence & incidence of local voluntary organizations. Much of the European community-study literature utilizes some form of adaptation model to account for the prevalence of voluntary organizations. Recently some researchers have advocated models based on population ecology as an alternative perspective. A secondary analysis of organizational surveys in four Norwegian communities of varying sizes suggests the utility of the population ecology approach. This approach draws particular attention to the problems of defining units & specifying levels of analysis.

Directions for future research on the incidence of local organizations are discussed.

78S08157 Cépède, Michel (Institut National Agronomique, Paris
ISA 75005 France), "Aristophanic" Acculturation of
1978 Rural Communities and "Hesiodic" Groups in In-
1750 dustrialized Societies (Fr)

¶ An analysis of the attitudes & behaviors of Ru groups using the "Homeric," "Hesiodic," & "Aristophanic" paradigms of C. C. Zimmerman reveals an Aristophanic acculturation. That is, Ru societies are becoming so integrated into merchant society that many authors have proclaimed the "End of the Peasant." Peasant societies, freed from the feudal guardianship of "Homeric" groups, are now dominated by the "Aristophanic" merchant society which imposes its economic criteria on agriculture. This development has serious consequences for the future of global society. "Modern" agriculture has joined the "industries" in the "sterile" class of physiocrats; whereas "traditional" agriculture, based on accumulation, has become a destroyer of the environment. The resistance of certain groups to this "Aristophanic" acculturation has produced the results foreseen by Marx at the end of the fourth section of the first book of *Capital*. Paradoxically, an analysis of problems in Ur groups shows problems whose "Hesiodic" character is evident. It is possible to trace the "Hesiodic" elements to peasant origins in certain groups of artisans, independent workers, & skilled workers. In view of the scale of the changes described, however, one may ask whether such an explanation is sufficient. One may also ask whether this conjunction of ecologists, self-employed, traditional peasants, artisans & small businessmen is a stand against "modernity," or the crucible for a new "Hesiodic revolution." The present analysis attempts to clarify this question. Tr by B. Annesser

78S08158 Chekki, Dan A. (U Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2E9),
ISA The Sociology of Sociologists: An Empirical Study in
1978 the Sociology of Knowledge
1751

¶ An examination is made of part of the complex structure of a community of sociologists by using the conceptual framework of a 'community of profession'. This framework identifies groups of professionals as communities without physical focus & implies a socially & psychologically cohesive group within which there is considerable interaction based on one overriding professional interest & where geographical location is unimportant. The study refers to a community of sociologists & scholars from related disciplines whose focus has been the different aspects of the social system & culture of India. The analysis includes sociologists & social anthropologists of Indian nationality as well as those from other countries such as the US & Canada. Attention is focused on demographic characteristics, academic background, areas of specialization, current research, professional membership, employment patterns, & sources of research funding & intellectual productivity.

78S08159 Chen, Peter S. J. (U Singapore), *Sociology and
ISA Social Development in Southeast Asia*

1978 ¶ A questionnaire on the research & teaching of
1752 sociology in Southeast Asia (specifically Singapore)
focuses on the following questions: (1) the role of sociology & sociologists in social development, (2) the values of the Western-trained sociologists & social researchers & problems of their adaptations to the local conditions, & (3) the application of sociological research to policy formulations for social development in developing countries.

78S08160 Cherns, Albert (Loughborough U, Leicestershire
ISA LE11 3TU England), *Alienation and Accountancy*

1978 ¶ Common to Marxists & non-Marxists is a
1753 concept that alienation is a function or a product of

the structure of society. It is arguable whether alienation can be significantly reduced except by a major transformation of society; lacking a model of a nonsegmented, nonstratified society it is hard to say. The assumptions which underlie the existing bureaucratic forms of organizational structure & those which regulate the transactions among organizations & between each of them & society as a whole are embodied in microeconomic theory & accounting practice. The latter, in particular, is highly selective, measuring & rewarding behavior which maximizes alienation, ignoring & penalizing behavior which reduces it. This remains as true of societies which have adopted socialist aims as of capitalist societies. Without a reconceptualization of accounting practices & their microeconomic theoretical substructure, the reduction of alienation is blocked. Paradoxically, at the moment when the accounting profession is beginning to reexamine its own foundations, the more alienating of its practices are spreading to the sectors of the economy & the segments of society which had hitherto been the least alienating.

78S08161 Cherns, Albert (Loughborough U, Leicestershire
ISA LE11 3TU England), **Cultural Continuity in Modernizing Organizations**
1978
1754

¶ A useful test of the capability for adaptation, continuity of change, of a culture is its capacity to cope with industry. This is possible only because industrial organizations are not technologically determined: with a given technology there is always a choice of organizational structure. Nor is culture structurally determined: with a given structure there is always a choice of how to make it work. The values & assumptions underlying the design of "modern" organizations & their technologies are different from & apparently antithetical to those of traditional societies. But modern organizations are neither as modern as they look, nor are the traditions of traditional societies always as traditional as they seem. Modern industrial organizations can be deliberately used to destroy existing cultural patterns & are so used in the struggle of interests in developing societies. The continuity that can be preserved in the widespread changes brought about by industrialization is less the continuity of specific behavior patterns or roles than the continuity of mode of adaptation, the 'learning style' of a culture. The US & UK provide different examples of learning style: the former innovates by setting up alternative models in competition with existing institutions, the latter attempts to incorporate new functions into old institutions. The "styles" differ in relative priorities they assign to innovation & integration, or to tolerance for variety & tolerance for ambiguity. Organizations also learn & have characteristic learning styles. The greatest benefit will accrue to a society when its modernizing institutions, like industry, are those whose learning style is concordant with its own.

78S08162 Cherns, Albert (Loughborough U, Leicestershire
ISA LE11 3TU England), **Organizations as Instruments of Social Change in Post Industrial Societies**
1978
1755

¶ Organizations, especially those concerned with work, perceive their own role as responsive to, or as defensive against, postindustrial values. It can be argued that work organizations themselves have conduced to the emergence of postindustrialism by their contribution to material affluence & their generation of environmental 'turbulence'. Turbulence has placed on organizations the requirements of flexible response which cannot be provided by organizations whose structures embody the industrial values of instrumentalism, hierarchical control, & strict specialization. Through their search for new structures & appropriate values these organizations hasten, if they do not instigate, the transition to postindustrial values. This argument rests on the assumption that organization structures embody values, that change in structure brings or implies change in values, & the further assumption that organizational bound-

aries are permeable in both directions so far as values are concerned. These assumptions cannot pass without question. While little evidence is available concerning the relationship between life inside & life outside organizations, such evidence as is accumulating favors a 'spillover' rather than a 'compensatory' hypothesis, ie, that people who have 'fuller' lives at work tend to seek & to have fuller lives outside. Some examples are offered. Where the need for postindustrial values has become apparent in work organizations, their links with other kinds of organizations & institutions have come into issue. The appropriateness of the programs of educational institutions as preparation for life in nonhierarchical organizations is questioned. Examples are offered from the European Shipping Project. If organizations can be shown to be instruments or instigators of change toward postindustrialism, they are clearly in strategic positions to gain in any attempt to facilitate or to accelerate such change. Since the limitations on structural choices for an organization frequently reside in their technology, the need for ways of assessing technology for its value implications becomes evident. A description is given of a mode of 'sociotechnical assessment'.

78S08163 Cherns, Albert (Loughborough U, Leicestershire
ISA LE11 3TU England), **Spontaneity and Participation in Work and Community: A Sociotechnical Approach**
1978
1756

¶ Hitherto, theories, especially macrotheories, of development have treated technology as an exogenous variable whose successful importation involves the appropriate value changes within society; they have failed to observe that technology incorporates values which are a matter of choice. Indeed, the typical industrial design values are those of a society which treats capital as assets & people as costs. But within wide limits, technology can be based on whatever set of values we choose. The capacity to examine, assess, & redesign technology to incorporate human values is beyond a small community—it may be hard to find anywhere. Sociotechnical skills are rare & have been little exercised in relation to community/industrial development. Once again we encounter a dilemma. If widespread diffusion of sociotechnical competence is required, how can this be achieved without treading the path from top to down, from center to periphery, which characterizes the spread of expertise & reinforces control from the top & domination by the center which stifles spontaneity & reinforces the subordination of local to national? One solution is to follow Schon's prescription for the role of the center. Briefly, it is to encourage the development of networks linking the points on the periphery with one another & encouraging local initiative by assisting them in acquiring the necessary resources. If the center can help the peripheral points learn from one another, the spread of sociotechnical competence need not become yet another sort of domination.

78S08164 Chiba, Masaji (Tokyo Metropolitan U, Yakumo
ISA Meguro-ku Japan 152), **Doubt on the Use of "Traditional vs Modern": From an Asian Point of View**
1978
1757

¶ The dichotomy, traditional vs modern, & the term "modernization" have been used as handy conceptual tools to observe rapid postwar changes in non-Western societies. There are, however, difficulties in applying these terms to the transformation of the legal systems of non-Western countries. The dichotomy is intrinsically colored by Western culture in its usage & its ambiguity. What is required is a neutral concept through which to formulate contemporary historical transformation of non-Western societies, as well as conceptual frameworks of legal systems to accurately represent the legal systems of human society.

78S08165 Chiesi, Antonio M. (U Milano, 20122 Italy), **Voting Behaviour of Big Business Leaders in Italy**

ISA 1978 1758 ¶ Data come from a 1977 questionnaire study (N=755) of chairmen & presidents of the larger companies operating in Italy in 1973. The return rate was 40.6% (306 cases). A set of ideological items are factored from a Spearman *r* matrix, using Alpha factoring with oblique rotation. Two main factors are extracted which explain 48.5% of the total variance: "authoritarian conservatism" & "traditionalism." Path analysis is conducted using two factors: age of Rs, & *f* of church attendance & a dummy variable that dichotomizes voting behavior into left & right for the elections of 20 June 1976. Simple cross-tabulations show some shift of the business electorate toward the left parties, while the extreme right party is abandoned by young managers. The early acceptance of a right-wing ideology plays an important role in promoting social mobility toward the business elite for those coming from lower social strata. Path analysis shows that "traditionalism" (which implies the Catholic *Weltanschauung* & therefore such non-economic dimensions as attitude toward abortion & juvenile immorality) explains 15% of voting variance, both directly & indirectly via the churchgoing variable, while "authoritarian conservatism" (which implies an economic dimension related to attitudes toward worker unions, private against public investment plans, wages, freedom of the market, etc) is neutral in relationship to voting behavior.

78S08166 Chirot, Daniel (U Washington, Seattle 98195), **ISA Development, Corporatism, and Socialism: Romania's Experience and Other Cases**

1978 1759 ¶ In Romania, the communist path of economic development has led to a type of society that corresponds to old corporatist utopias. This is not because of ideological imitation, but because the imperatives of rapid, government-controlled industrialization led to this type of society. In general, "socialist" or "leftist" development ideologies, if carried out in the Third World, will lead to similar societies. In this respect, Romania serves as an excellent model. The paradox is that today the left rejects the label of corporatism while practicing it, while the few rightists developing societies that claim to be inspired by old corporatist ideals are actually not. Aside from the interesting irony of the situation, this fact is important because it can help us understand the direction & future of social change in the developing societies of the late twentieth century.

78S08167 Chua, Beng-Huat (Trent U, Peterborough Ontario K9J 7B8), **ISA Michel Foucault and the Sociology of Knowledge**

1978 1760 ¶ The current theoretical conjuncture of the SofK can be characterized as tending toward subjectivism & relativism, a tendency resulting from a thorough critique of positivism. Theoretical & substantive works of M. Foucault may provide grounds for a nonpositivist, nonsubjectivist SofK. Foucault's position is one that insists on the irreducible distance between language, which is the ground for objects of discourse, & the brute ontology of objects as such. His works are aimed at disclosing how the regularity of the emergence & disappearance of discursive practices & formations is structured in specific historical epoch. At the base of Foucault's work is the archaeological level, which is characterized by a set of synchronously coexisting discursive rules derived from one or more primordial modes of conception. The rules collectively constitute an epistemological grid within which objects & statements about objects of discourse are actualized. The operations of the rules provide for the regularity & coherence in each region of knowledge, & in each period assert their determining effects across regions. This determining of the regional discourses constitutes the second level of analysis. Finally, the analysis turns to the practices engendered by the regional discourse in a specific

social political environment. At this level, Foucault attempts to disclose the connections between power, authority, & knowledge. He is of the conviction that knowledge inevitably gives rise to power. The practices of each regional discourse are carried out in a specific social political institutional arrangement, & emerge as political practices; the discursive formation of a system of knowledge in turn provides the institution with the legitimacy & authority of knowledge. In working out the complexities of the three analytic levels, Foucault accounts for the historical emergence of statements/events from a thoroughly nonsubjectivist position. Where proper names of historical figures are used, they are used to embody the actualized epistemological possibilities already constituted by the archaeological level rather than to signify the genius of the individual named. An attempt is made to articulate this formal framework from Foucault's work, using the emergence of the clinic in France in the eighteenth century as the locus for working out the analytic relations.

78S08168 Churchman, David & Joseph A. Wingard (California State U Dominguez Hills, Carson 90747 & U California, Los Angeles 90024), **ISA Differences in Teacher Behavior as a Source for Estimating the Effectiveness of Educational Innovations**

1978 1761 ¶ Researchers have traditionally attempted to measure the effectiveness of educational innovations through control-group experiments. This approach has led to ambiguous results for numerous reasons, not the least of which is the failure of teachers in experimental groups to fully implement the innovation. Researchers have reacted to this by ignoring the problem, by discarding data from classes where the innovation was not fully implemented, by nonquantitative qualification of results, by systems that reward cooperation, & by other unsuccessful devices. An alternative approach is to acknowledge that it is impossible to achieve uniform implementation of the innovation & to treat the variations that occur as different levels of the independent variable. The range of variation that occurs permits estimation of the way teachers will react to the innovation, & structural equation models, as developed by Jöreskog, permit estimation of the effect on achievement of various levels of implementation for each of several predetermined distinctive elements of the innovation. The need for control groups is eliminated, teachers may make their own decisions as to how to use the innovation &, thus, are more likely to cooperate with the researcher, & administrators obtain valuable information that is useful in making decisions about the future of the innovation.

78S08169 Ciacci, Raymond W. (5741 Berkeley St, Vancouver British Columbia V5R 3A1), **ISA Towards a Hermeneutical Model of Alienation**

1978 1762 ¶ Offered is an alternate method of explaining individual alienation in psychiatric terms. Other writers on this subject have chosen a phenomenological-existential approach. It is proposed that the operational principles that phenomenological-existential analysts adhere to, negate the efficacy of Freudian psychoanalytic procedures. Both Freud & Marx looked upon the whole of consciousness as 'false consciousness'. The aim here is not to present a Freudian/Marxist synthesis but, rather, to emphasize a hermeneutic model which reconsiders Freudian psychoanalysis within the context of Marx's alienation framework.

78S08170 Clark, Priscilla P. (U Chicago, Chicago Circle 60680), **ISA Literary Policy and Literary Culture: France and the US**

1978 1763 ¶ In the formulation of cultural policies, cultural traditions are scarcely less important than economic, political, & social factors. The relationship of literary traditions, values, or culture to literary policies is elaborated through a series of cultural indicators for France & the US: general public preferences (occupational prestige ratings, read-

ing, publication, distribution & book sales, direct subsidies to writers) & elite preferences (sources & types of support, symbolic support). In contrast to the considerable similarity of general public preferences in the two countries, elite preferences differ markedly. Where French literary culture is defined by an association of literary activities with general (social) & especially governmental elites (concentrated in Paris), American literary activities are linked to private elites, especially in US (dispersed over the country). French & American cultural policies have traditionally followed elite preferences, although recent changes in both countries have modified established patterns.

78S08171 Clark, Susan M. (Mount Saint Vincent U, Halifax
ISA Nova Scotia B3M 2J6), **Social Involvement and**
1978 **Social Diversity: An Analysis of the Locations of**
1764 **Activities and Social Contacts of Performers**

¶ Using data from the Multinational Comparative Time-Budget Project & the Dimensions of Metropolitan Activities Survey (Halifax, Canada 1971/72) a discussion is presented on the use of the 'where' & 'with whom' codes as indicators of social involvement for subgroups in the population. The relationship between the location of the activity, the people involved, & the activity performed is the focus of the research.

78S08172 Clark, Terry Nichols (U Chicago, IL 60637), **Urban**
ISA **Fiscal Strain**
1978 ¶ A report is presented of a two-year project
1765 assessing the sources of fiscal strain in US cities.
Comparative leadership & fiscal data are being

analyzed from 63 cities as well as case study material from New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, & San Diego.

78S08173 Clement, Wallace (McMaster U, Hamilton Ontario
ISA L8S 4M4), **Uneven Development: Canada and the**
1978 **World System**
1766 ¶ Canadian society has been shaped by external

forces which have distorted the class & power structure of the nation. The result has been uneven development with many of the productive sectors of the economy under foreign control, while at the same time the spheres of circulation & service have been Canadian strongholds. This affects not only the Canadian power-structure class formation, but also its external relations. Within the world system, Canada has a 'go-between role' mediating between the US & Third World nations; it also has direct investments flowing from its strongholds in finance, transportation, & utilities. This study is based on an analysis of the 113 dominant Canadian & 194 dominant US corporations & the elites which control them.

78S08174 Clogg, Clifford (Pennsylvania State U, University
ISA Park 16802), **New Developments in Latent Structure**
1978 **Analysis**
1767 ¶ Latent structure analysis is a statistical method

for the analysis of underlying structure in cross-classified data. Presented is a summary of recent developments in latent structure analysis which owe to the work of L. A. Goodman. Included are: (1) a definition of the latent structure model, (2) the maximum likelihood estimation of parameters, (3) a discussion of identification of parameters, & (4) a demonstration of how membership in latent classes can be predicted from observed responses. Applications of the latent structure method to some fundamental problems in sociology include: (A) the "causal" analysis of systems of qualitative variables when some of the variables are unobservable, (B) the analysis of such ordinal indicators as attitude items on social surveys, & (C) the analysis of mobility tables. With each application the special merit of the latent structure approach is emphasized.

78S08175 Coen, Anna (ISPE, Via Belisario 15 Rome Italy), **Innovative Processes in the Life Style of Highly**
ISA **Industrialized Societies**
1978
1768

¶ Individual life-style is defined as a synthesis of the "level of living" & the "way of life." This lifelong synthesis, which reflects basic value judgments, becomes apparent via three main types of individual mobility: economic, cultural, &/or geographical. The basic innovative trends to be found in highly industrialized societies are: terziation, rationalization, equalization, & self-realization. Nature, composition, duration, type, position, & behavior of the innovative agents affect the intensity, & the temporal & spatial breadth of the innovative process. Increasing F participation is analyzed as a case of innovative processes which modifies both the "level of living" & the "ways of life," as well as personal value judgments. Increasing F participation is also consistent with basic innovative trends. Such innovative processes conflict with some traditions & may lead to wasted human capital in highly industrialized societies.

78S08176 Coenen, Herman (Katholieke Hogeschool, Tilburg
ISA Pays-Bas Netherlands), **Types, Corporeality and the**
1978 **Immediacy of Interaction**
1769

¶ An analysis is made of A. Schütz's distinction of 'we-relation' & 'they-relation' in which the concept of types originally appears. Types here stand for the mediacy that is characteristic of the latter relation. Further analysis of the philosophical background of the concept in Schütz's thinking points to a dualism of original experience (seen as a meaningless immediacy) & interpretation (in which meaning is produced by reflexive distantiating). Types are revealed as the abstract models by which meaning is conveyed to the concrete situation from outside. The main problem that arises here is that of the immediacy of interaction not being describable in terms of such a process of 'reflexive deduction'. A possible reason for the shortcomings of Schütz's concept may be his neglect of the fundamental role of corporeality in the interactional process. The works of M. Merleau-Ponty are cited. The antepredicative intentionality that functions in the corporeal sphere curtails the autonomy of the reflexive ego & thereby leaves more room for the immediacy of interaction, at the same time introducing a prestructuredness into the actual situation. When the dimension of corporeality is taken into account, typification appears as a process taking place in & from the actuality of the interactional context. Therewith the concept of relevance (interpreted in a nonegological way) gains more prominence. As to the 'mechanism' by which the prestructuring of the actual situation takes place, an important role is played by perception. Some consequences for the sociological theory of role & institution are formulated. Its center of gravity now shifts from the pre-given forms to the actual 'creative' moment of interaction.

78S08177 Coetzee, Jan K. (UNISA, Box 392 Pretoria 0001
ISA Republic South Africa), **The Manifestation of**
1978 **Religious Commitment with Regard to Divergent**
1770 **Reality Definitions**

¶ Members of an institutionalized church often acknowledge the fact that religiosity does not necessarily manifest itself within the established church. Yet, one finds that the members apart from the established church experience few identifiable opportunities through which they can experience spiritual well-being. Every person constantly gives a definition of the overall reality within which he lives his daily life. This definition is manifested in a particular way in the individual's religious practice on the whole & therefore also has direct implications for the extent to which he experiences spiritual well-being. All members of an established, institutionalized congregation in Pretoria, South Africa, were involved in a survey by means of which each R could be placed on a continuum ranging from conservative to liberal-progressive. Rs were divided

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into three categories according to the definition or meaning each individual attaches to the overall reality of his everyday life-world (a liberal-progressive group, a moderate middle group, & a conservative group). An analysis is made of religion as an individual-personal experience of reality; how the established church functions as a frame of reference regarding the spiritual well-being of the members; & what the relationship is between the communal experience in the church & spiritual well-being. The most important finding centers around the question of whether it is possible for the church as it functions to offer the individual members the opportunity of experiencing, in a meaningful way, not only religion but also spiritual well-being.

78S08178 Cohnstaedt, Martin L. (U Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2), **Northern Saskatchewan; Opportunity in a Dilemma**

1978
1771 ¶ In the applied research here reported, community development became a vehicle to develop self-determination. A reciprocal-learning model facilitated positive affective responses from those who relate significantly with the people who were learning to organize their desires & interests (P. Freire). People properly organized, & that includes organizations of their self-interests (J. Habermas), will learn to help themselves. The economic development perspective was shifted from primary reliance on extracommunity resources to an emphasis on developing intracommunity resources without overlooking the interdependence with outside resources. Similarly, much greater emphasis was being placed upon the exercise & practice in decision-making, & thus effective local self-government. Many biases were unmasked in subjecting popular beliefs & assumptions to the test of practice in the challenge to decolonize such a large territory. The land area is located between 54° to 59° N latitude, is extensive in physical size, & scarce in population. Three distinct subcultures live together. Demographic information, local cultural characteristics, & the governance of at least

three levels of government are some of the significant variables. The formally structured delivery systems of public services tend not to recognize existing community support systems (Social-Democratic Provincial Government). Pervasive & extreme poverty, poor housing, school absenteeism, alcoholism, scarcity of appropriate medical resources, high birth rates, & racial discrimination prevail. A case study of a caring community in development illustrates significant theoretical convergence: P. Freire, J. Habermas, N. Luhmann, & M. Horton's Highlander Folk School.

78S08179 Cole, Gerald A. (Instit Public Policy Studies U Michigan, Ann Arbor 48109), **Classifying Research Units by Patterns of Performance and Influences: A Typology for the First Round Data**

1978
1772 ¶ Theoretical arguments for the analysis of research activities stress the impact of social setting on research performance. Neo-Kuhnian theory emphasizes the effects of the scientific discipline, whereas organizational sociology looks to the organizational setting within which the research takes place. These issues are explored empirically through the use of multidimensional scaling techniques to cluster research units in the UNESCO First-Round data, according to patterns of research orientation & research "outputs." Analyses indicate that five subgroups exist within the first-round data, & that these subgroups may be distinguished primarily along organization lines. Analyses of influence patterns reinforce this conclusion. Disciplinary distinctions are evident only within academic settings. Consequently, structural models of research unit behavior should be developed within categories of this typology where matrices of behavioral & attitudinal correlations are most stable. The UNESCO First-Round data were collected in 1973 as part of UNESCO's International Comparative Study of the Organization & Performance of Research Units.

78S08180 Colombotos, John (School Public Health Columbia U, New York NY 10032), **Cross-National Analysis of the Power of the Medical Profession**

1978
1773 ¶ The objectives are to examine the question of cross-national similarities & differences in the power & influence of the medical profession over the social & economic organization of health, including entry into the profession, training, & licensure, & to consider explanations of such similarities & differences in terms of: (1) other characteristics of the medical profession, such as the proportion of MDs who are members of professional associations, the extent of professional differentiation & colleague networks, & the social origins & present status & income levels of MDs, (2) characteristics of the health-care system, including the political context in which decisions about health care are made, ie, the degree to which government is centralized, which in turn affects the effectiveness of pressure groups, including the medical profession, & (3) as contextual background, characteristics of the general society, including elements that have been loosely conceptualized as societal values, culture traits, & national character, ie, individualism, competitiveness, attitudes toward authority, planning, etc. Methodological issues in the measurement of power & influence & in cross-national analyses are discussed.

78S08181 Conner, Karen A. (Drake U, Des Moines IA 50312), **Worker Satisfaction with the Four-Day Workweek**

1978
1774 ¶ The trend toward the shorter, or four-day, workweek has been noted by a number of authors. In the past, the focus of study has been on the shorter workweek & its effect on worker morale, productivity, turnover rate, & other organizational concerns. Here, attention is drawn to the effect of the shorter workweek on the worker. Specifically, worker satisfaction with the four-day week & the sociodemographic, attitudinal, & behavioral variables associated with satisfaction. While workers are strongly in favor of the

shorter workweek, this satisfaction is not universal; it is characteristic of only certain types of workers. Implications for future policy decisions are discussed.

78S08182 Cooper, Robert L. (Hebrew U, Jerusalem 91240 ISA Israel), **The Scope, Goals, and Methods of Sociolinguistics**

1978
1775 ¶ The large body of sociolinguistically relevant work appears heterogeneous with respect to goals & methods. Much of it seems to be clearly within the boundaries of the disciplines in which the investigators were trained: anthropology, linguistics, social psychology, & sociology. These disciplines, in fact, have provided the major research traditions in sociolinguistic work until the present. Described is each of the major research traditions of sociolinguistic work with respect to the central concerns of the parent disciplines; examples of sociolinguistic work that each has engendered are provided. These different sociolinguistic traditions together constitute a coherent field with a central focus; this focus can be distinguished from those of the disciplines from which the traditions originated. Identified are lacunae, suggested by the above analyses, in present sociolinguistic research.

78S08183 Cooperstock, Henry (U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1), **On the Study of Citizen-Action Groups in Pluralist Societies**

1978
1776 ¶ In a national survey of 251 local voluntary organizations in Canada conducted in 1976, questionnaires were solicited from both "service" organizations & "advocacy" groups, the latter being defined as organizations engaged in social & community action, or political action, or advocating such goals as law reform & antipollution programs. Since it is likely that in a pluralist society, difficulty experienced by the more militant types of advocacy or citizen-action groups in obtaining financial support unduly limits their potential influence on the political process, particular interest here focused on learning whether they had experienced hardship in obtaining funds from government agencies, or indeed, whether they had refused to accept such funds. While a large proportion of the organizations surveyed indicated that they were engaged in "advocacy," they did not turn out to be the militant types of citizen action groups in which the investigator had a special interest. The reasons such groups were inadequately represented in the survey was partly due to weakness in the population frame from which the sample was drawn. Also relevant were the auspices of the survey, which was conducted on behalf of a council of voluntary organizations serving under the aegis of, & financed by, the federal government in Ottawa. An adequate study of such organizations can properly be conducted only by the citizen-action groups themselves & only if the funding for such research comes either from these organizations or from a nongovernmental source standing at arm's length from these groups & not interfering with their own self-study.

78S08184 Coppel, Charles Antony (U Melbourne, Victoria 3052 Australia), **Arab and Chinese Minority Groups in Java**

1978
1777 ¶ Minority groups like the Chinese & Arabs in Java are often categorized as 'middleman' or 'trading' minorities in theoretical literature. The problems which arise where two such minorities coexist within one society seem to have attracted little attention. Why is it that one such minority (in Java the Chinese) attracts more hostility than the other? If the roots of hostility toward middleman minorities lie in their economic role, both should attract equal hostility. Yet the Arab minority in Java, which has historically been even more heavily concentrated in commerce than the Chinese, seems not to have been regarded as a "problem." Should the difference in treatment of the two groups be explained in terms of the relatively small size of the Arab group, or should such factors as religion &

culture also be taken into account? The Arabs, as Moslems, share Islam with the majority of the indigenous population of Java, whereas relatively few Chinese in Java have been Moslem, at least in modern times. In a number of respects the Chinese have been more acculturated to their Javanese environment. In 1920, approximately 41% of Arabs used Arabic as their language of daily use, whereas only 30% of Chinese used one of the Chinese dialects. Perhaps the explanation is best sought in Wertheim's theory of economic competition along ethnic group lines, with the gloss that the Javanese trading competitors of the Chinese were the *santri* (strictly Moslem) businessmen whose cultural ties with the Arabs were particularly close, whereas the aspects of Javanese culture to which the Chinese were attracted were associated with the *priyayi* class in Central Java amongst whom the influence of Islam was attenuated.

78S08185 Cornelis, Arnold (U Amsterdam, Netherlands), **Alienation as Cultural Illness: When Society as a Learning Process Turns Wrong**

1978
1778 ¶ Alienation theory may be considered as the reversal of the SofK. While alienation theory is an elaboration of the concept of falsehood & false consciousness in all its modern diversity, the SofK is essentially a sociologization & diversification of the truth concept. Falsehood is no longer a philosophical concept, but is a set of conditions under which people suffer personally, on a social level, from "cultural illness." Alienation prevails when the learning process of a personal identity fails. The specification of what is externally & internally determined for personal development may be obtained if the different dimensions of society as a learning process are taken into account. Learning processes constitute the bridge between objective conditions in the natural & human environment, & subjective feelings & awareness. The epistemological gap between individuals & society disappears when the essential characteristic (formed by learning processes) becomes explicit in the definition of a social system which makes learning processes possible. Cultural illness & errors made by individuals indicate that society, as a whole, is a learning process, individual contributions & suffering being only its fragmentation. The pathology of learning as specified may contribute to an understanding of what the existential, cultural, & mental health of undisturbed learning from the perspective of society as a learning process may represent.

78S08186 Corradi, Juan E. (New York U, NY 10003), **The Involution of Discursive Formations in South America**

1978
1779 ¶ An endeavor is made to relate the spheres of cultural production & politics in South American societies. Explored is the interface between social formations & discursive formations, of praxis & poesis. The main traits of dependent social formations are analyzed & the areas of politics & culture are situated within this structure. An attempt is made to specify the mode of cultural production in a dependency situation. The concept of "cultural dependency" is proposed. The culture of dependency is characterized by a high degree of autonomy. On this basis, a cycle of political & ideological development, covering almost a century of South American history, is traced. Instead of identifying & classifying the content of ideologies produced & consumed during this century, some principles are formulated that have organized discourse in different periods. These are: division, diffusion, appropriation, authorship, & scientificity. The entire cycle of the culture of dependency is at an end, with the emergence of a different type of state & a new mode of development. A new kind of military-technocratic discourse is imposed. The space where interests were rationalized discursively during the previous cycle is systematically undermined & suppressed. Military discourse reproduces within itself the divestment of the public sphere & institutes a new "politics of silence."

78S08187 Craig, Dennis R. (U West Indies, Jamaica), **The Sociology of Language Learning and Teaching in a Creole Situation**

ISA

1978

1780

¶ The existence of a creole & a standard language in the same community inevitably tends to correlate with patterns of social stratification. The initial acquisition by an individual of any degree of either language is determined by the position of the individual's immediate environment in the social hierarchy. In situations such as the latter, the growth of social awareness in individuals tends to become characterized by forms of diglossia & code-switching, & the motivation of individuals toward upward & downward social mobility produces varying results in terms of the fossilization or variation & change of acquired language characteristics. The extent to which mobility is made possible by the social structure has usually determined whether a mesolect will emerge & persist, & the attitudinal orientation of the society as a whole toward its stratificational aspects will determine the changing & future roles of different types of language. Language planning in such situations has to take cognizance of the latter attitudinal factors in choosing between language-educational alternatives, since the latter alternatives can sometimes be several. The processes of language education in such situations are affected not only by language-structural, social-stratificational, & attitudinal factors, but by factors that deal with the cognitive strategies associated with communication in different varieties of language. The possibilities seem to be that the universal structure of language permits variation in the latter strategies &, within this permitted situation, social groupings evolve communication formats that suit them best.

78S08188 Crane, Diana (U Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 19174), **Reward Systems in Avant-Garde Art: Social Networks and Stylistic Change**

ISA

1978

1781

¶ Is the development of a new style avant-garde art accompanied by the emergence of social networks that are analogous to those that facilitate cognitive change in basic science? Social factors in the emergence of three styles—Abstract Expressionism, figurative painting, & Photo Realism—were examined using interviews & documentary materials. The development of Abstract Expressionism was characterized by both the emergence of social networks & a recognizable 'paradigm' in the sense of a world view & a set of specific tools & procedures. Figurative artists are linked by extensive informal social networks, but stylistic consensus is lacking. The Photo Realists have a distinct world view & a set of techniques & procedures, but informal social networks do not appear to be cohesive. The reward system for avant-garde art, in which material rewards have become more important than symbolic rewards during the past decade, may have affected the development of Photo Realism & figurative painting.

78S08189 Croll, Elisabeth (U Sussex, England), **Marriage and Sex Roles in the People's Republic of China**

ISA

1978

1782

¶ In the People's Republic of China, the institution of marriage has been redefined to abolish the mechanisms by which women are exchanged between men or groups of men. In 1950, a strategy was devised whereby women were no longer exchange objects, but instead one of the partners between whom exchange takes place. Discussed are the processes of social change within the institution of marriage which have occurred as the result of these policies; the factors working for & against their implementation are identified. A variety of marriage patterns have emerged in China to mediate the demands on individual households to reproduce & recruit their labor power resources. In Ru China the policies of SE development have elaborated the structure & function of the domestic group which continues to encourage the exchange of women, & the structure & function of kin & neighborhood groups have enabled Ru households to retain their authority &

control over marriage negotiations. Implications of the new varieties of marriage patterns for the economic & political relations between the sexes within the domestic sphere are discussed. Questioned are many of the assumptions underlying the process of social change in family forms both in Europe & North America & those operating within China itself. Sources include the correspondence columns in the media, & intensive interviews in the People's Republic of China.

78S08190 Cullen, Ian (U Coll, Wates House London WC1H 0QB England), **Measuring the Impacts of Urban Social Policies**

ISA

1978

1783

¶ Concern is with the question of how a rigorous a posteriori evaluation of the impact of a particular Ur social policy may be achieved. After briefly reviewing the alternatives of either relying upon objective output measures—delinquency figures, housing starts, & unemployment rates—or emphasizing subjective indicators such as generalized satisfaction & life quality scores, a different approach is outlined which derives from a view of the way such policies are actually experienced. The currently favored objective & subjective output measures are shown to be either operationally suspect as a result of their crude aggregate nature, or theoretically inappropriate in that they are not "designed into" the policies whose impacts they are supposed to quantify. The alternative approach avoids these pitfalls by requiring that the policy aims be specified at the outset in terms of specific desired improvements in the quality of everyday life experience. A method for both informing the design & subsequently performing the impact assessment, based upon the use of a semistructured interview schedule tied to an extended retrospective diary record, is tentatively outlined. An indication is given of the way in which a specific social policy might be designed, implemented, & monitored in accordance with the suggested information generating procedure.

78S08191 Czula, Roman (Vassar Coll, Poughkeepsie NY 12601), **Une approche de participant-observateur à l'étude des groupes restreints** (A Participant-Observer Approach to the Study of Restricted Groups). (Fr)

ISA

1978

1784

¶ There is a general acceptance among physical-education instructors, teachers, & sociologists of the idea that interracial contact in sports will reduce preconceptions & improve personal relations between participants. Little empirical evidence exists to support or refute this theory. Most studies are composed of data on the racial attitudes of athletes or nonathletes. No study has been found which utilizes a natural athletic environment to document behavior during participation in interracial sporting events. A study was designed to: (1) verify the theory outlined above, & (2) design a model for the use of participant-observer methodology in real-life situations. The Ss were 20 adult Ms, 11 black & 9 white, who met 5 days per week & played a game in which teams were chosen & the winning team gained control of the playing area. The researcher became a member of the group for nine months. The other team members were unaware of his role as a researcher until the final stage of data collection. At that point, each S completed a questionnaire containing biographic information, a series of sociometric choices (including team-member preferences & role models), & a diagram of modified social distances intended to describe the level of social interaction within the group. Results showed that each subgroup (black & white) tended to select, from within its own membership, the best players, the preferred team members, & those who would ensure success in the competition. There was minimal social interaction outside the game, & it was usually intraracial. Anecdotal references demonstrated marked intraracial loyalty & camaraderie, & a feeling of interracial rivalry in the daily matches. This phenomenon remained constant even across groups which changed from day-to-day. No empirical justification was found for a positive r between athletic participation

& racial relations. Scientific documentation is needed to validate the powers which are claimed to be inherent in athletic participation, or the absence of such powers. Tr by B. Annesser

78S08192 Dadoy, Mireille (Groupe Sociologie Travail CNRS, Paris 75005 France), **Polyvalence et politiques de gestion de la force de travail** (Polyvalence and Work Force Management Policy). (Fr)

ISA 1978 1785
 ¶ Does polyvalence constitute a new form of division & organization of labor? Developed around Taylorism, polyvalence continues to be widespread in France, particularly in the production of goods & services. Two factors have contributed to the development of new forms of polyvalence: (1) the increase, over the last twenty years, of economic pressure caused by the opening of the national market to international competition, has had direct consequences on LF management, including concentration of enterprises, reduction of the LF, recourse to cheap labor, ie, women & immigrants, & increased work loads, & (2) a humanist movement based on a revival of Taylorism (a crisis precipitated by worker demands & strikes). The combined action of these two forces has altered the content of polyvalence. It now deals with & affects all systems of production, not only industry, but the administration of banks, insurance companies, education, & some media, as well. This examination of polyvalence is based on personal experience & data gathered by other researchers. Linkages between several factors are discussed: (A) the policies of LF management, based on increased internal & external mobility in manual labor, (B) the work system & technology, & (C) changes in the education process (increased cultural level, professional training). A relationship is found between polyvalence & the present convergence of union politics & policies of patronage, with the following qualifications: for the patronage system, polyvalence aims at both the mobility of the LF & its flexibility vis-à-vis production demands. These preoccupations do not exclude a desire to destroy certain bastions of the Wc built on professional corporatism (press, radio, TV). For the union, polyvalence represents a weapon against the problems of Taylorism. Tr & Modified by B. Annesser

78S08193 Dagum, Camilo (U Ottawa, Ontario K1H 6S6), **An Inter-ethnic and Inter-regional Study of Poverty and Inequality**

ISA 1978 1786
 ¶ The main purpose is to introduce a measure for the inequality of income distributions between two populations of income recipients, in order to complement the Gini concentration ratio that measures the inequality of income distribution within a given population. The two measures account for the observed interincome distribution inequality & intraincome distribution inequality respectively. The analysis & measurement of poverty complete this study. The applications deal with: (1) The interregional analysis of poverty & inequality in Canada. The Canadian regions are: the Atlantic provinces, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairies, & British Columbia. (2) The interethnic analysis of poverty & inequality in the US. Two ethnic groups are considered: white & black family units.

78S08194 Datta, Amaresh (Gauhati U, 781014 Assam India), **The Impact of English on Indian Society**

ISA 1978 1787
 ¶ An assessment is attempted of the nature of & extent of the impact of English on the cultural & sociopolitical aspects of life in Indian society.

During the British rule, English was considered as a language of enlightenment & internal unity. Since independence, it has been held responsible for creating class division & for widening the gap between the educated & the illiterate. Although it is sometimes grudgingly conceded that English will indefinitely remain India's only window on the world, its use is confined to a small segment of the population. It is contended that the value of English was politically contrived in British India & that in free India the attitude toward the language is essentially elitist.

Despite this political pride & nationalistic prejudice, both before & after independence, English aided the growth of national languages & literatures. If English is accepted as a useful tool, it might enable India to revitalize its national culture & forge a deeper understanding with the West.

78S08195 Davis, Leslie K., Fern L. Johnson & Sheila McNamee (U Massachusetts, Amherst 01003), **Familial Relationships, Topics, and Conversation Styles in Family Interaction on Television in the U.S.A.**

ISA 1978 1788
 ¶ The purpose is to describe family interaction depicted on three formats of TV programming: documentary, prime time dramatic, & soap opera. The three categories studied are: (1) precise familial relationships of characters, (2) topics discussed by characters, & (3) conversation styles. The sample consists of videotape recordings of approximately equal amounts of exclusive family interaction for each format. The sample was content analyzed according to three variables. Familial relationships were described by noting kinship relations of the characters presented. Topics of conversation were described through use of a category system derived from the content of conversations. Conversation styles were described by coding each segment as one or any combination of the following: (A) causal, (B) personal, (C) intimate, & (D) ritual. The results establish a normative picture: (a) kinships relations depicted are most complex for documentary & soap opera programming & least complex for prime time dramatic programmings, (b) topics of conversation are both more diverse & more heavily weighted toward interpersonal relationships & personal problems in the soap opera format, (c) conversations of intimate style occur most frequently in the soap opera format & least frequently in the documentary format, (d) ritualistic interactions occur most frequently in the documentary format, & (e) across all program formats, conversations of intimate style are most likely to occur in dyads, & those dyads are most likely to consist of marriage partners or parent & child. Variability of conversational topic & kinship complexity across program formats reveals certain aspects of language planning strategy utilized in American TV.

78S08196 Davis, Leslie K. & Fern L. Johnson (U Massachusetts, Amherst 01003), **The Nature of Conversational Structure on Family Interaction in Television Programming: An Analysis of Three Program Formats of Television Content in the U.S.A.**

¶ The purpose is to describe the formal features of conversation presented on TV that are exclusively conducted by characters having familial relationships with one another. Three program formats are analyzed: documentary, prime time dramatic, & soap opera. The sample consists of videorecordings of approximately equal amounts of exclusive family interaction for each format. The sample was content analyzed in the following manner: (1) mean length of time per conversational segment for the three formats, (2) mean number of conversational turns per conversational segment for the three formats, & (3) mean length of conversational turn for the three formats. These data were then utilized to describe the unique conversational attributes of two, three, & multiperson family conversations & of the casual, personal, & intimate styles. Analyses revealed the following: (A) the mean length of time per conversational segment is greatest in the soap opera format, intermediate in the documentary format, & least in the prime time dramatic format, (B) the mean number of conversational turns per conversational segment is greatest in the documentary format, intermediate in the prime time dramatic format, & least in the soap opera format, (C) the mean length of conversational turn is greatest in the soap opera format, intermediate in the documentary format, & least in the prime time dramatic format, (D) across formats, the longest conversations occur in dyadic interactions, (E) across program formats, the longest conversational turns occur in the intimate style, with conversational turns in the personal style only somewhat shorter,

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& (F) when comparing program formats, the conversations in the soap opera format of intimate & personal style are both longer & consist of longer turns than is the case for such stylistic categories in the other two formats. These results point to the implications & necessity of utilizing different conversational styles in TV content to be successful as entertainment, & economically profitable.

78S08197 Dearholt, D. W. & G. Valdés-Fallis (New Mexico State U, Las Cruces 88003), **Schema informatique de corpus bilingue** (Information Scheme for a Bilingual Corpus)

¶ The collection & organization of an adequate bilingual corpus is essential to the increase of knowledge about code-switching & its relationship to intelligence & language behavior. Samples must be collected in which switching operates in response to both external factors (situation, context, subject, language facility of the participants, social roles, etc), & internal factors (limits of memory, metaphoric & voluntary registers, individual lexical pressure, degree of bilingualism, etc). The organization of the data thus obtained is of primary importance. Traditionally, corpora are presented in the form in which they are gathered, then subjected to coding procedures which permit identification of linguistic variables. Techniques derived from a regional data-base system may be used to organize the corpus in a manner which incorporates the relations of the linguistic phenomena noted. Thus it is possible to directly respond to questions which are quantifiable on the corpus, by reference to these relations. It is also possible to respond indirectly to a number of composite or conditional questions by establishing secondary relationships with reference to the demands for a particular question. A schema which applies these principles to a bilingual corpus is presented.

78S08198 Degenne, Alain (CNRS, Aix-en-Provence 13100 France), **Sur la place de l'artisanat et des petits travailleurs indépendants dans la stratification sociale en France, hypothèses** (On the Position of the Class of Artisans and the Small Independent Worker in

Social Stratification in France, Hypotheses). (Fr)

¶ In the generally accepted model for the path of evolution of the DofL, technological evolution is of primary importance; one passes from the work of artisans, where tasks are not clearly defined, to industrial work, where the differences are striking. Thus the method of hand production is considered as the remnant of a previous mode of production. In France, the spread of a mode of production in which individual production occupies a new position can now be observed. Two examples, one in agriculture & the other in building, are used to show that the family or individual mode of production is not residual: (1) when it exists in an area where the mode of production can be undertaken with little capital & simple technology, & (2) when an actor controls both the capital necessary to initiate production & the marketplace of the product. In the latter case, the actor may impose the desired type of production & the price. Small independent family or individual enterprise adapts better to the above conditions than does industrial production. This type of utilization of small independent units of production appears the most feasible choice for those who control the capital & the market. In this system, the independent worker, although often possessing the necessary capital for his activities, finds his work less well paid than that of the factory worker. His position within the hierarchy is thus ambiguous. The hypothesis proposed is that this form of production may play an important role in social change in industrial societies & allow maintenance of many small units of production which, in this case, are not considered to be archaic forms. Tr & Modified by B. Annesser

78S08199 Denitch, Bogdan (City U New York, NY 10021), **Spontaneity and Organization: Revolutionary Party and Modernization**

¶ The successful integration of spontaneous revolts & struggles with cohesive organizations explains the victory of revolutionary movements. Disciplined revolutionary organizations, out of tune or contact with spontaneous struggles, historically fail despite the determination & even heroism of their members & leaders. The death of Che Guevarra & the repeated defeats of classical Communist & Trotskyist parties in the Third World help illustrate this point. Endemic revolts on the part of peasants, groups of workers (eg, miners in Latin America), & students in the New Left phase of the later '60s that have also repeatedly failed, illustrate the fact that spontaneous & anti-organizational movements fail to learn from the experience of others or their own past. Examined are two successful revolutions: Yugoslavia & Algeria. Focus is on the interaction between the disciplined revolutionary party & the spontaneous struggles of unorganized, mostly Ru, masses as the key element in the victory of the FLN & the Yugoslav communists. The success here lies in the ability of the revolutionary party to provide the routinized channels for spontaneous participation & inputs from below in order to link those energies to the needs of the new system & the goals of the revolutionary party. In the Yugoslav case this was done by the wide-scale introduction of self-management into the economy & the communal system of government. This created the organizational framework within which a new political culture, supportive of the revolution's goals, emerged.

78S08200 Denzin, Norman K. (U Illinois, Urbana 61801), **The Life History Analysis of Social Organization**

¶ Utilizing a symbolic interactionist, life history perspective, a report is presented on the field strategies & techniques utilized in an analysis of the American liquor industry since the repeal of Prohibition in 1934.

Multiple tiers, or social worlds, were located within the industry. Interviews & life history reconstructions were gathered at the local, state, & national levels of the industry. Historical & statistical documents were also secured at each level. It is proposed that the life history researcher is best able to probe & enter the underlife of a public organization such as the American liquor industry. Implications are drawn for future, comparative research.

78S08201 Denzin, Norman K. (U Illinois, Urbana 61801),
ISA **Methodological Problems in Symbolic Interactionism**
1978 ¶ While commonly understood as the most sociological of current social psychologies, symbolic interactionism is often confused with a variety of other interpretive sociological perspectives. Some claim it is a variant of phenomenology, others dismiss it as misconstrued ethnomethodology, & some regard it as a variant of social behaviorism. Structural-functionalists claim to incorporate its central propositions within their scheme, & critical theorists attempt to absorb it into Marxist conceptions of social structure. Methodologically, the symbolic interactionist has been charged with being too naturalistic, too positivistic, too journalistic, & too qualitative & unsystematic. A definition is proposed of the perspective which stresses the interrelationship between selves, others, situations, language, social objects, & social relationships. The methodology of naturalistic inquiry is offered as a guideline for interactionist research & empirical examples drawn from the fields of childhood socialization, deviance, & complex social organizations are presented.

78S08202 DeStefano, Johanna S., Mary W. Kuhner & Harold
ISA **B. Pepinsky (Ohio State U, Columbus 43210), An**
1978 **Investigation of Referents of Selected Sex-Indefinite**
1795 **Terms in English**

¶ This study of sex differences in language tests a popular belief that English contains terms which are sex-indefinite, in that they refer consistently to both sexes. These include: man, men, mankind, individual(s), human being(s), person, people, & the pronominals he, him, & his, eg, so-called generic or sex-indefinite terms. Research questions were: (1) Do the referents of these terms include both M(s) & F(s)? (2) If not, to what referents do people assign the terms? (3) Do the sex & age of the consultant influence the choice of a referent for a term? (4) Does the context in which the term appears influence the choice of referent? Consultants, representing mainstream US culture, were selected on the basis of age & sex: a group of eleven-year-olds included 20 Ms & 23 Fs; an older group ages seventeen to twenty-five, included 64 Ms & 63 Fs. All consultants responded to 40 sentences, 37 of which contained one of the above terms in sex-neutral contexts. Some of those 37 sentences also contained the pronoun he. The other three sentences, clearly marked for F or M, served as a control on the experimental set of terms. The consultant was asked to select the chart which best illustrated "who" each sentence referred to. The two groups received the same set of directions. Children below eleven were not used, lest inability to read become confounded with selection of a referent for an item. The data were subjected to a Component Analysis of Variance (CANOVA) to determine responses to referents by sex & age across items. Chi-square tests were also performed to determine context effect & also responses to referents by sex & age per item. Responses were also charted on graphs to display visually differences in the % of referent choices made by Ms & Fs. Data analysis fails to support the concept of a consistently sex-indefinite term in English. There are trends in choices of sex-neutral referents, or at least sex-inclusive, across age & sex. However, no one single term consistently pairs with a sex-neutral referent. In some cases, sex &/or age context evidently influence choice of referent for a given term.

78S08203 Dexter, Carolyn R., **Invisible Exercise of Power: The Work and Attitudes of Accountants**

ISA
1978 ¶ A report is presented of the findings of a cross-national sample study of members of a Certified Public Accountants of the US. A forty-page questionnaire was mailed to sample of the membership asking them to describe the kinds of work they did on their job, the way in which their work was organized, the type of education required, their attitudes toward their work, & their social characteristics. The results led to a description of the profession as a two-tiered organization with a different set of attitudes & work structure in each organizational category. However, despite of their low occupational prestige, they are overwhelmingly members of the dominant social groups: white, M, & Protestant, regardless of the nature of their accounting practice.

78S08204 Dickie-Clark, H. F. (Simon Fraser U, Burnaby
ISA British Columbia V5A 1S6), **On the Liberal Definition of the South African Situation**

1978
1797 ¶ An explanation is offered for the eclipse of political liberalism in the multiracial settler society of South Africa. Liberalism in South Africa is defined as "the attempt to solve the problems of racial conflict . . . on the basis of equal rights & shared values & goals." An important reason for the inability of liberalism to make any impression on South African problems after 1850 & outside the Cape province may be found in liberal ideas about the nature of men & society. These resulted in the liberals' rejection of violence, radical socialism, & nationalism. These, in turn, excluded them from effective politics. Perhaps only when this kind of "ethics of conviction" is changed, will liberal ideals become effective in South Africa.

78S08205 DiRenzo, Gordon J. (U Delaware, Newark 19711),
ISA **Personality Types in the Medical and Health Professions**

1978
1798 ¶ Two principal hypotheses form the basis of this study: (1) health sciences preprofessionals exhibit a model type of personality distinct from that found in other curriculum/occupational fields, & (2) preprofessionals in the subfields of the health sciences are characterized by distinctive personality types. Ss (N = 134) were drawn from lists of students enrolled in particular curricula or subfields of study. One class of students enrolled in an introductory course in sociology was used as a control sample. Ss were asked to participate voluntarily in the study by mailed invitation. Premedical & pre dental subsamples represent 32% & 69%, respectively, of the universes from which they were drawn, while the other subsamples represent 100% of their universes. The Ss were predominantly upper-classmen: 47% & 50% of the sample were third- & fourth-year students, respectively. The sample was predominantly F (78%). There appear to be no distinguishing features among the subsamples in terms of the social background factors for which controls were instituted. The Ss were administered a questionnaire consisting of the D-20 version (Troidahl & Powell, 1965) of the Rokeach (1960) Dogmatism Scale, & the Rokeach (1967) Hierarchies of Terminal & Instrumental Values, as well as a number of items measuring social background characteristics, career attitudes & aspirations. Results indicate that the sample, on the whole, is relatively nondogmatic. There does not appear to be any significant *r* between the dogmatism scores & the curricular fields. Preliminary analyses show that these findings are consistent with several earlier studies which found little difference on measures of dogmatism or authoritarianism between general Coll students & medical students, but are contrary to other findings that cite significant differences within the various health sciences subfields. The relative position of a number of different values in the terminal & instrumental hierarchies was found to correlate with dogmatism. This suggests that specific values may be significant indicators of the content of model or distinctive types of personality for particular curric-

ular/occupational fields of the health sciences. The values found to be significant are: family security, cheerfulness, imagination, obedience, politeness, & responsibility. All of these, with the exception of family security, are instrumental values.

78S08206 Disman, Miroslav (York U, Downsview Ontario M3J 1P3), **Cultural Participation and Social Exchange Theory**

ISA
1978
1799

¶ Cultural participation seems to be significantly higher in socialist countries of Middle & Eastern Europe than in other countries. This phenomenon is usually explained as a function of greater accessibility of cultural institutions, & by the existing cultural traditions. Examination of the SES characteristics (using social exchange theory) of participants leads to an additional explanation. It is hypothesized that within the limited disposable time, shared by an extensive set of different activities, those activities are in a competitive position. The actor is selecting those which are related with higher reward. Some of these activities have a Weberian *Zweck-rational* character. Those activities tend to be associated with a direct reward & the utility of the reward depends on the SE characteristics of the actor. The *Wert-rational* activities are related to an indirect reward. The utility of the reward will depend much less on the SES of the actor. Thus, for those social strata for which the utility of the *Zweck-rational* activities is higher, those activities will tend to push out the *Wert-rational* activities more than for other strata. Tests of these hypotheses on random samples of adult populations in two North American & four East European small communities support the expectations. In North American communities, the participation in local politics, economy, & Ur affairs (*Zweck-rational* activities) is more significantly associated with SES than participation in culture. (*Wert-rational* activity). The proportion of one-dimensional participation in *Zweck-rational* activities only, is significantly higher for upper strata, while the proportion of isolated participation in culture only, is significantly higher for lower strata. Results for the East European communities with their different economic & political structure suggest that the effect of SES on participation is significantly weaker than in the North American sample, namely the effect on *Zweck-rational* participation. The differences between the effect of SES on *Zweck-rational* & the effect of SES on *Wert-rational* activities vanished, or was the reverse of North American communities. In East European communities, the involvement in culture depends more on SES, specifically, on education, than does participation in local politics, economy & Ur affairs. The redefinition of the utility in different social & political conditions is discussed.

78S08207 Dobash, R. Emerson & Russell P. Dobash (U Stirling, FK9 4LA Scotland), **With Friends Like These, Who Needs Enemies: Institutional Supports for the Patriarchy and Violence against Wives**

ISA
1978
1800

¶ Focus is on the ideologies & practices which maintain the position of women in the nuclear family & support the subjugation of many women through force. The logical starting point is the tracing of the historically relevant aspects of the patriarchy in capitalist society. This analysis reveals that men once had legal sanction to oppress & control their wives through force. Though men no longer have this sanction, the practice continues unabated & is supported by the policies & ideologies of social institutions which interrelate with the family. This contention is substantiated through the reports of 135 battered women interviewed in a three-year study & the examination of the practices of police, social work departments, & medical practitioners. The findings reveal how such agencies only mildly condemn, & at times condone, the right of a man to attack his wife in the "privacy" of "his" own home. Presented is an explication of the successes & failures of the British Women's Aid movement at the hands of patriarchal ideologies & structures.

78S08208 Dornstein, Miriam (U Haifa, 31999 Israel), **Reference Groups Concerning Wages among Blue-Collar and White-Collar Employees in Industry**

ISA
1978
1801

¶ Little research has been done on the orientations in referencing concerning wages among employees, or on the determinants of these orientations. A report is presented on the results of an exploratory study of these topics. The aims were twofold: (1) to examine the central tendencies in the choice of referents, & (2) to test a series of hypotheses—anchored mostly in certain major propositions of reference group theory—concerning the determinants of these choices. Three aspects of referencing were investigated: the normative—to what extent employees conform to prevailing norms of wage differentiation among occupational groups; the comparative—to which groups employees actually compare their earnings; status referencing—on which employees tend to focus their earning aspirations. Concerning comparison & status referents, the dimensions considered were organizational—to what extent referents are chosen from among groups within the employing organization or outside it; occupational—how far orientations are toward those similar or remote occupational groups; vertical—to what extent referents are of similar, lower, or higher status. The hypotheses focused on the following factors: the tendency to egalitarian views concerning the structure of wages or conversely, to views favoring wage differentiation according to market trends & productive contributions (the assumption being that in Western industrial societies employees are exposed to both types of norms); actual mobility & the belief in mobility opportunities; attachment to the employing organization; perceived pay position relative to others; level of education; the importance of pay as a work-related goal. The sample included about 70 blue-collar & about 70 lower-level white-collar employees. The major findings are: (A) Both groups of employees exhibit a substantial degree of conformity—on the normative level—with the prevailing norms of wage differentiation. This conformity is also reflected in the tendency to choose those in the same or in similar occupations as major comparison & status referents. (B) Among blue-collar employees there are indicators of discontent with the existing wage differentiation between manual, managerial, & lower-level white-collar jobs. (C) The employing organization emerges as an important frame of reference only in relation to the choice of status referents among the white-collar group. Otherwise there is a tendency to cross organizational boundaries in referencing.

78S08209 Drake, Glendon F. (San Diego State U, CA 92182), **Sociolinguistics and Mannheim's Paradox**

ISA
1978
1802

¶ J. Fishman (1972) sees healthy prospects for sociolinguistics in the rapidly developing relationship with applied linguistics. It is agreed that the relationship offers many healthy prospects, but the relationship holds significant dangers for both disciplines. Modern developments in sociolinguistics & in American society have made the paradox most crucial for applied linguistics by attempting to unite the skepticism of science with a passion for social involvement. The dysfunctional consequences of the paradox are demonstrated in the compensatory linguistic efforts of the 1960s, & in certain sociolinguistic & applied work in which linguists, motivated by social values, actually participate in the behavior they are supposed to be studying, particularly in urging attitudes such as historicity, vitality, autonomy, & even standardization toward certain nonstandard varieties. Particular note is made of the conflict between significant social good & possible scholarly dysfunction in *Black English* (Dillard, 1972). Considerable social & scholarly cost is demonstrated as a result of the 'chisel of skepticism driven by the hammer of social passion' (Polanyi, 1958). Finally, note is made of efforts to avoid the paradox by means of social sensitivity & rigor. The concluding implication is for more training in social theory for linguists. The alternative for

sociolinguists & applied linguists is at best, orthodoxy, & at worst, program failure & the creation of social dysfunction.

78S08210 **Drewe, P., E. D. Hulsbergen & G. A. van der Knaap**
ISA (Delft U Technology, Netherlands), **Segregation in**
1978 **Rotterdam: A Policy-Oriented Study**

1803 ¶ The presence in Rotterdam of a large number of workers whose nationality &/or place of origin is not the Netherlands is the result of historical-international, economic, & political conditions. These workers appear to be spatially segregated within Rotterdam, & a number of political & social problems seem to result, at least in part, from their segregation. The aim is to identify the mechanisms whereby segregation is affected through the analysis of the phenomena at a number of different levels of spatial aggregation, viz: (1) a sample survey of households, (2) 100x100 meters grid cells, & (3) census divisions. The resultant understanding of segregation & the mechanisms whereby it operates is introduced into an analysis of governmental policy on the local, regional, & national levels.

78S08211 **Dronkers, J.** (Steering Committee on Sociology
ISA Education, OZ Achterburgwal 128 PO Box 75083
1978 Netherlands), **School Career: Changeable Variables.**
1804 **A Study on the Relations between Sociocultural**
Background and School

¶ Dutch longitudinal data & the models of Duncan, Featherman, & Duncan (1972), Jencks (1972), & the Wisconsin model (Sewell, Haller, & Portes, 1969) are used to analyze the career of pupils who left primary school in 1965. The variables are: parental background, attitudes of parents toward work & education, (pre)primary school career, the pupil's situation at the end of primary school, characteristics of secondary education, & attained interim & definitive educational level in secondary education. Path analysis, permits determination of the direct & indirect effects of the changeable variables. This is of great importance for the discussion of certain effects of educational innovation.

78S08212 **Dronkers, J. & U. De Jong** (Steering Committee
ISA Sociology Education, OZ Achterburgwal 128 PO
1978 Box 75083 Netherlands), **Jencks and Fägerlind in a**
1805 **Dutch Way**

¶ C. Jencks (1972) developed a model for the analysis of relationships between SE background, intelligence, education, occupational status, & income. His research has aroused much interest. Jencks's conclusion played a particularly important role in the discussion of proposed educational reforms in Holland. Fägerlind used Jencks's model for a secondary analysis of Swedish longitudinal data. Jencks's & Fägerlind's model was then applied to existent Dutch data. The aims were to: (1) demonstrate the application of Jencks's method to Dutch society, (2) introduce some improvements to Jencks's model, (3) prevent inaccurate generalizations for the Netherlands, & (4) encourage further Dutch sociological research on the relationship between background, intelligence, education, & the labor market. The conclusions are: (A) a suggestion for cautious political use of results from the Dutch research, (B) results for the Netherlands deviate from Jencks's results, generalizations based on Jencks's results are wrong for the Netherlands, & (C) the addition of selection & allocation of variables in Jencks's model is advocated.

78S08213 **D'Souza, Victor S.** (Punjab U, Chandigarh 160014
ISA India), **Socio-Cultural Marginality: A Theory of**
1978 **Urban Slums and Poverty in India**

1806 ¶ Emphasis is on two aspects of the problem of poverty & slums: (1) the poor & the slum-dwellers occupy the lowest rungs of the social hierarchy, & (2) their low status is socially inherited & perpetuated. With the help of a

deductive model of propositions taken from Ur studies, it is hypothesized that the problem is due to the fact that both groups occupy marginal positions in the sociocultural system of the community. Evidence is adduced from different towns & cities in India in support of this hypothesis. For a satisfactory solution to the problem, the poor & the slum-dwellers should be socially integrated into the community.

78S08214 **Dubois, Betty Lou & Isabel M. Crouch** (New Mexico
ISA State U, Las Cruces 88003), **Generics in Present-Day**
1978 **American English Prose**

1807 ¶ Additional insight into the use of generics in American English can be gained by separating writing from speech & by analyzing examples in context. Generics, including pronouns, nouns of indefinite reference, & agent nouns, found in the Brown U Standard Corpus of Present-Day American English Prose, are examined to discover patterns of use in the period just before the feminist movement began to exert pressure for change. The corpus is extended by examples encountered in casual reading. The organization of the Brown Corpus permits not only a general statement about generics in 1961, but also about their use in particular registers, ie, newspaper editorials, hobbies, cowboy stories, & the like. Examples of generics found in the 1970s are categorized to suggest that a significant language change may be in progress.

78S08215 **Dubois, Pierre** (Groupe sociologie du travail, Paris
ISA France), **Le comportement ouvrier de freinage**
1978 **(restriction volontaire de production)** (The Workers'
1808 Use of the Slowdown (Voluntary Restriction of
Production)). (Fr)

¶ The analysis of work slowdown is based on some of the results of research on worker autonomy conducted in seven factories, & consisting of a sample population of 192 workers. Data were collected by means of questionnaires & observation in the factories. Work slowdown may be directed toward various objectives including: the establishment of a fair relationship between work performed & salary, the decrease of fatigue, the acquisition of free time, the establishment of worker strength with respect to management, & the rediscovery of worker initiative which has been restricted by various offices & planning groups. The use of slowdowns is not easily predictable. It may only be said that it is a minority behavior, that it appears most often in homogeneous groups & in the last phase of conflict. This small degree of predictability indicates the failure of management politics which seeks to limit the extent of work slowdowns. Repression & other personnel techniques have been ineffective. This form of behavior does not depend on command mechanisms, or on a system of remuneration. It does not disappear with restructuring the DoFL, change in technique, or clearer definition of production goals (which only makes the problem more apparent). This traditional recourse of the workers' movement remains a viable form of conflict. Tr & Modified by B. Annesser

78S08216 **Duffield, Brian S.** (U Edinburgh, EH1 1NR Scot-
ISA land), **The Role of Leisure in Community Devel-**
1978 **opment in the Oil-Affected Areas of the Highlands**
1809 **and Islands of Scotland**

¶ Examined were policies for leisure planning in six areas of Scotland affected by oil-related development. The areas concerned are distinctive in that, although they vary in individual character, they have all, in the past, been isolated from the mainstream of British economic & social life & shared, to a greater or lesser degree, distinctive patterns of life & culture. The coming of oil-related industry & associated immigration has brought rapid social & economic change. Described are the character of the affected communities, the nature of the oil-related impact, & the role of leisure within the community structures, particularly as a tool for social development in communities undergoing rapid change. A schema is proposed for

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identifying leisure-planning issues. The existence of different "leisure systems" which characterize community life within specific areas & reflect the institutional framework, social institutions, & collective values that predominate is discussed. The role of leisure is examined as a tool for social development, easing the transition from one social system to another, aiding the assimilation & integration of newcomers into existing communities, sustaining the needs of old established residents, & fulfilling the newly generated aspirations of communities undergoing change.

78S08217 Duke, James T. (Brigham Young U, Provo UT
ISA 84602), **Three Paths to Spiritual Well-Being among
1978 the Mormons: Conversion, Obedience, and Repen-
1810 tance**

¶ Two studies of converts to Mormonism are summarized—one a questionnaire sent to recent converts in English-speaking North America, & the other an interview study of persons converted to the church in the past five years in the Alberta, Canada, area. Converts to the Mormon Church tend to be young (average age=22:9), from the middle SE strata, of average education, & are more likely to be Fs (about 55%) than Ms. Persons who are introduced to the Church by friends or family members are more likely to be converted than those who are first contacted by missionaries, & are more likely to be active members after baptism. Most converts are prayerful people who are spiritually restless but who are not actively attending another church. Few conversions are preceded by "crises" of a personal nature. Almost all converts (91%) reported having had to make significant changes in their lives upon conversion, & those who made the most significant changes remained the most active converts. Spiritual experiences & the witness of the Holy Ghost are frequent accompaniments of conversion. Interviews with a sample of Mormons in Provo, Utah, & participant observation studies of students at Brigham Young U showed that Mormons

believe that obedience to God's commandments has eternal consequences & that those who most conform to Church teachings feel the greatest sense of well-being. Individuals who have broken some commandments & are desirous of being in good standing in the Church are often motivated to go through a repentance process. This process involves a number of steps, not necessarily in chronological order: (1) remorse, (2) confession to the Bishop (if the sin is a serious one), (3) a change of behavior & a forsaking of the sin, (4) forgiveness of others, (5) penalties (normally loss of privileges such as attendance at the temple), (6) restitution, where appropriate, (7) a sufficient period in which to demonstrate renewed commitment, (8) diligent service to others, & (9) forgiveness from God.

78S08218 Duncan-Jones, Paul (Australian National U, Can-
bera ACT 2600), **Interview Measurement of Social
1978 Interaction**
1811 ¶ The Social Psychiatry Research Unit (Canberra,
Australia) has a research program on the rela-

tionship of psychiatric illness in the community to the nature & quality of social relationships. The unit has developed & extensively tested a schedule for use in survey interviews based on the "provisions of social relationships" proposed by Weiss (1974). These include relationships of close attachment or intimacy, social integration, opportunity for nurturance, reassurance of worth, a sense of reliable alliance & obtaining guidance. The instrument has been used in a community survey (N=756). Outlined is the origin of the instrument, its place in the research program, its acceptance in the field, its factorial structure, & internal consistency. Analysis of interviewer effects are presented. The true score variance is estimated for major scales in the instrument.

78S08219 DuWors, Richard E. (U Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4),
ISA **Social Persistence, and the Soviet Criminal Law
1978 Code of 1926: An Empirical Study that Raises Issues
1812 of Theory and Practice for the Newly Politicizing and
Technologizing Countries**

¶ The research was designed to see what new knowledge, if any, could be gained by reanalysis of data that were originally assembled in a study of social change. The data were those criminal law codes gathered by Timasheff-Sorokin for various European countries. Focus is on the code of Russia from the pre-Christian Slavonic codes, ie, pre-AD 1200, to the Soviet Criminal Code of AD 1926/27. There were two major differences between Sorokin's analysis of change & this analysis of persistence. (1) A law dropped from one code & reinstated in a later one was counted as two changes by Sorokin. Here it is treated as one persisting item in the criminal law of Russia. (2) Sorokin compared each code to the one immediately preceding. This research looked for each law from its code of first appearance through subsequent codes up to 1926/27. The results of tracing Russian criminal laws, item by item, showed that out of the fifty-eight laws in the Soviet Code of 1926/27, ten came from the original Slavonic tribal codes, fourteen came from Teutonic tribal codes, & twenty-eight came from codes of the tsars. That left only six laws added by the Soviets to a list of prerevolutionary laws. In terms of persistence, the analysis showed that new knowledge, not given by Sorokin, could be gained from existing data on change by using the concept, social persistence. The results demand that all theories of social change also account for social persistence. These laws have endured through changes from tribe to nation which some societies are apparently in the process of doing now. They have endured through conquests, struggle, liberation; through changes of language, religion, & educational systems; through the changes of the Russians from a forest-dwelling to a plains-dwelling people; through changes in modes of production, communication, & production technology; & finally, through a great Revolution based, at least at first glance, on an ideology greatly



different from that prevailing before the Revolution. The general question for all theorists in social process then becomes: How do we explain social persistence while we are also attempting to explain social change? The more local question can be put in Marxian terms if we ask: If there is a revolution, what will persist in a given society from the prerevolutionary society into the postrevolutionary period? Put in terms of gradualism, the question becomes: What will show the strongest tendencies to change & to persist in the time period chosen for attention?

78S08220 Dwyer-Shick, Susan A. (U Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 19144), **Strategic Performance in a Language of Concealment**

ISA
1978
1813

¶ Linguistic routines (LR), make up a great part of what has been termed "vernacular culture," the handling of day-to-day situations; LR as a part of speech events then have meaning only for specified classes of participants. As such, LR must be investigated & described, using the methods of ethnography to discern the speech-activity patterns in the context of their performance. The discussion is based on field notes recorded during the summers of 1975 & 1976 while residing in the extended household of an economically & socially privileged Turkish family living in an Ur area in Turkey. It is an illustration of the sometimes unlikely circumstances & surroundings that can produce significant ethnographic data in sociolinguistics for the participant-observer interested in ethnographies of communication. The speech act described is an example of a LR performed by F informants who are native-speakers of Turkish, bilingual in conversational English, & members of a high SE class. The deliberate choice of English as the vehicle of the routine, & the accompanying inappropriate kinesics of the performance, support the contention that this language provided a concealing cloak for the F performers, defined in-group/out-group membership, & enabled social comment on the perceived position of women vis-à-vis men in traditional Turkish society & culture. The role of the fieldworker is also examined as an integral part of the complete ethnography of the situational context of verbal & nonverbal performance. The theoretical interest in such LR is twofold: (1) acquisition of such conventional sequences is continuous throughout an individual's life, making possible an examination of the thin line between idiosyncrasy & culture, & (2) with this speech act in particular, it is possible to provide data for the interaction of speaker's sex & language choice in a performance-centered approach to writing ethnographies of communication.

78S08221 Eakins, Barbara Westbrook & Gene Eakins (Ohio State U, Columbus 43210), **Verbal Humor in the Dialogue of Females and Males in Selected Prime-Time Television Programs**

ISA
1978
1814

¶ Theorizing that some TV programs project communication patterns of comedy which are different for women & for men, comic communication interaction is examined. Type-written transcripts were made from recordings of the programs & analyzed in terms of distinctive elements of the comic dialogue of F & M characters. Comic dialogue was operationally defined as that dialogue which immediately precedes audience laughter. The following categories are utilized: (1) Form of Humor: exaggeration, understatement, word plays/puns, burlesque/parody, unexpected turns, eccentric or unusual traits of people, & poking fun at dignity or authority. (2) Target of Humor: self, other (same/opposite sex), inanimate objects, animate things, social institutions, human activities, language, & abstract ideas/qualities. (3) Source of Humor. Revealed are some characteristics of F & M comic communication in the programs & insights are provided into what these popular shows indirectly teach about F & M communication interaction.

78S08222 Eastman, Carol M. (U Washington, Seattle 98195), **Language Resurrection (or Language Planning for Ethnic Interaction: The Role of Language Reintroduction)**

ISA
1978
1815

¶ To be effective, modern societies generally adopt a language of wider communication (LWC) (usually designated national, official, or standard) which is encouraged by government policy & which represents a linguistic avenue to individual & societal success politically & socioeconomically. However, at the subsocietal or subcultural level, language remains a factor of ethnic identity. In some such contexts, language reintroduction (LRI) may constitute a viable language plan to facilitate the preservation of ethnic identity & the simultaneous fostering of requisite ethnic interaction. The concept of LRI employs a definition of language as a system of speech elements reflecting culturally specific items. Such "language" is taught as culture rather than communication, much as local & regional history & geography are taught. Many languages spoken traditionally by ethnic groups in today's heterogeneous societies have eroded in response to culture change, government policy, & assimilation. These languages should be reintroduced to the sociocultural entity which now subsumes the groups. LRI consists of language planning activity which fosters the acquisition of educational skills & the revival of aspects of nondominant languages & cultures by encouraging & making possible the development of language as culture within, among, & including all segments of a community.

78S08223 Eaton, Joseph W. (U Pittsburgh, PA 15260), **The Social Functions of Voluntarism**

ISA
1978
1816

¶ Volunteers engage in work which is also performed for pay. What are the functions & social meanings which voluntarism endows a task, other than the fact that the social system gets the work done without charge & that the volunteer receives no monetary benefits? Is voluntarism simply a money-saving device—a Free Lunch—as M. Friedman might term it? For the volunteer, the failure to earn money for work which can provide monetary earnings has such social functions as: (1) budgetary savings, (2) status transfer—from the volunteer to the work he does (menial functions & tasks may acquire much status, making it easier to recruit people to do such work for pay), (3) strengthening of achievement-centered motivation among those who perform low status or difficult tasks as volunteers, (4) power to command broad social support for the tasks undertaken, & (5) limitations of the power of administrators who supervise the volunteers. There are a number of policy consequences to this functional approach to voluntarism, including the extent to which it is a self-limiting enterprise (as volunteer tasks become so "essential" to the larger system that a more predictable & administratively controllable source of labor is needed, leading to the development of paid jobs for people to do the given tasks), & the implications of class & income limitations to volunteering.

78S08224 Echeverría, Rafael (Enrique Foster 24, Depto 23 Santiago Chile), **On Marx's Theory of Ideology**

ISA
1978
1817

¶ It is common for those examining the theory of ideology in Marx to argue that it is first expounded in *The German Ideology* (1845/46) & later synthesized in the Preface of 1859. The present work challenges this interpretation. The premises behind the Preface should be considered only as a set of articulated hypotheses; Marx's writings during the 1840s should be seen as the preliminary elaborations that led to the formulation of those hypotheses. Neither of these works provides a sufficient theoretical background to explain how the economic structure specifically conditions the contents of consciousness, nor do they provide the bases for the concept of ideology proposed by Marx. In his later writings on economics, Marx introduced a series of theoretical elements that lead to a precise & coherent theory of ideology in

capitalist society. This is particularly true of *Capital*. Through a discussion of the function & nature of Marx's concepts of "circulation" & "production," an effort is made to tease out the conceptual structure of this theory of ideology. The process of conditioning is examined through the double perspective assumed by the ideological contents: (1) as elements necessary for the reproduction of the capitalist system, & (2) as the process which leads to its substitution.

78S08225 Edwards, John N., Patricia A. Klobus-Edwards & Alan Booth (Virginia Polytechnic Instit & State U, Blacksburg 24061), **Built Environments and the Quality of Life**

1978
1818
‡ Built environments are often assumed to have significant behavioral consequences. One corollary of this proposition is that the type of housing in which one resides is related to the quality of life (QOL) experienced. This notion is examined by viewing the relationships between four types of housing (high-rise dwellings, low-rise multiple-family units, duplexes & triplexes, & single-family housing) & six groups of QOL measures (physical health, mental health, aggression, spousal relations, social involvements, & environmental quality). Based on a metropolitan sample of 507 individuals, & controlling for such crucial variables as age, education, occupational status, & household conditions, several significant differences are found. Dwelling type is associated with select aspects of all six QOL dimensions. There is little commonality, however, for men & women in the specific QOL measures associated with housing type. Furthermore, it is by no means clear, as often thought, that single-family dwellings enhance the QOL, especially for women. Further analysis reveals that housing type explains very little of the variance in any of the QOL measures, thus suggesting caution in attributing significant explanatory power to the type of dwelling in which one lives & its impact on the QOL.

78S08226 Edwards, Walter (U Guyana, Box 841 Georgetown SA), **Some Linguistic and Sociolinguistic Characteristics of Standard Guyanese English**

1978
1819
‡ Focus is on the lexical, morphological, & syntactic systems of standard Guyanese English as contrasted with standard British English. The standard English which teachers try to teach in Guyanese schools is not accessible to all Guyanese children to the same degree. Wc children are only exposed to standard speech & writing in the school environment &, because of this, they are at a considerable disadvantage compared to Mc children. Another factor is the sociocultural milieu in which Wc children grow up vis-à-vis their Mc peers. Close examination of speech styles, speech games, & the whole speech culture of the Wc child reveals that important social & cultural values & roles are respectively transmitted & performed in broad creole & other nonstandard varieties of English, & that standard English speech & other nonvernacular behaviors are negatively evaluated in Wc communities. Also of significance in the preparation of teaching programs is the question of attitudes to English varieties & the related concepts of self-projection & self-perception of children & adults. Success in English language teaching among Guyanese children depends to a large extent on the attitudes to standard English inculcated in them by their parents, peers, & other members of the community. Educators should consider these social-psychological concepts when formulating English language teaching programs.

78S08227 Eighteen, Robert S. (U British Columbia, Vancouver), **Marxism as a Religion**

1978
1820
‡ Marxism is intended as a way of helping man overcome alienation; it can & must be seen as a religion. One of the biggest problems in seeing Marxism as a religion is Marx's own hatred of "everything whose spiritual aroma is religion." Unlike Hegel, Strauss, or Feuerbach, Marx was unable to distinguish between the essential function of

religion & its accidental forms & functions. Characteristically, he was either totally for something or totally against it &, having decided that the Christian religion was little more than a false ideology, he continued to attack it with a vengeance. There are many other ways in which Marxism resembles religion. Its emphasis on work as the chief way in which man relates to the world & finds a meaning & purpose for himself is paralleled in Hinduism which recognizes four major yogas or paths to salvation: *bhakti*, the way of love; *karma*, the way of work; *jnana*, the way of knowledge, & *raja*, the way to God through meditation & psychological exercises. The first three yogas are all recognized implicitly in Marx's writings. All can be practiced by any individual, for they are not dependent upon faith in the Christian (Western religious) sense of the word. However, such studies have been discouraged by Marxism because "Marxism & religion are antagonistic terms."

78S08228 Eisenstadt, Shmuel N. (U Jerusalem, Israel), **Modernization and Radicalism—The Spread of Socialist Symbolism and Movements**

1978
1821
‡ To analyze the nature of the process of modernization & especially the relationship between the symbolic & organizational aspects of modernization & between the "local" & international, some aspects of the spread of socialist & communist symbolism & their incorporation in different modern societies are examined. Socialism & communism did not spread homogeneously throughout the world. They were incorporated in different ways in different societies. The diverse patterns of incorporation of different aspects of socialist tradition in various societies of civilization can be partly explained by the structure of the centers & some of their major cultural orientations. Another factor is the degree of strong orientation & tradition toward participation in some "great traditions," in general, & some universalist setting, in particular. A third consideration is the degree of importance of utopian & millenarian orientations in the tradition of a given society. Fourth, is the degree of internal cohesion & continuity of the centers as well as the continuity of collective identity of these societies & the extent to which the forces of modernity impinge upon them. One final consideration is the evaluation by the various groups within the society of the possibilities of attaining some of the "ideals" or premises of modernity within the given setting.

78S08229 Elder, Glen H., Jr. & Richard C. Rockwell (Boys Town Center for Study Youth Development, NE 68010), **Historical Times in Lives**

1978
1822
‡ Over the past decade, an emerging sociology of the life course has given fresh insight to the relationship between historical time & life time through an understanding of age as a source of differentiation in historical experience & in the sequence of roles & options within the life span. A life-course perspective is applied to a longitudinal study of Depression hardship in the life patterns & values of 86 men who were born at the end of the 1920s in the city of Berkeley (the well-known Guidance Study). Two economic groups were defined within the Mc & Wc of 1929 on the basis of income loss between 1929 & 1933 or the low year; relatively nondeprived (less than 35% loss), & deprived. Multivariate analysis linked economic deprivation to developmental disabilities (eg, low self-esteem, passivity), academic problems in secondary school, & a relative disadvantage in educational attainment. Nevertheless, most of the deprived youth in the Berkeley cohort managed to rise above the limitations of their background, as measured by occupational achievement up to mid-life (age 40). Three facilitative events or processes distinguished this life course: (1) entry into Coll at a time of unparalleled economic growth, (2) early entry into military service which provided both an economic means for higher education & developmental growth, & (3) investments in worklife, reflected by early entry into a

stable career & persistence in a line of work. For Depression-reared men, the meaning of work & marriage depended on their adult achievement. The combined influence of a deprived background & problematic worklife enhanced the importance of income, job security, & the notion of home as a refuge. These concerns were subordinated to matters of life quality (self-expression in work & mutual understanding in marriage) among men who rose above the constraints of family deprivation through worklife advancement.

78S08230 Elegoet, François (U Haute Bretagne, Rennes France), **La société paysanne bretonne, par l'approche biographique** (Breton Peasant Society: A Biographic Approach). (Fr)

¶ An investigation of the social system of the Breton peasant centered on a village of the Léon region. The initial phase consisted of collecting biographic histories from elderly persons who had spent their entire lives within the peasant society. The "semidirective" format allowed the informants a great deal of latitude. The biographies provide abundant material on the way life is conducted in peasant society. The biographic approach is particularly fruitful because it does not project external considerations on the data; it does permit extraction of the functional social logic which lies at the heart of the society. The data were used for the study of social structures as well as the integrated social representations. Revealed was an internal stratification within peasant society, & the concomitant expressions of class consciousness. The effects of the dominance exercised over the Breton periphery by central powers, & its translations into social consciousness via the formation of a negative identity by the peasant were also studied. The use of the biographic method reveals information which escapes studies with a less comprehensive scope. It allows detailed analysis of the society & provides an effective method for internal study of the most important aspect of contemporary Breton history.

78S08231 Elías-Olivares, Lucía & Guadalupe Valdés Fallis (U Illinois, Chicago Circle 60680 & New Mexico State U, Las Cruces 88003), **Language Diversity in Chicano Speech Communities: Implications for Language Teaching**

¶ Past studies of Chicano bilingualism have generally considered these communities as typically homogeneous with regard to their linguistic resources. Research done in the last five years, however, stresses that Chicano speech communities of the Southwest, in particular, should not be treated a priori as a homogeneous whole—linguistically, culturally, or socially—and that they could best be exemplified as complex cases of multilingualism rather than simple cases of bilingualism in which two abstract or "pure" languages are used. The goal here is to survey current studies in this field & to discuss those different codes, the attitudes toward them, & the rules for their use. As a result of an increasing interest in the teaching of Spanish to Spanish-speakers in the US, attempts have been made to improve the teaching of that language to speakers who already speak other varieties which differ from standard Spanish. These efforts have, for the most part, been partially unsuccessful because schools recognize only a single standard of "correctness" which is not always the same as that used in these communities. There is a need to establish guidelines for the evaluation of current positions & programs in the teaching of Spanish as a standard dialect or as a mother tongue to the bilingual Chicano student.

78S08232 Elkin, Frederick (York U, Downsview Ontario), **Local, National, and International Voluntary Associations—Functions and Issues**

¶ Analyzed are the roles & functions of voluntary organizations at different levels—local, national, & international. In some respects, these roles & functions are

similar; in other respects, they differ considerably. They tend to have different organization-sets, face different issues, require different types of participation, utilize different feedback procedures, & offer different psychological gratifications. However, no generalizations may easily be made about influence & power which depend, above all, on the structure & resources of the units at the respective levels.

78S08233 Elling, Ray H. (U Connecticut Health Center, Farmington 06032), **Political Economy, Cultural Hegemony and Mixes of Traditional and Modern Medicine**

¶ The main concern is with ways in which medical systems are defined & used in varying political economic structures. The mix of traditional & modern medicine in nations is related to changing political economic structures & resource levels. Some hypotheses are offered concerning stratification & the mix; ways in which the mix, whatever it is, may be used to support or overthrow the established order. There is speculation that the medical mix may not matter for the health of a people as much as the form of society, especially the control & distribution of resources within the society.

78S08234 Elliott, David H. (Dalhousie U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3H 3J5), **Constraints and Sequences: Elements of a Formal Model of Activity Patterns**

¶ Addressed are the theoretical & methodological problems associated with activity sequences in the analysis of time-budget data. The data analyzed are drawn from the Jackson US, & Halifax Canada time-budget series. After removing variation in the data due to the operation of selected constraints, various sequencing algorithms are applied & evaluated. The sequencing algorithms are drawn from several disciplines including linguistics, ethology, mathematics, formal logic, & computer science. Implications of the sequence analysis for the enhancement of time-budget studies & the construction of disaggregated planning models are discussed.

78S08235 Elliott, Jean Leonard (Dalhousie U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3H 3J5), **Polynesian Urbanization: Ethnic Conflict or Pluralism in New Zealand?**

¶ An attempt is made to assess the impact of two on-going processes in New Zealand—immigration & urbanization—on the Polynesian population. Census data are used to describe the internal migration of the Maori Polynesians, emigration from Polynesia, natural increase, & Ur growth. Possible outcomes of the rapid social change affecting the Polynesians in a society of predominantly British origin are discussed within an ethnic relations context. Social theory, New Zealand history, & the comparative experiences from other countries are drawn upon in an evaluation of arguments that predict either social conflict or cultural pluralism in New Zealand's immediate future.

78S08236 Emerson, Robert M. (U California, Los Angeles 90024), **On Last Resorts**

¶ In a variety of social settings, the use of extreme sanctions is held to be appropriate only as a last resort. Examined are the occasions, nature, & accomplishment of such last resort responses. Initially, last resorts are contrasted with first resorts: the former possess recognizably negative implications or consequences, whereas the latter are seen as unproblematically beneficial, positive, or effective. Thus, the use of a last-resort measure is justified on grounds that there is "no alternative," & this lack of any other viable alternative can be demonstrated by showing: (1) that the offense &/or the offender is so "serious" as to render any response short of the last resort insufficient & inappropriate, & (2) that all less severe, "normal" remedial responses have been tried & have failed. The second procedure for warranting the use

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of last resorts is examined, & counterprocedures for defeating this attempted justification are identified.

78S08237 Eshleman, Robert F. (Franklin & Marshall Coll, Lancaster PA 17604), **Value Profiles, Value-Role-Taking, and Mental Health: A Socio-Environmental Adaptation Model**

ISA
1978
1830

¶ The study is designed to retrospectively pretest relationships between normative structure & mental health in a population of patients in the psychiatric unit of a general hospital, & prospectively, in a control group of normally healthy persons in a middle management group in industry in the same social & ecological area. Value profiles of persons & of significant others in value-role-taking are viewed as empirical systems & are measured by means of an instrument, "A Study of Choices." The consistencies & inconsistencies of "self value profiles" & the ability or inability of the self to accurately internalize the value profiles of significant others in social structure in value-role-taking is observed as an adaptive-nonadaptive empirical system in the human ecological environment. Differences between "self" & "self-other" value profiles in value-role-taking yield a normative risk score; this is used to assess the effectiveness of the normative model as an indicator & as a predictor of mental health risk. It is hypothesized that significant disturbances which cannot be resolved in the situational contexts of "self values" & those of "significant others" in which the human organism acts, may be expressed behaviorally &/or psychiatrically in manifestations ranging from behavioral incompetence, accident proneness, obesity, alcoholism, smoking, drug addiction, sex perversion & aberrant behavior, & life expectancy itself. The study has implications for: (1) human motivation & mental health, (2) the development of a value-role-taking normative model for the care & treatment of the patient in social structure, (3) social mobility, social change, & the ecology of health in the world community, & (4) the etiology, control, & prevention of mental health risk.

78S08238 Esping-Andersen, Gosta (Wesleyan U, Middletown CT 06457), **Political Contradictions of Welfare State Expansion: The Danish and Swedish Cases**

ISA
1978
1831

¶ Denmark & Sweden are both highly developed & Social Democratic welfare states. Levels of taxing & spending are virtually identical. Since 1973, Denmark has experienced a sweeping antiwelfare-state protest movement which has weakened the Social Democratic party. In Sweden, there has been no welfare-state revolt. Time-series data for 1960-1975 are analyzed. These show that in Denmark, political protest is related to both SC & generation factors. The historically stable class voting patterns have given way to an extraordinary political realignment in which workers have shifted to the extreme left & right, & the petit bourgeoisie to the right. Comparison of prewelfare-state generations to cohorts entering the economy in the 1960s shows a much stronger degree of electoral volatility & polarization among the latter. These electoral changes have led to a dramatic decline or decomposition of the Social Democrats & the traditional liberal parties. In Sweden, no such patterns of electoral realignment have emerged, & traditional class voting patterns are intact. For Denmark, the explanation lies in the impact of welfare-state growth on the class structure. Strong cleavages have emerged between the productive population & welfare-state dependents & the longstanding political coalition between the Wc & the petit bourgeoisie has been undermined. In Sweden, welfare legislation has united, rather than divided, the Wc & has made possible political coalitions between workers & the new white-collar strata. In terms of welfare-state policies, the Swedish Social Democrats have not lost support from their traditional electoral base, & have made important inroads in the middle strata.

78S08239 Estes, Carroll L., Philip K. Armour & Maureen Noble, U.S. Social Policy for the Aged under the Older Americans Act: A Study in Contradictions

ISA
1978
1832

¶ An analytic schema is presented for comparative analysis of design features in public policies. A detailed analysis of the Older Americans Act documents historical & current trends in the design of community participation, decentralization of decision-making accountability (its structure & dynamics), & program evaluation. Comparative cases are drawn from the American & European contexts to illustrate the international quality of major policy "design" trends. Discussion of "implementation" problems inherent in the Act focus on the contradictions in the policy design in the American context, including: (1) conflicting commitments to the democratic pluralist paradigm & rational planning strategies for change, (2) commitments to all aged in view of the special needs of subpopulations of the elderly (Ru, Ur, low-income, & minority elders), & (3) promising institutional change with a coordination strategy.

78S08240 Etzioni, Amitai (Center Policy Research, 475 Riverside Dr New York NY 10027), **Toward a Macro Sociology of Peace**

ISA
1978
1833

¶ Several theories have been advanced as to the conditions under which war between two nations is no longer "thinkable." These include massive trade, free flow of labor, cultural & educational exchanges, open borders, & diplomatic ties. These are examined in view of historical cases to show these factors to be insufficient. The reasons for their insufficiency are explored. Sufficient conditions are hypothesized to include the evolution of a new community which includes control of means of violence, a high foci of political loyalty, & a considerable capacity to reallocate wealth. Illustrative data are given.

78S08241 Etzkorn, K. Peter & Anne Irvin, The Elderly and the Arts: Issues in Public Policy

ISA
1978 ¶ Direct governmental support for artistic activities,
1834 traditionally institutionalized in many European
socialist & nonsocialist nations, is becoming an issue

of social policy in the US. State & municipal governments as well as the Federal government, through its National Endowment for the Arts, channel financial assistance to the arts. Provision of art activities, typically engaged in by the leisure classes, is being redefined as a public, even national, obligation. As the benefits of industrialization provide opportunities for "free time uses" for larger segments of the population, the allocation of governmental resources for the arts aims at raising the level of participation in art activities by newly emerging subpopulations. One particular population segment with "free time" is represented by the elderly. They were socialized during periods in which work patterns & free time were different from the contemporary world, so that capturing their interests for artistic activities calls for special educational efforts. On the basis of data from an evaluation study of a project of the National Endowment for the Arts in a major metropolitan region in the Midwest, an analysis is presented of how governmental funding of the arts affects the involvement of the elderly in artistic pursuits.

78S08242 Eyerman, Ronald F. (U Lund, Sweden), False Consciousness and Ideology

ISA
1978 ¶ A discussion is presented of the concepts "ide-
1835 ology" & "false consciousness," their place in
Marxian sociology, & the study of political aware-

ness in contemporary society. The Marxian concepts are developed with the help of phenomenological analysis to study the possibilities of critical awareness & "class consciousness" at the social psychological level. The notions "true" & "false" are shown irrelevant to discussions of political awareness, & an idea of "partiality" is developed. This is then related to the awareness of class & class interest. Consciousness of class in advanced capitalist society is a complex & contradictory possibility. Class lines are ambiguous & the awareness often leads to hopes of individual mobility rather than to group solidarity. Ideology is defined as "ready-made" explanations & justifications used to resolve any individual confusion or crisis in belief that may follow from structural tensions.

78S08243 Fallding, Harold (U Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1), Made in the Likeness of God; or, the Religious Realization of Human Identity

ISA
1978 ¶ There is no reason to dismiss religion as illusion
1836 simply because, in it, people find objective support

that is matched to subjective need. Feuerbach's own analysis does not require this conclusion, even though he made it. The match between a person's longing for god, & the god he finds, is the match between existing social conditions & the ideal possibility in them. This assertion is placed beside the related assertions of Marx, James, Pascal, Bellah, & Berger. The "objectification" or "projection" that has been taken to underlie religious knowledge, is the formulation of an ideal life-possibility. Assurance of realizing such a possibility is a people's sense of identity. The achievement of identity through that assurance is illustrated at distinct levels of religious evolution.

78S08244 Fallding, Harold (U Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1), Spiritual Well-Being as a Variety of Good Morale

ISA
1978 ¶ The notion developed is that "spiritual experi-
1837 ence" is essentially the thing we sometimes also call
good morale, in that it is a case of the shedding of

self-consciousness & self-concern; the release that comes through losing oneself in some system of order. This morale is sought differently in the religion of natural-need fulfillment & the more evolved salvation religions. In the former, it arises from the confidence that all one's natural needs will be supplied, in the

latter from the confidence that the person will remain immovably taken out of himself, regardless of fluctuations in personal fortune, moods, merit, etc. We need criteria of spiritual well-being that are transfaith & transcultural. The rock-bottom element seems to be the confidence in facing life. This is made recognizable by & can be factorized into: (1) a stable identity gained, (2) a surrender to control, & (3) a shedding of self-concern.

78S08245 Featherman, David L. (U Wisconsin, Madison 53706), Race, Region, and Inequality: Racial Stratification and the Thesis of Industrialism

ISA
1978 ¶ Reviewed is evidence concerning the credibility of
1838 the theory of industrialism as a basis of social

change in the US. Particular focus is on convergence in the industrial & occupational composition in the North & South, anticipating commensurate convergence in processes of SE allocation within the labor market of a growing national (vs regionalized) economy. Instances of unequal market opportunities by race & class are examined in each region at two periods—1962 & 1973—based on two national surveys of the M LF. Evidence for convergence of allocative processes is mixed, although in the main, the theory of industrialism receives substantial support. At the same time, institutional or "cultural" lags in the acquisition of schooling & in market discrimination against black workers continue to differentiate the North & South, despite the convergence of industrial bases of their economies.

78S08246 Fehér, Ferenc (La Trobe U, Bundoora Victoria Australia), Property Relationship and Alienation

ISA
1978 ¶ The problem of property relationship constitutes
1839 a substantial aspect of the whole problem complex
of alienation. Among Marxists & socialists, the most

widespread way of understanding is the abolition of private property in a sense that Marx called the negative abolition of private property. This means a general etatization of the whole society where actually everybody becomes a wage laborer; accordingly, in a possible Marxist interpretation it does not abolish private property, only renders it general & alienation universal. The other possible theoretical solution would be that according to which property has two aspects: enjoyment & decision. Nonalienated property relationships are the ones in which all the working Ss of an emancipated society decide on a free discussion &, through various channels, upon their share of enjoyment & their possibilities of decision; accordingly, property will not be abolished, but generalized, & wage labor disappears. This also implies a social critique both of capitalism where the possibilities of decision are separated from labor, & the Eastern societies where actually a negative abolition of private property took place &, as a consequence, alienation became universal.

78S08247 Feld, M. D. (Harvard U, Cambridge MA 02138), Armed Forces and Industrial Man

ISA
1978 ¶ The emergence of national, professional, standing
1840 armies in seventeenth century Western Europe
resulted in the creation of the first international

labor market. The military need for raw, full-time manpower created a mechanism through which individuals could be transferred across political frontiers & immediately absorbed into legitimate social institutions. It also established a bottom level whereby individuals were given social value by virtue of their being able-bodied & capable of carrying out simple instructions, ie, marginal economic man. On this basis, a wage structure was created in which workers were graded not in terms of tradition, but rather in terms of the functional value of specific skills.

78S08248 **Feldman, Margaret** (Ithaca Coll, NY 14850), **The Effect on the Adult Daughter of Taking a Mother into Her Home**

ISA 1978 1841 ¶ Data are being gathered from both husband & wife as part of a study concerning the effect on the marriage of taking an elderly mother into the home of an adult couple who have experienced a child-free period. These data are analyzed to determine if the experience has a different effect in men & women. Self-concept, workload, feelings of oppression, & mental well-being as well as other variables are included. Since women traditionally take on the nurturant role in the family, it is expected that the effect of a change from the child-free life-style will be greatest for the woman even though the mother being cared for is the husband's. Perhaps the experience will allow the woman to complete developmental work in her relationship with her mother or perhaps the additional time & effort required by her & the greater disruption of her ongoing life-style will foster resentment which will hinder this work. The effect of, & on, woman's LF participation is studied.

78S08249 **Fenger, Pim** (Boekmanstichting, Herengracht 415 ISA Amsterdam Netherlands), **Arts and the Political System**

1978 1842 ¶ The question of politicization of the arts arises in discussing the relevance of the arts in society, & the broader debate on the rationale for subsidizing the arts. Due to vague definition, the discussion of politicization is unnecessarily ambiguous. To clarify, politicization of the arts is defined as the place the arts have in the political system, ie, in the interactions through which values are authoritatively allocated for a society (Easton, D., 1965). To aid the definition, functions of art in the political system are traced. A distinction is made between input, throughput, & output functions. Relevant variables reviewed are: instrument of policy, demands, support, aggregation & articulation of interests, political culture, nondecision areas, aesthetic counterpoint, & political influence.

78S08250 **Ferguson, Stewart & Sherry Ferguson** (U Windsor, ISA Ontario N9B 3P4), **From Linear to Analogue Man: The Age of Television**

1978 1843 ¶ Historically, innovations in communication techniques have involved a manipulation of time & space. The invention of writing enabled man to listen to those long since dead & to speak to those not yet born. The telegraph offered a new speed to interpersonal transaction, & the telephone had an even more significant impact on the space-time relationship of people. Researchers at the Instit for the Future in Calif propose that the "suspended time" of a computerized interpersonal transaction creates an altered communication state by enabling people to escape the normal bounds of time & space. Other electronic media such as satellite TV compress time & space, bringing increasingly larger numbers of people into seemingly intimate contact with exotic places & people. This compression of the time-space relationship has led to much speculation on new orders of world society. The wired nation & the projected global village have been seen as offering possibilities for new levels of social awareness, involvement, & concern. Far from spontaneously bringing to the fore a world community with higher levels of empathy & understanding, the more likely immediate consequence of the new communication dimension is to introduce higher levels of alienation & anomie. In support of this thesis, the following are examined: linear vs analogue content in media, TV as an analogue medium, & the kind of man who is being fashioned by the new communication media.

78S08251 **Ferguson, Stewart & Sherry Ferguson** (U Windsor, ISA Ontario N9B 3P4), **Hazards of Cultural Engineering**

1978 1844 ¶ Complicating attempts to devise policy for cultural development in a country such as Canada is

the conflict between Canada's historical view of itself as an open society & its present sensitivity to external influences. The idea that policy can call the tune to which society must dance is very much an oversimplification of the relationship between society, government, & the law, at least in an open society where government's *raison d'être* is to ensure that policy keeps reasonably apace of society's needs. Rather than policy directing society, it will frequently be running to keep up. Ideally, policy institutions should be able to respond rapidly to public need. Anticipation of future needs will be the concern of public policy in some obvious areas such as food, resources, & housing. However, the kind of foresight needed to indulge in cultural engineering involves a level of confidence close to arrogance, or clairvoyance. The open society makes a virtue of free exchange of information & ideas. However, a dilemma is posed when the concept of national cultural identity is viewed within this framework. Historically, cultural engineering or cultural preservation as social strategies have appeared in authoritarian systems & have been dependent on forced isolation from outside influences. Cultural engineering in an open society turns out to be a quest for parochial universalism.

78S08252 **Ferrarotti, Franco** (U Rome, Italy), **Sur l'autonomie de la méthode biographique** (On the Autonomy of the Biographic Method). (Fr)

1978 1845 ¶ A renewed interest in the biographic method has resulted from the current methodological crisis.

Those who are tired of a sociology which divides the social into separate fields & eventually degenerates into social engineering & who are tired of the dehumanizing subject/object dissociation, have sought a sociology which expresses historicity, totality, & the concrete; which sheds light on the mediation between social & psychological, between structure & praxis, between history & daily life. The biographic approach offers such an outlook. Aristotelian epistemology, with its emphasis on overall generality, has damaged the biographic method. From this point of view, only what is common in each life to what is found in other lives is worthy of study. That is, only that part of an individual's life which confirms a preexisting social theory merits attention. Thus conceived, biography, which represents a totality, is dissected into small pieces. Only that which applies to the general theory is retained. The rest is rejected as being without sociological importance. If the totality of action represented by biography is to be kept intact, the Aristotelian concept must be rejected. If Marx's statement that "the human essence lies in social relationships" is accepted, each life becomes worthy of study. A life history represents a praxis which makes use of social relationships within both vertical (evolution over time) & horizontal frameworks (synchronic structure of social relationships). Aristotelian logic is replaced by dialectic reason. The most fundamental of mediations between the social & the individual is the primary group. The biography of the individual may be replaced by the biography of the primary group as the basic heuristic unit of a reformulated biographic method. This emphasis on the primary group rather than the individual opens the way to a new theory of social action. Tr & Modified by B. Annesser

78S08253 **Filipcova, Blanka** (Instit Philosophy & Sociology Czechoslovak Academy Sciences, Prague 1 Jilska 1), **Leisure—Personality—Social Development**

1978 1846 ¶ In the interaction between society & the development of personality, the type & developmental possibilities are primarily influenced by objective conditions of life; the influence of the social system interacts with the attained cultural & civilizational level of the country. The conditions of life delimit the field of the individual's active conduct & of relatively free choice. Change in conditions of life does not evoke automatic, instantaneous or immediate change in the way of life or the personality type. A diachronous social process, in which

the Ss conscious activity mediates & modifies causal relation, is operative. The topical problems of leisure & personality development in socialist society are discussed. A factual inequality always exists in class-differentiated society; the overcoming of class differences & homogenization of life conditions bear a strong influence on all activities, particularly leisure. The wider the scope of relatively free choice for all, the more evident it becomes that this is not a final goal. A more complex problem emerges—that of the change in choice itself relating to the personality's development. This is most acute in the study of leisure. It becomes not just a matter of satisfying existing needs, but of developing & cultivating these needs in the conditions of their social satisfaction & formation. Questions are posed relating to social planning & the development of personality.

78S08254 **Filippov, Friedrich** (Instit Sociological Research Academy Sciences, Moscow 117418 USSR), **Universal Secondary Education in the USSR and the Social Development of Soviet Society**

ISA
1978
1847

¶ The study of interconnections between the educational system & social development requires a comprehensive analysis of the social functions of education in concrete social conditions. Education truly serves the interests of the people if it enriches their spiritual world, promotes complete social equality, & raises the material well-being & cultural standard of the people. The USSR has implemented the transition to universal secondary education which has become a social reality for all SCs & social groups, nations & nationalities, Ur & Ru populations. The new socioeducational situation demands a higher standard of knowledge for young people completing secondary schools of all types, as well as better vocational training. Research done by economists, sociologists, & psychologists has led to practical solutions to these problems in a developed socialist society. Corresponding tasks are envisaged by the tenth Five-Year Plan of Economic Development of the USSR (1976-1980). Empirical study in six regions of the USSR carried out between 1973 & 1975 shows a greater orientation among young people to different forms of vocational training; this as compared to the orientation in favor of higher education which characterized the '60s. Soviet sociologists continue to study these processes in close cooperation with scientists from other socialist countries. They are interested in the further promotion of a wider international cooperation in the sphere of sociology of education.

78S08255 **Filippov, Friedrich R.** (Instit Sociological Research Academy Sciences, Moscow 117418 USSR), **Le perfectionnement de la structure socio-professionnelle comme un facteur du développement social (The Perfection of Socioprofessional Structure as a Factor in Social Evolution)**

ISA
1978
1848

¶ Contemporary social development & the refinement of socioprofessional structures are closely tied, particularly in socialist societies. But social & professional structures do not coincide because social & professional divisions of labor are not identical. The link between the two allows utilization of professional criteria along with the more important SE criteria as empirical indicators of social position. Soviet sociology has rejected the model which assumes that only type of employment should be used as an indicator of social position. But the use of this factor as a supplemental indicator is accepted. However, social structures & their indices in capitalist societies are distinguished from those in socialist societies. Official data from the USSR show that in 1976, workers made up 61.2% of the population; peasants & *kolkhozniks*, 16.4%; & intelligentsia, 22.4%. The evolution of the socioprofessional structure has been characterized by an increase in the number of laborers, particularly in automated production & service. The largest portion of the intelligentsia is now made up of those involved in industry. In the last six years, this number has increased by 25%.

Sociological studies have focused on the nature & content of work, & on the level of general & professional education of workers. The formation of a new socioprofessional structure in Soviet society has provided the conditions necessary for the increase of limited groups representing the combined traits of workers & engineers, workers & peasants, etc. These dialectic processes of social integration & relative reproduction of socialist social differentiation are based on the DoFL. Tr & Modified by B. Annesser

78S08256 **Fine, Marlene Gail & Carolyn Anderson** (U Massachusetts, Amherst 01003), **Dialect Features in the Language of Black Characters on American Television Programming**

ISA
1978
1849

¶ Described are the syntactic features of black dialect as found in selected situation comedy shows featuring a primarily black cast. Six shows from the 1977/78 TV season were audio-taped. For coding purposes, ten of the most common syntactic features of black dialect found in naturalistic settings were selected: (1) no past tense marker on the verb, (2) no -s suffix for third-person present-tense verb, (3) no auxiliary verb, (4) no copula, (5) use of "be" to mean habituation, (6) negative concord, (7) plural subject with singular form of "be," (8) no -s suffix marking the possessive, (9) no -s suffix marking the plural, & (10) use of a pleonastic noun. Coders marked each utterance in the scripts which fit one of the ten categories. Overall, syntactic patterns of black dialect are absent; TV is generally homogenizing the dialect. When syntactic variations do occur, they are usually emphasized as "laugh lines." M characters use features of black dialect significantly more often than F characters. For audiences unacquainted with blacks, the linguistic portrayal of blacks on TV provides an unrealistic picture of how blacks in real life talk, & serves to reinforce some common stereotypes. Black characters in situation comedies, by using & emphasizing the dialect only in a comedic context, further the common assumption that black dialect is substandard & speakers of the dialect are illiterate & laughable. The fact that men are more frequent users of the dialect on TV, lends credence to the stereotype of black women as models of linguistic correctness, while their M counterparts remain illiterate. The absence of the dialect, except for comedic purposes, can only serve to reinforce whatever negative self-images black children have already acquired in their daily interactions with whites in the world at large.

78S08257 **Finsterbusch, Kurt** (U Maryland, College Park 20742), **The Confrontation of a General Theory of the Causes of War with the Analysis of the Arab-Israeli Wars**

ISA
1978
1850

¶ Focus is on the probability that conflict will lead to war. The factors affecting this probability are: level of arms, relative military strength, systems of alliances, changes in relative status, domestic conflict & problems, degree of overestimation of relative military strength, actions of international organizations, & level of hostile nonmilitary actions by opponents. When the general theory is fitted to the Arab-Israeli wars, the domestic circumstances turn out to be of little importance. The importance of several factors varies considerably from war to war. The variable factors are the importance of alliances, overestimations of relative military strengths, the role of the international community, & the hostile actions of opponents. The consistently important factors are the level of conflict & the military strength of the opposing sides.

78S08258 **Fischer, Anita Kassen & Leo Srole** (Columbia U Medical School, New York NY 10032), **Antecedents and Consequences of Residential Mobility: The Midtown Manhattan Longitudinal Study**

ISA
1978
1851

¶ The Midtown Manhattan Longitudinal Study was initially a cross-sectional, epidemiological survey of correlates of mental health in a representative sample of 1,660 Ur white adults,

ages twenty to fifty-nine, in 1954. Of this sample, 695 Rs were reinterviewed twenty years later. By 1974, some 80% of the latter had moved one or more times, to other places in the city, to two adjoining rings of counties, to twenty-eight states beyond, & to eleven foreign countries. The first line of analysis covers 1954 & earlier predictors of patterns of post-1954 geomobility-stability, including size of place in which R grew up, number of family residential moves up to R age of sixteen, SES of family-of-origin; & at 1954 baseline, R age, sex, marital status, number of children, income, occupational rank, global mental health, self-to-others integration ("anomia"), size of extrafamily social network, sense of their then area of residence as being "a neighborhood," declared preference to move, & if so, to where? *f* & distances of residential mobility are the dependent, consequential variables to be explained by the antecedent life-history factors. In the second line of analysis, post-1954 geomobility is being tested, with appropriate controls, as an antecedent predictor of a series of life outcomes at 1974 terminus, including changes in mental & somatic health status, anomia, affective symptomatology, domain-specific satisfactions, expected permanence of residence, & evaluations of Manhattan as a place to live. Issues about the nexus between mental health & residential stability-instability (eg, the "drift" hypotheses) have hitherto been empirically confounded by the facts that previous investigators have used geographically dispersed psychiatric patient aggregates rather than circumscribed general populations (eg, Faris & Dunham), & have used cross-sectional instead of longitudinal designs. This twenty-year follow-up has avoided these confounding limitations & can now chronologically parcel out causes & effects of residential mobility.

78S08259 Fleckenstein, Bernhard J. (BMVg-Planungsstab, ISA Postfach 13 28 5300 Bonn 1 Federal Republic Germany), **The Bundeswehr and the Right-Wingers or: How Far to the Right is the Bundeswehr?**

1978
1852
¶ An evaluation of empirical data shows that there can be no question of a widespread rightist trend—let alone of a resurrection of fascism & militarism—in the Bundeswehr. The observed occurrences are symptomatic of problems of a different nature—of nationwide difficulties in finding a new approach & orientation to German history in general, & more specifically, to the problem of soldierly tradition in the armed forces. Both problems appear in contexts other than those of ten years ago. From the sociological perspective, an analysis of this change in context may make it possible to find an answer to the question of the political orientation of the Bundeswehr.

78S08260 Fletcher, L. P. (U Waterloo, Ontario), **Some Economic Aspects in the Decline of Friendly Societies in the Leeward Islands**

1978
1853
¶ Dealt with is the development of friendly societies (excluding the branches of the secret orders) in the Leeward Islands of the Caribbean. The institution was transplanted from Britain to its Caribbean colonies during the nineteenth century, & experienced a luxurious growth in its new soil. The movement was so popular in the area that even up to the early '60s every fifth person was a member of a friendly society. The economic attractions giving rise to this development are discussed. The trends of revenues & expenditures of a prominent unit are examined to determine the underlying factors which might have contributed to the recent ineffectiveness & consequential decline in the popularity of the societies. The institution lost favor because of: (1) weak internal management which failed to upgrade the scale of benefits to match the higher incomes, & (2) the success of competing institutions in offering more attractive packages to the same SE groups that were served by the friendly societies. In view of the dim economic prospects the islands face, there is still a useful role which this voluntary institution can fill in meeting the social security needs of the populations.

78S08261 Flood, John Anthony (U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England), **Barristers' Clerks and Professionalism: A Study in Failure**

1978
1854
¶ Barristers' clerks are paralegal groups within the English legal profession. Although clerks have probably existed in some form since the early middle ages, since 1949 they have been struggling to attain the symbolic status of a profession. Using historical & ethnographical data collected in London, this attempt at professionalization was examined. Results show that barristers' clerks, through the agency of the Barristers' Clerks' Assoc, failed to achieve their desired status of a profession primarily because of the preventive action taken by the bar, which followed as a consequence of the Assoc adopting the bar as its valued model of what constitutes a profession. Following the bar, the Barristers' Clerks' Assoc sought to introduce a type of collegiate control emphasizing the central importance of the clerk's separate fee & reducing the Wc aspect of the clerk's self-perceived image. The attempted imposition of this ideology was managed by the domination segment among clerks, ie, the management committee of the Barristers' Clerks' Assoc, but it did not receive the support of clerks generally who instead preferred to maintain their individualistic approach to the control of their occupation; moreover, they were not interested in claiming professional status. To counteract an anticipated increase in clerks' power, concomitant with their professionalization, the bar deprived clerks of their separate fee, replacing it with a % commission drawn from the barrister's fee, reinforced its primacy by reiterating, in the bar's code of etiquette, the responsibility of the barrister for the actions of his clerk, thus diminishing the impact of the Barristers' Clerks' Assoc as an autonomous controlling body yet maintaining its negotiating functions for clerks. In addition, the tendency toward expansion & bureaucratization of the chamber system has decreased the need among the members of the Assoc for symbols of professionalism.

78S08262 Fong, M. S. (Food & Agriculture Organization UN, ISA Via delle Terme di Caracalla 00100 Rome Italy), **Underutilised or Overworked? Problems in the Measurement of the Work of Women in Agriculture**

1978
1855
¶ Assessed is the relevance of current measurements of the economic contribution of women to agriculture production to conditions in the developing world. In a review of the types of data collected in the censuses of population & agriculture, LF surveys, agricultural surveys, farm management surveys, household surveys, fertility surveys, & time-budget surveys, deficiencies in existing data on women's work in agriculture can be grouped into three main areas: (1) the standard definition of LF participation, (2) informal work in agriculture not covered in (1), & (3) indirect contributions to agricultural production through subsidiary or supporting activities. Alternative schemes to account for both the overwork & the underutilization of women in agriculture are proposed. Based, in part, on the labor utilization framework & on modified time-use studies, both the time worked (part-time, sporadic, & seasonal work), & the context of work (at home or outside, for pay or not, if for pay, in cash or in kind, etc) are emphasized. Underutilization by income & education are also discussed. The alternatives are designed to fit into existing statistical systems so as not to cause loss of continuity &, at the same time, to provide better coverage of the different aspects of the work of women. The different types of surveys suitable for the different types of data are suggested in an overall program to improve statistics on women's work in agriculture.

78S08263 Ford, Joseph Brandon (California State U, Northridge 91330), **Theoretic Models: Applications and Uses in the Understanding and Direction of Development**

1978
1856
¶ What value do the general theoretic models of

sociology have in application to the understanding, explanation, & direction of social development in general & in "developing countries" in particular? Even if only implicit in most studies, such models are not without import or value, & may prove of greater use when made explicit. An inclusive "model of models" is used as a point of reference for classifying influential models along two main continua: macro-micro, & general-specific. Micromodels, however general, may provide bases of research, but understanding & explanation of development calls for macro- or at least middle-range models. In this framework, the values & limits of several principal models are reviewed, & some explanatory value is found in exchange, organizational, functionalist, conflict, open-systems, & integralist types, though some may be limited to changes in, rather than of, institutions & societies. Even more restricted are the applications to the direction or guidance of changes of basic character, where explicit use has been more of the Marxist variant of conflict-model than of any other. Other variants of conflict type are being added, & more heed should be given to the potentialities of the integralist, open-systems, exchange, & perhaps updated forms of classic-positivist models. Conceivably, the heirs of Comte & Saint-Simon might have better insights, understanding, & even guidance to offer developing nations, than either they or the heirs of Marx & Lenin have to date.

78S08264 Foster-Carter, Aidan G. (Leeds U, LS2 9JT England), **To Be a Marxist in Development Studies: What Does It Mean? What Does It Matter?**

ISA
1978

1857

¶ Examined is the rise of Marxist perspectives in the field of development studies over the past ten

fifteen years, from a critical minority to a fully fledged school. Previous interpretations of this phenomenon are qualified & transcended in terms of: (1) a distinction between 'neo-Marxists' & 'Palaeo-Marxists', or (2) Marxism as a new 'paradigm', in Kuhn's sense. The focus now must be on the immense variety of Marxist contributions, to the point where their unity as a single school might itself be called into question. In particular, a recent trend (here labeled 'Althusserian') proclaims a total disjunction between 'Marxism' & 'dependency theory', criticizing the latter as: unrigorous, petit bourgeois, eclectic, empiricist, historicist, & generally un-Marxist. An effort is made to rescue Marxism from such hijacking by: (A) showing the charges leveled against dependency theory to be variously false/true but remediable &/or positive virtues, (B) conversely, criticizing Althusserianism itself as theoreticist, aprioristic, ethnocentric, elitist, & dogmatic, & (C) arguing for an avowedly open-ended & polymorphous Marxism as offering the best &, indeed, only hope for both understanding underdevelopment & transforming it.

78S08265 Frank, Francine Wattman (State U New York, Albany 12222), **Sexism, Grammatical Gender, and Social Change**

ISA

1978

1858

¶ Examined is the proposition that languages may differ in their potential for nonsexist usage. Discussion will focus on the possibility that the structure of a language—in particular the gender system—affects the nature of the linguistic responses to changing social attitudes regarding sex roles. Gender has been selected as an appropriate category for the examination of the possible *r* between grammatical & social structure because it is a widespread phenomenon in language & usually reflects a society's classification by sex as well as by purely grammatical criteria. A brief historical survey of English in this respect is presented, followed by a review of the situation in contemporary English. Evidence is presented that, in some instances, conscious linguistic change may have progressed faster than changes in social attitudes; & the sex-based gender system of English does not present a serious obstacle to language change. In contrast, the grammatical gender of some languages may, in itself, constitute an impediment to such change. Therefore, the structure of a language is one factor influencing

the rate of linguistic changes in response to social change. It is also hypothesized that, as pressures for social change make speakers aware of the sexist implications of the gender system, the purely grammatical & the sex-based criteria come into conflict, introducing instability into the system. Data are presented from several languages indicating the presence of such instability, especially in words denoting professions & other social roles. Discussion is invited on the following topics: the situation in cultures with differing language structures & differing manifestations of sexism in the social structure, techniques for measuring this type of change, possibilities of predicting, from the nature of the gender system, the extent of the resistance to language change &/or the type of change which is most likely to occur.

78S08266 Fredrickson, George M. (Northwestern U, Evanston IL 60201), **The Emergence of Racism in the United States and South Africa: An Historical Comparison**

ISA

1978

1859

¶ Described is the emergence of racist doctrines in nineteenth century America & South Africa as

comparable ideological responses by the beneficiaries of coercive labor systems based on racial ascription to the challenge posed by northern & British humanitarians who called for a new order of race relations compatible with liberal-capitalist norms of contract, free labor, & equality under the law. Differences in the specific content of white supremacist creeds are explained in terms of the divergent cultural heritages & political situations of the groups involved. Finally, the new trends in racist thought emerging after emancipation are explained as the ultimate acquiescence of a triumphant "metropole"—England & the North—in the patterns of racial segregation that emerged in the South & South Africa around the turn of the century. Explicit racism was the product of a conjuncture of material, cultural, & political circumstances that was similar in the two cases examined, & the changing relationship between a settler society or minority section & a *de facto* or *de jure* metropole is a central part of the story.

78S08267 Freiberg, J. W. (Boston U, MA 02215), **The Capitalist State and the Information Media: The Case of France**

ISA

1978

1860

¶ Sketched are some of the concrete interventions of the French state in the informational media in

general, & in the press in particular. The concept of ideological state apparatus is inadequate to analyze the full range of state interventions in the media. What is important is to search out the concrete strategies & tactics of the class struggle that occur in the sites where ideology is produced. The French bourgeoisie, with the aid of the state, has managed to regain control of the press, which it had lost at the liberation. The intervention of the state occurs through rule-making, rule-enforcing, direct participation in the media, & personnel interlocks between state agents & the press bourgeoisie. Through these four modes of intervention, the French state is able to enjoy the ideological advantages of having both a liberal press regime, & essentially controlling the content of the press. The dialectic of consent & coercion by which this control operates is traced.

78S08268 Freiberg, J. W. (Boston U, MA 02215), **Ideological Relations and Class Struggle: The Case of the Bourgeoisie and the Press in France**

ISA

1978

1861

¶ An attempt is made to analyze the reconquest of the press by the French bourgeoisie from 1944 until

today. Viewed is the collaboration of the bourgeois-owned press during WWII, & the resistance press which, in 1944, became the press of the liberation. Figures are given on the development of this press, which through concentration & depoliticization has become (with few exceptions) the highly "sensationalist" press of today. This politically vacuous press is shown to be consumed by the Wc, while the ruling class is shown to read the "rationalist"

press. Other media reinforce this "two tracked media system." The importance for social reproduction of class hierarchies of this differential intake of information is discussed. Argued is the fact that only concrete case studies can advance the study of "ideological relations" as a sphere of class relations with a specificity that can only be investigated through doing a political economy of the specific institutions & enterprises involved.

78S08269 **Freidson, Eliot** (New York U, NY 10012), **Notes on the Official Construction of Occupations**

ISA 1978 1862 ¶ All industrial societies have formal but arbitrary & historically variable rules for: (1) delineating the universe of officially recognized workers who compose the labor work force, (2) classifying that work force into broad industrial & hierarchical categories, & (3) differentiating categories into specific occupations. Using examples from the US, the UK, & France, a discussion is presented of the political, economic, & social forces underlying changes in official acknowledgement of the existence of occupations & official decisions to include some in (& exclude others from) the "professional" stratum. Discussed are how & why occupational titles & professional classifications emerge into, & disappear from, official existence. A suggestion is made for specifically sociological concepts of work, occupation, & profession that can allow analysis of the broader universe of work from which official classifications make mere selections, & thus allow analysis of the emergent process of the official construction of occupations & occupational strata.

78S08270 **Friedland, Roger** (U California, Santa Barbara 93106), **Corporate Power and the Central City: Urban Renewal**

ISA 1978 1863 ¶ This research concerns the local response of national corporations & labor unions to changes in the central city during the post-WWII period. To facilitate economic growth, corporations & labor unions supported Ur renewal. To insulate that growth program from political challenge required structurally autonomous renewal agencies & new forms of bureaucratic participation to absorb increasingly politicized poor & nonwhite communities. The disruptive effects of Ur renewal, combined with the failures of social control programs such as the War on Poverty, facilitated the emergence of black political violence during the late 1960s. An empirical analysis is presented of the relationship between the presence of national corporations & labor unions, & the structure of central-city policy for the 130 largest central cities as of 1960. The major abstract hypothesis is that where the national capitalist &/or Wc is locally powerful, local social conditions which affect their material or political interests will determine public policies which attempt to serve those interests. Where national classes are not locally powerful, such local conditions do not have a determining effect on those public policies.

78S08271 **Friedrichs, Robert W.** (Williams Coll, Williamstown MA 01267), **Attitudes toward Science in the Consolidation of the Chinese Revolution**

ISA 1978 1864 ¶ One factor overlooked in attempts to explain the rapid consolidation of the Chinese revolution after 1949 had been the recruitment of large numbers of U students of bourgeois background as cadres intimately involved in the reeducation & reorganization of the masses. Evidence is offered which supports the hypothesis that the students' prior commitment to a scientific world view mediated their shift to Marxist-Leninist-Maoism when those students discovered that the latter's only acceptable epistemological route to "reality" was through "science." This prior commitment to "science" is then proposed as a partial explanation for the conflict later evidenced in the "cultural revolution" between such "established" party officials & a second generation of students whose primary point of reference was to the "egalitarianism" of *The Little Red Book*.

That the "first" generation of students, though losing the battle of the cultural revolution, won the "war" is suggested by China's more recent reaffirmation of the relative priority of the product of scientific technology vis-à-vis egalitarianism.

78S08272 **Fuenzalida-Faivovich, E.** (U Sussex, Brighton BN1 9RE England), **Socio-Cultural Dimensions of Economic Dependency in Latin America: The Case of Chile**

ISA 1978 1865 ¶ The incorporation of countries into the industrial world system in existence since the nineteenth century, is a complex sociocultural process, as is their partial or total disengagement from it. The study of such processes should account for at least the following SE variables: the phase in which the system finds itself (expansion or contraction), the nature of the central core, the nature of the input to the system provided by the country under study, & the nature of the social group that controls the input. But any such study should also include a detailed consideration of the sociocultural mechanisms & institutions through which the social group in control of the input legitimates the incorporation of the country in the global system. The evolution of Chile during the last century illustrates the usefulness of the suggested approach. Three main periods are distinguished: the age of nitrate-led incorporation (1880-1920), the age of crisis & of the attempt to create an independent industrialized society (1920-1960), & the age of reincorporation into the system (1960-1970). The main mechanisms of incorporation & the main legitimating institutions are identified in the first & third periods. Particular attention is given to the second period & to the restricted options available to the social groups attempting a disengagement. Finally, the frustrated attempt of the Popular Unity Government to transform the social structure of the country (1970-1973) is analyzed, as is the reincorporation into the system brought about by the military government.

78S08273 **Fukasz, György** (Liszt Ferenc Zeneművészeti Fűiskola, Tér 8 1391 Budapest Hungary), **Lifelong Education and Various Lifestyles**

ISA 1978 1866 ¶ The scientific & technical revolution has transformed the structure, function, & social prestige of education. The Act of 1976 has unified the system of education in Hungary; adult education is now an integral part of this system. The adult education system in this framework is composed of schools for adults & of an out of school-system, a subsystem, with the following basic elements: specialized training & professionally oriented adult education, institutions with an adult education orientation, social organizations which fulfill functions for adult education such as the army, mass media, industrial organizations, & the church. The broadest basis of analysis of the links between education & lifestyle is the study of the way of life. Way of life consists of: (1) activity-structure, & (2) need-structure. Way of life belongs to the personal activity of men in society, SCs, & groups, including small groups. Way of life-structure manifests itself through attitudes to work, leisure-habits, & interpersonal links between people. All the levels of way of life are closely connected to education which helps form the elements that comprise the way of life.

78S08274 **Fukasz, György** (Liszt Ferenc Zeneművészeti Fűiskola, Tér 8 1391 Budapest Hungary), **Some Conclusions of Research Work Concerning the Way of Life and Leisure-Habits of Hungarian Workers**

ISA 1978 1867 ¶ The close *r* between work, attitude toward work, & the development of leisure activities among Hungarian workers can easily be traced. There is a significant *r* between the culture of work & the sensible, culture-oriented utilization of free time as leisure. Methodologically, the research is of a panel-character; the goal is to identify the dynamics of the way of life & the everchanging forms of leisure habits. A further aim is to show the changes in the way of life, & to present a dynamic description

of today's conditions as opposed to the traditional static ones. In ten years it will be possible to follow up the current sample & ongoing changes in the structure of the way of life, including changes in leisure habits.

- 78S08275** Fukui, Lia F. G. & Zeila Demartini de Brito Fabri (U São Paulo, Brazil), **Schooling Level, Informal Education and Educational Demand in Rural and Urban Areas in the State of São Paulo**
ISA
1978
1868

¶ Based on A. Schrader's works on the Ru school in Rio Grande do Sul & S. Weber's work on educational aspirations in Recife, a study is presented of the dynamics of the relationship between the educational system & the social environment in which it operates. The research focuses on: isolated Ru schools, Ru elementary schools, isolated Ur schools, & Ur elementary schools. It is hypothesized that there are differences in behavior & aspirations of teachers, parents, & pupils based on the social environment (Ru or Ur) in which the school is located. Parents, pupils, & teachers emerge from different social levels. An effort was made to determine which of two influences, SE level or school system, have the greater impact on orientation of behavior & social aspirations. There is a dynamic relationship between the educational system & the new means of communication. As the educational system stimulates technological change, it influences both the structure & culture of society, thus altering the view of pupils, parents, & teachers on the role of the school system. The variables considered were: social environment, Ru or Ur locale, school unit, SE level, attained level of schooling, informal education, representation, & aspiration. Twelve municipalities in the state of São Paulo were studied; these represent the three SE regions into which the state has been divided: industrialized, equilibrium industrial & agriculture, & agricultural.

- 78S08276** Gabel, Joseph (9 rue Emile Dubois, Paris 75014 France), **Alienation in Hungaro-Marxism**
ISA
1978
1869

¶ An effort is made to establish a distinction between Hungarian Marxism & Hungaro-Marxism. The latter expression is a neologism forged to design a Marxist school with a majority of theorists of Hungarian origin & oriented toward the problem of alienation & its corollary: false consciousness. The concept of "school" has no sociological relevance unless it meets two requirements: (1) the permanence of a central problem, & (2) the possibility of sociologically explaining this permanence. If it fails to meet these requirements, the concept of school becomes a mere geographical concept with little operational value in historical or ideological research. Hungaro-Marxism meets the first requirement since the problem of alienation & false consciousness occupies a central place in the reflection of a great number of theorists of Hungarian origin. A sociological explanation of this thematic permanence also appears possible. It is hypothesized that the main cause of political alienation is political egocentrism in its various forms: sociocentrism, ethnocentrism, Europeocentrism, etc. The socio-historical position (*Standort*) of Hungaro-Marxism is to some extent analogous to the *freischwebende Intelligenz* of K. Mannheim. The question of analogies with Dutch Marxism (Pannekoek, Gorter), tributary to a similar cultural & religious crossroads situation, might be the object of future research work. This crossroads situation offers the basis for a satisfactory sociological explanation of the predilection of Hungarian Marxists toward the problem of alienation (with its corollary: false consciousness) & justifies the characterization of an autonomous Marxist school under the denomination of Hungaro-Marxism.

- 78S08277** Gabel, Joseph (9 rue Emile Dubois, Paris 75014 France), **Convergences between Marx and Durkheim**
ISA
1978
1870
- ¶ The idea that there are more common viewpoints between Marxism & Durkheim's doctrine (as held by O. Jaszi & A. Cuvillier) is affirmed. A theory of

religious alienation is present in *The Elementary Forms of Religious Life*. Within *The Division of Labor*, the notion of mechanic solidarity contains what some Marxists call "concrete dialectic totality." The coming of the totalitarian state has conferred an unexpected relevance to Durkheim's thesis. There is a critique on *The Division of Labor* of the totalitarian frame of mind (mechanic solidarity). To Durkheim, social change entailed development from mechanic to organic solidarity, with an increase in individualism. Today we are faced with a decline of individualism. K. A. Wittfogel, in his *Oriental Despotism* (see SA 5672), evolves the menace of the return of the Western world to an "Asian" situation—an evolution that confirms Durkheim's intuition: totalitarian law in the present century (right & left) is in fact more repressive than the liberal law of the nineteenth century. The development of Asian socialism shows tendencies which do not concur with Durkheim's scheme: reconsideration of the DofL, manual recycling of intellectuals ("School of 7 May" tending to put city & Ru life on the same level). From the vantage point of historical functionalism, this return to "mechanical solidarity" at the mass level might entail positive consequences—perhaps this is one of the possible mechanisms of adaptation to problems of ecology & energy. It might also be one of the dimensions of the attraction of socialism for Western intellectuals.

- 78S08278** Gandhi, Raj S. (U Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4), **Cultural Continuity among the Changing Roles of Women in a Middle-Sized City of Western India**
ISA
1978
1871

¶ The belief in the discontinuity, qualitative change, transformation, & even disintegration of the traditional structure of Ur India, represents a common stereotype held by many sociologists. It does not take into account the differential role-playing of men & women in such institutions of Ur India as caste & kinship. Focus here is on empirical data collected from a sample of women in an Ur subcaste, which demonstrate the cultural continuity of caste & kinship roles of women in an Indian city. Their roles no doubt experience the modernity of traditions, but they exhibit cultural continuity in a changing city of India.

- 78S08279** Gandhi, Raj S. (U Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4), **Indian Intellectuals between Humanistic and Scientific Poles: The Case of Indian Sociologists as a Study in the Sociology of Intellectuals**
ISA
1978
1872

¶ Since India is still in the process of development as an independent nation, the struggle there between humanism & science is still alive. In an effort to mingle India's religious, moral, philosophical—in short—humanistic heritage with scientific sociology, one group of Indian sociologists is vehemently opposed to positivism & holism in sociology. Their criticism springs directly & typically from traditional Indian philosophy & thought. Another group represents a curious blend of old-fashioned ethnology, a classical Indology, & modern sociology. A third approach is social anthropological "structural-functional." Some, dissatisfied with the existing state of divergent trends, have advocated a synthesis of perspectives in the name of "transcendentalized positivism," or "historical-rational positivism," but, this is by no means acceptable to others. The fact that science recruits individuals with strong demands for personal autonomy (a fact which it shares with humanism), has at times permitted the tension between scientist & humanist to be obscured. However, the moment one's attention shifts to the content of their respective enterprises, the tension emerges between the fundamental ethical orientation of the humanist & lack of it by the scientist. The institutionalization of science in Indian Us & the attempts of some Indian sociologists to systematically apply the methods of empirical observation & experiment has infuriated the humanists, as well as some ethically oriented Indian sociologists who cling to traditional wisdom & attempt to blend the nonempirical, & noninstrumental with the

empirical. But science renounces the claim to establish ultimate values, & a vast liquidation of traditional wisdom occurs whenever science becomes the norm of correct thinking. All that is instrumental in traditional wisdom is absorbed into the growing body of science, while all that is not instrumental is eliminated. This trend is unacceptable to some Indian sociologists. Indian sociology provides an interesting arena for the observation of the tension between the humanistic & the scientific poles of Indian intellectuality.

78S08280 Gandhi, Raj S. (U Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4), **The Social Functions of Caste Associations and the Possibility of Their Transformation into Voluntary Associations**
ISA
1978
1873

¶ The hypothesis has often been advanced that the higher the growth of urbanism, the greater the number of voluntary associations. The latter, then, is assumed to be an indicator of the degree of urbanism &, by implication, of "modernism" which in turn is identified with industrial democracy. The typological tradition in Western sociology which is manifested here, conceals a theoretical bias in the form of dichotomies & carries an ideological overtone in favor of the Western version of "progress" & "modernity" (often under theoretical disguise of 'direction of change'). There have been some correctives to the common dichotomies which emphasize interactions; it is within this perspective that the functions of caste associations & voluntary associations in a changing India are viewed. While theorizing about the adaptive role of caste & voluntary associations in Ur India, the coexistence of traditional & modern bases of interaction, the similarities of functions between caste associations & voluntary associations, & the possibility of transforming the former into the latter are noted. Caste associations, by taking over the functions of voluntary associations, are likely to experience what has often been called 'the modernity of tradition', to a process perhaps indigenous to the Indian situation.

78S08281 Gandy, John M. (U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1), **The Anonymous Befrienders: Volunteers in a Telephone Crisis Intervention Centre**
ISA
1978
1874

¶ A report of the findings of a study of volunteers in a twenty-four-hour telephone crisis intervention center in a large Canadian city. The volunteers "befriend" callers seeking help with a variety of personal problems ranging from loneliness & general distress to sexual problems & threatened suicide. Volunteers are expected to give advice & show compassionate concern for the caller, thus combining the objectivity of a professional with the more spontaneous response of a friend. In North America, such centers manned by volunteers have developed in response to the increasing depersonalization of relationships & the perceived inflexibility & unresponsiveness of helping agencies staffed by professionals. The callers cannot, or do not wish to, use the institutional helping services or turn to friends &/or family. The telephone crisis intervention centers have drawn heavily on the experience of the Samaritans, a suicide prevention agency in England. The crisis centers differ, however, in that there is no in-person contact between the volunteer "befriender" & the caller. Research is based on interviews with 109 volunteers & the records of the calls handled by the center in late 1976 & early 1977. A combination of self-selection & screening is reflected in the volunteers providing service, who are predominantly F, white-collar professional, young, & with considerable previous volunteer experience. They must cope with the emotional demands of often tense & anxiety-producing situations. The policy of reciprocal anonymity means that the volunteers are denied the satisfaction of "feedback" on the results of their efforts which proves to be a major source of frustration. Two types of calls are particularly difficult; threatened or initiated suicide calls, & chronic or repeat calls.

78S08282 Gay, Volney P. (McMaster U, Hamilton Ontario L8S 4K1), **The Intrapsychic Scene of Adaptation: Notes toward a Sociological Critique of the Mental Life**
ISA
1978
1875

¶ The identity theory of religion is used to reexamine a central assumption of depth psychologists, ie, that psychotherapy promotes adaptive changes within the patient's mind. A review of one of Freud's early essays on the theory of psychotherapy is used to show that his analysis of 'mental conflict' entails two major philosophic assumptions: (1) that even apparently crazy & irrational human actions are ultimately representations of underlying, latent, & often hidden processes which one can understand once one has uncovered their peculiar ontogeny & phylogeny, & (2) that, ultimately, psychological difficulties are functions of physiological aberrations. If one challenges both assumptions, as the identity theory does, one finds that Freud's conception of intrapsychic conflict is not as exhaustive as it first appears to be. Discussed is one aspect of Freud's rationalism which is very similar to that of Marx & C. Lévi-Strauss. A subjective interpretation of Mol's theory (1976) attempts to show that his major epistemological assumptions are contrary to Freud's. A final section deals with the way Mol's discussion of the four mechanisms of sacralization to recast Freud's intrapsychic interpretation of the effects of psychotherapy can profitably be used. Successful psychotherapy can be described, in part, as a conversion process which employs sacralizing mechanisms to redress an imbalance in the patient's commitments to himself & to his group.

78S08283 Geneletti, Carlo A. (ECLA, Casilla 179 D Santiago Chile), **Peasant Mobilization in Mexico and Chile**
ISA
1978
1876

¶ Peasant mobilization is determined by two sets of factors: changes in the relations of production & stratification structures, & in the political situation, as it affects the policy of the state toward peasants. In Sonora, Sinaloa, & Chile, the following basic changes were observed: (1) Concentration of resources & proletarianization have emerged; in both cases, the state has put these processes in motion, but, while in Mexico they have been further stimulated by the ensuing process of agricultural development, in Chile this has not occurred. (2) A growth of agricultural unemployment & seasonal employment has occurred, due to the shift to tropical (Mexico) export cultivations & mechanization. (3) Agricultural workers have migrated to intermediate towns. Features of peasant mobilization include: (A) agricultural laborers are the most mobilized of the agrarian classes, (B) their demands center around their right to a guaranteed annual income, & (C) the state in contemporary Latin America has increased its control over peasant organizations & has assigned them a secondary role in its economic development projects. Given that the support or neutrality of the state is the *conditio sine qua non* for peasant mobilization, peasant inactivity is understandable.

78S08284 Gerritsen, Marinel & Eveline D. de Jong (Instit Dialectology Royal Dutch Academy Sciences, Keizersgracht 569-571 Amsterdam Netherlands), **Her Language in His World: A Quantitative Investigation into Language Use of Women and Men in Spoken Dutch**

¶ Claims made about differences of degree between the language used by women & that used by men are often based on unreliable research methods. Reported is a quantitative investigation into sex differences in language use. Forty women & thirty-four men, all native inhabitants of Amsterdam, the Netherlands, served as informants. They were divided into eight different groups according to sex, age (twenty to twenty-five, fifty to fifty-five), & education/profession (low, high). Half of the speakers (N=20 Fs, 17 Ms) belonged to a sample of persons randomly selected from the list of municipal registration in Amsterdam. Each of these thirty-seven speakers was asked to invite her or his own partner,

& tape recordings were made of informal conversations between each pair. In all cases selected, each pair of informants belonged to one & the same group with respect to sex, age, & education. Word *f* lists were prepared on the basis of randomly selected parts of the thirty-seven conversations, amounting to 60,000 words spread in equal shares over the eight groups. Each word was provided with a lexical/morphological code. On the basis of *f* counts, it was possible to search for statistically significant differences with regard to vocabulary, standard & nonstandard forms, tag questions, modal constructions, hedges, diminutives, civilities, interjections, intensifiers, quantifiers, adjectives, color terms, & swear-words. Results show that some significant differences exist between men & women, but in some cases, age & education, not sex, are the more important variables contributing to differences.

78S08285 Geser, Hans & François Höpflinger (Soziologisches Institut U Zürich, Wiesenstrasse 9 8008 Switzerland),
ISA
1978 **Growth Patterns of Governmental Activities in Small**
1878 **Political Systems (Swiss Cantons)**

¶ Starting with general hypotheses about the relationship between system size & structural characteristics, a comparative analysis of public expenditures in the twenty-five Swiss cantons (1930-1975) confirms that (controlling for SE factors) population size has an impact on the growth pattern & present state of governmental activities. The following tendencies are found among the smaller cantons: (1) relatively one-sided government organization as far as function is concerned, with a preference for activities that demand less institutionalization & organization, (2) a greater influence of exogenous, & a lower influence of endogenous factors, on the expansion & allocation of governmental activities, & (3) greater irregularities & unforeseen situations regarding amounts & growth rates of different sources of income & spheres of public expenditures. These & other findings lead to a discussion of the extent to which size has to be taken as a causal factor for the development of modern political systems (on the national level as well) & the extent to which it is an intervening variable which conditions the influence of SE development on governmental development.

78S08286 Geuder, Patricia A. (U Nevada, Las Vegas 89154),
ISA
1978 **Language and Ethnic Interaction in *Rabbit Boss* A**
1879 **Novel by Thomas Sanchez**

¶ *Rabbit Boss*, a novel about four generations of a family of Washo, incorporates ethnic interaction from the beginning—a Washoe's witnessing the cannibalism of the Donner Party—to the end—the white man's decimation of the Washo tribe. It examines the ethnic interaction primarily between whites & Indians & secondarily between whites & nonwhites, ie, Chinese, Mexicans, & blacks. Through the omniscient & omnipresent narrator, Sanchez juxtaposes ethnic interaction from two sociolinguistic vantages: (1) the Indians' view of the white man, & (2) the white man's view of Indians & other nonwhites. Ethnic interaction from the Indian perspective occurs in three major forms. Over 250 italicized pronouns in reference to the white man (ie, they, them, & their) visually & stylistically establish & sustain the dichotomy between the two groups. The consistent capitalization of white in reference to Caucasians & the abundant adjectival use of white (eg, white death, white tongue, white beast, white ghost) convey the Indians' growing awareness of the white man's ever-increasing numbers & ever-increasing destructive powers. Ethnic interaction from the white man's perspective occurs in two dominant forms. Pejorative names in reference to Indians (& other nonwhites) designate a virulent hostility toward & devaluation of Indians (& other nonwhites). The names relate to age, sex, weight, ethnicity, degree of ethnicity, tribe, & color, including sixteen different uses of the word red. Whites make over 140 negative comments specifically about Indians; collectively, the remarks reduce the Indian to a nonperson. These names & comments (& those about

other nonwhites) leave no question about the white man's view: the Indian (& all other nonwhites) is not only significantly different from, but significantly inferior to, the white man. In *Rabbit Boss*, the two sociolinguistic perspectives strongly suggest that the "savage" Indian is civilized; the "civilized" white man, savage.

78S08287 Gibbons, Jacqueline Anne (Erindale Coll U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1), **The Business of Art or the Art of Business**

ISA
1978
1880 ¶ The notion of role-making has not received the attention it deserves in the sociological literature. It involves subjective definitions of role-making-in-process, & must deal with how people handle their roles—above all, how they deal with their perception of their world & the way they act in it. The world of art-dealing was explored in a large North American city during a six-month period. Methods used were participant observation & lengthy taped interview data. The data are qualitative & are analyzed for 'vocabularies of motive' that make for different categories of art dealers. The role of the art dealer is an excellent one for exploring the process of role-making. It is a role that is problematic & that embodies ambiguities for some, & problems of status management for many. It, above all, juggles two overriding concerns that must be dealt with in the art dealers' world: business & art; with 'high' motives & 'low' ones. These 'value motives' are a part of all men's worlds, thus a study of art-dealing illuminates our understanding of how roles are formulated & played out in our daily lives.

78S08288 Gibbons, Jacqueline Anne (Erindale Coll U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1), **Some Theoretical Concerns in Arts Policy-Making**

ISA
1978
1881 ¶ The problem of policy-making in the arts entails aesthetic & economic concerns: How are decisions made? What is the value of a work of art in economic & in aesthetic terms? The role of the art dealer is crucial in the visual arts. He is a bridge between the entry of a creative work into a "market" & its possible institutionalization into galleries, museums, & private collections. The art dealer is both a taste-maker & taste-breaker. Policy-making in the visual arts must look to such roles as art-dealing & the activities of the commercial galleries. These are the 'nuclear testing grounds' where dealers' definitions of art & their decision-making processes become crucial in the formulation & legitimization of taste. The art dealer's role embodies concerns that all men share: 'high' motives & 'low' ones. These are epitomized in the world of money & business vs the world of arts & aesthetic concerns. It is this dichotomy with which arts administrators must deal in the formulation of arts policy.

78S08289 Ginsberg, Yona (U Haifa, Israel), **Segregation Trends in Israel's Metropolitan Areas**

ISA
1978
1882 ¶ Dealt with is the social ecology of the Tel-Aviv metropolitan area. Data from the 1972 census shows that the spatial pattern emerging in this area is quite similar to that observed in Western cities. In particular, SES is differentiated according to a sectorial pattern, & life-cycle stage according to a concentric pattern. This is noteworthy since a significant proportion of the housing units were built & assigned to their first inhabitants by the government. Government policy has constantly emphasized the integration of immigrants from different countries of origin. In the center of the country this policy was indeed pursued by settling new immigrants together with veteran populations. The fact that several areas became homogeneous over time, despite government policy, is a result of differential residential mobility. As some case studies indicated, European-born tended to migrate from several neighborhoods more frequently than did those born in Asia & Africa; as a result the % of the latter increased with time. Since there is a rather high *r* between ethnic origin & SES, there are some areas with a high

proportion of household heads born in Asia & Africa, & a large concentration of people of lower SES. Thus, despite government policy regarding public housing, residential segregation exists in the Tel-Aviv metropolitan area.

78S08290 **Glass, James M.** (U Maryland, College Park 20904), ISA
1978 **Peace and the Intra-Psychic Self**
1888 ¶ The analysis views the question of peace or cooperation from a psychiatric point of view, with particular emphasis on the construction of the inner world & what internal images imply for balance, harmony, & friction within the self. Some consideration will be given to the quiescent self, to the hypothesis of internal quiescence, to the relationship between internal images of conflict & peacefulness & broader policy & political issues. To what extent, for example, can intrapsychic turbulence be considered an indication of the possibility or potentiality of external forms of conflict? To what extent are society's patterns of family interaction—as they are, for example, perceived & internalized in infancy & childhood—reflected in external forms of aggression & conflict? To what extent is the self's comfortableness with boundary & definition (& therefore nonhostility toward the outside world) reflective of early intrapsychic patterns generated in infancy & the infant's internalization of the other as threat, as nurturing object? Can we argue that questions of international peace, while certainly subject to sociological & economic analyses, may in fact have a great deal to do with the intrapsychic pathology of certain cultural forms that desperately require conflict & struggle as satisfying forms of energy displacement?

78S08291 **Godbey, Geoffrey** (Recreation & Parks Program Pennsylvania State U, University Park 16802), **The Professionalization of Public Services: Implications for Social Development**
ISA
1978
1884 ¶ Examined are the statuses of training & employment trends of recreation, park, & leisure service professionals in the US, & implications for the use of leisure as social development by government. Data are presented from a recently completed study of 44,000 public recreation, park, & leisure service employees (Hentel, E. & Godbey, G. *Parks, Recreation and Leisure Services—Employment in the Public Sector: Statuses and Trends*, National Recreation & Park Assoc, 1977). This study represents the first nationwide censuring of such employees ever undertaken & provides a much better understanding than was previously possible in regard to the role of public recreation, park, & leisure service organizations. By combining such data with a review of data concerning professional training of such employees, an attempt is made to draw inferences concerning the present & future roles of such professionals in many forms of social development.

78S08292 **Gognalons-Caillard, Maryvonne** (Assoc Gérontologie, Paris France), **Proposition d'un modèle d'innovation sociale dans le champ de l'action médico-sociale: le centre de jour pour personnes âgées** (Proposal of a Model of Social Innovation in Medico-Social Operations: The Day Care Center for the Aged). (Fr)

¶ Within the framework of the policies of home care, thirteen experimental day centers for the aged were created, after two such centers in a Paris sector were approved. The history of these two centers—as well as the economic & administrative difficulties encountered in the eleven other centers—revealed the conflicts created by this innovative type of sociomedical intervention into the French health-care system. A model of social innovation capable of extension to all types of medico-social intervention is proposed on the basis of the histories of these centers & the organizational structures which were mobilized for their extension. Topics considered include: corporate conflict of interest, liberal medicine, hospital medicine,

paramedical professions, & administrative considerations. Tr & Modified by B. Annesser

78S08293 **Gold, David L.** (U Haifa, Mount Carmel 31 999 Israel), **Geographical Variation in Contemporary Jewish English**
ISA
1978
1886 ¶ Jewish English (a cover term for varieties of English spoken & written by Jews) has never been spatially uniform. In contemporary Jewish English, there are major isoglosses (eg, American Jewish English unveiling [of a tombstone] vs British Jewish English stonemasonry vs Australian Jewish English consecration) as well as less important ones (eg, Northern British Jewish English *yarmulke* 'skullcap' vs Southern British Jewish English *kapl*). A number of such lexical & phonological differences are described & an explanation is offered of how they developed.

78S08294 **Goldstein, Sidney** (Brown U, Providence RI 02912), **Fertility Differentials among Urban and Rural Migrants in Thailand**
ISA
1978
1887 ¶ Using special tabulations based on the 1970 Thai census, an analysis is presented of the extent of fertility differentials (as measured by children ever born) between migrant & nonmigrant women in Thailand, as well as differentials between categories of migrants as defined by origin & recency of move. In all the assessments, the similarities & differences between the experience of the population in the primate city (Bangkok) & smaller Ur places receive special attention, but comparisons are also made between migrants & nonmigrants in the Ru population & between migrants in Ur & Ru places. Findings indicate that cumulative fertility is lower for migrant women than for nonmigrant women in either place of origin or place of destination. This pattern is not uniform for all migrants: Ur-born migrants tended to have fewer children than Ru-born migrants, especially in Bangkok; recent migrants had lower fertility than long-term migrants. Differences by migration status persist even after controls for LF participation & education. Overriding the differences by migration status are the Ur-Ru differentials. Considerably higher Ru fertility persists even after migration status is controlled, as does higher fertility in provincial Ur places compared with that of Bangkok. Lower fertility of the migrants & especially that of recent migrants might be the result of: the move itself, which is disruptive & could interfere with childbearing; the SE characteristics of the migrants, including LF participation & stability of the marital relation; recent migrants may be more innovative than earlier migrants & nonmigrants who may be more conservative.

78S08295 **González, Iris G., Words and Women: Sexism in the Language of the Church**
ISA
1978
1888 ¶ There is a rising consciousness in the English-speaking world of the need to be sensitive to language & its impact on people. Thus, the topic of language & sexism has emerged as a significant issue. Words can hurt, alienate & degrade, or they can affirm & denote respect. Within the Church there is a growing restlessness concerning sexist language, which, it is felt, contributes to the demeaning of women. The verbal problem has led not only to F invisibility, but also to negative attitudes toward women in & out of church. Examined is the way in which sexist language in verbal & nonverbal forms dominates the written & oral communication in the Church. M terms, images, & stereotypes that exclude women permeate ecclesiastical expression. Linguistic, sociological, & theological perspectives as well as sexism in Bible translations are also discussed. Examples in English & Spanish illustrate how word-choice modifications can lead to more inclusive language usage.

- 78S08296** **Gordon, David F.** (Florida Atlantic U, Boca Raton 33431), **Identity and Social Commitment**
 ISA
 1978 ¶ The relationship between religious identity & the
 1889 religious community is investigated by examining
 two contemporary Jesus People groups in the US.

One Jesus People group (the JPU) is located in a major Midwestern city & operates to separate the convert from the world & his former social ties. The other group (the JPS) is located in a suburb of the same city & operates to reintegrate the convert into the world & his social ties. Information about these groups & their members was gathered by participant observation over 1.5 years & by forty in-depth interviews with members. The nature of the Jesus People identity is described as establishing a personal, intimate relationship with Jesus as well as locating the believer in a Christian hierarchy. The religious group operates to give the believer specific guidance in attempting to lead his life according to God's will. In so doing, the Ur group separates the believer from extragroup commitments while the suburban group reintegrates the believer into extragroup commitments. The explanation for the finding that the groups have opposite effects on social commitment even though members hold the same identity is that the Ur group attracts those who have already broken other social commitments while the suburban group does not. Neither group, then, operates to transform the individual's relationship to social groups but, rather, operates to legitimize & reinforce preexisting relationships.

- 78S08297** **Gorman, Robert A.** (Hampton Instit, VA 23668),
 ISA **Phenomenological Epistemology and Politics—Alfred**
 1978 **Schütz's Position in the History of Western Political**
 1890 **Thought**

¶ An effort to "translate" Schütz's methodology into the usage of western political theory. Political & moral philosophy is guided by its epistemological principles—its understanding of the source & characteristics of truth. An historical survey of major western theorists reveals three distinct modes of epistemological thinking: a priori, empirical, & experiential. Political philosophy will take its own shape depending on whether it is based on a universal, timeless truth existing independent of perception, an intersubjective material reality that is validly explained by explicit techniques of measurement & verification, or reality as it is subjectively experienced. Schütz's search for epistemological moorings is the central problematic of his lifework. He builds his methodology on Husserl's phenomenology, but explicitly rejects the a priori implications of Husserl's transcendental ego. He is thus hard put to escape the solipsism that plagues a truly experiential epistemology. His efforts in this direction entail a unique conflation of empiricism & experientialism, emerging in a scientific method which empirically validates subjective experiences. He is forced, however, to redefine subjectivity so it can be empirically confirmed. Schütz's method is plagued with the same inconsistencies characterizing western liberalism: an uneasy balance between subjectivity & objectivity, individual freedom, & social order. In the end, Schütz's method emerges as an integral part of his *Lebenswelt*, lacking that critical perspective which would permit a reconsideration of the dominant ideology & institutions.

- 78S08298** **Goudsblom, Johan** (Sociologisch Instit, Amsterdam
 ISA Netherlands), **Continuity and Change in Dutch**
 1978 **Society**
 1891 ¶ The same name, Dutch society, can be applied to

societies which are structurally different by almost every sociological criterion: the Dutch Republic of the seventeenth century & the Kingdom of the Netherlands today. The question raised is: What is it that connects the various stages of Dutch society? This problem is partly conceptual—what is actually implied in the concept "society"—& partly empirical—how has Dutch society evolved from a loose federation of city

states to the unified national state of today? An attempt is made to clarify both the conceptual & the empirical problem within a developmental perspective.

- 78S08299** **Granberg, Donald O.** (U Missouri, Columbia 65201),
 ISA **Effectiveness of Pacifist or Nonviolent Strategies: A**
 1978 **Critical Review of Experimental Studies**

1892 ¶ A review & analysis are presented of various efforts by social & behavioral scientists to empirically & experimentally study the effectiveness of pacifist or nonviolent strategies. Within the review, two different views as to the role of experimentation are considered. In one, experimentation is seen as a source of insights & perspectives which one can then use in a cautious way, insofar as they seem to pertain to the far more complex, real life situations. In the other, experimentation is viewed as having the same function as a wind tunnel in physics or engineering, studying the phenomenon in its essential attributes, in miniature, but under the assumption that the same laws operate, & can be discovered in the laboratory, as operate in real life situations. If the latter approach is sound, a more definitive answer could be reached, but at least for the issue under consideration (that of nonviolence), it has serious limitations & may be misleading.

- 78S08300** **Grant, Barbara M.** (William Paterson Coll, Wayne
 ISA NJ 07470), **Literacy through Literature: A Cross-**
 1978 **Cultural and Broad-Spectrum Approach to Reading**
 1893 **and Writing Facility through Literature**

¶ The objective is to present the concept of a cross-cultural & broad-spectrum approach that enables children & young people to become involved with literature, encourages them to respond & produce, & motivates them to write & read more sensitively. Experiencing, adapting, & creating epic literature, explaining natural phenomena, explaining modern/future world phenomena, & expressing through literary visual & auditory effects are some of the components of an approach that reach beyond the "back-to-basics" movement & even the world children & young people experience every day. Ways to free them to read & write through literature are projected.

- 78S08301** **Grathoff, Richard** (U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1),
 ISA **An Ethnobiography of Conversational Frames in**
 1978 **Familial and Clinical Milieus**
 1894 ¶ Presented is a synopsis of various conceptions &

methods previously developed in the ethnography of communication & applied here to data on normalization processes in familial & clinical settings. The items covered include: (1) milieus & their interactional sharings, the sharing of bed, table, & body, the social organization of nature in the milieu, (2) milieu-analysis vs system-analysis—some sociolinguistic & some methodological differences, (3) milieu & frame—a generalization of frame analysis, (4) the ethnography of the milieu has its correlate—the study of biographical data in milieu-series, (5) a short ethnobiography of some research data— anomalies in familial & clinical milieus.

- 78S08302** **Greisman, Harvey Clark** (U Maryland, College Park
 ISA 20742), **The Sociology of War and Peace**
 1978 ¶ Sociologists have given much attention to the
 1895 phenomenon of war, but comparatively little has
 been written on the social organization of peace.

This research draws on the work of R. Eisler (1882-1949), one of the few scholars of this century to assemble an integrated theory of peaceful societies. Drawing on anthropological evidence, he concluded that the work of the "human aggression" theorists was based on false premises, & that the passive & aboreal origins of human beings are retained in modern consciousness. Following Eisler's argument, it was a series of atypical events which forced humans into predatory behaviors, & the hope for a civilization

free of war exists in the rediscovery of the fundamentally peaceful nature of the human primate.

78S08303 Grenier, Charles E. (Louisiana State U, Baton Rouge 70803), **Development and National Income Redistribution**

ISA 1978 1896 ¶ Presented is an analysis of income distribution change from a sample of 43 countries at varying levels of SE development & differing forms of government. Size distribution of income figures were used to measure the magnitude & direction of income inequality over an eight-year period in the 1960s. Bivariate & multivariate statistical correlations were made to test the relationship of a variety of plausible economic, political, & demographic variables. The Gini coefficient & the income share of the top 5% were used to measure short-term movements in income distribution. The overall shift toward equality was minimal, & income inequality increased for 40% of the sample, which varied considerably in terms of SE & political characteristics. Findings do not support the notion of a clear, long-term trend toward equality reported elsewhere.

78S08304 Grønbjerg, Kirsten A. (Loyola U, Chicago IL 60626), **Developments of the Welfare State: International Comparisons**

ISA 1978 1897 ¶ Policies in the welfare state may not only attempt to provide economic & other aid to segments of the population, but the formal contents of the policies (as well as the manner in which they are administered) may be interpreted as symbolic statements of the reciprocal relationship between individual members of society & the central institution in it, ie, government. It may be possible to separate, at least analytically, the symbolic & economic functions of welfare policies. Although any given welfare policy will serve both functions, the relative importance of each may vary from policy to policy & from society to society. The argument may be developed from a cross-sectional & a historical perspective. Thus it may be hypothesized that the welfare state may be developed in two (possibly converging) ways: (1) as a by-product of economic development & associated economic insecurities as well as growing fiscal capacity in relatively democratic societies, or (2) welfare policies may be adopted specifically for their symbolic values, as a tool (conscious or not) for actively including (or excluding) various marginal groups in the society, even though economic resources are not available to make the programs very extensive. The purpose or function of such welfare policies may thus not only be to control the poor & stabilize political leadership, but to promote the state as a central & beneficent institution & develop a unified national identity in young, heterogeneous societies. Finally, the problem of symbolic politics without economic substance is addressed.

78S08305 Gross, Edward (U Washington, Seattle 98195), **Interuniversity Systems: Problems in the Control of Competition among Educational Institutions**

ISA 1978 1898 ¶ Focus is on the emergence of multiple systems of education (Us, technical Colls, vocational institutes) & the relationships among them. Drawing on interviews & documentary data gathered in Australia, a description is presented of the manner in which such systems have become increasingly stratified, both within each system (eg, some Us assume dominance over another U; some Colls over other Colls) & among the systems themselves, thus forming a single stratified order. However, the stratification system is far from stable, it instead sets the terms for competition among the units for students, research funds, capital grants, equipment, the right to teach different subjects, & other resources & rights. The consequences of this competition for student education as well as staff careers is examined. Such stratificational & competitive processes are quite general, & appear in many countries.

78S08306 Gross, Edward (U Washington, Seattle 98195), **Sports Leagues and Organizational Stratification**

ISA 1978 1899 ¶ Two phenomena common to organized sports are examined: the existence of stratified leagues, & the tendency for some teams to dominate such leagues for various periods of time. These two tendencies are in tension, since the league is supposed to be made up of worthy opponents of equal ability & none is supposed to dominate. At the same time, evidence is offered that the same theoretical features that account for those tendencies are actually generalizable to all forms of complex organizations. Evidence is offered from two types of organizations: manufacturing & Us. It is concluded that what is called "the league effect" is a generic organizational phenomenon.

78S08307 Grusky, Oscar (U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Building a Multiorganizational Model for the Assessment of Mental Health Needs**

ISA 1978 1900 ¶ Research on interorganizational relationships & information deficits is applied to the problem of assessing the kinds & level of community mental health needs. Previous approaches, which have utilized census & social indicator data to determine which segments of the populations were likely to be in the high risk category, are viewed as inadequate for both methodological & conceptual reasons. The mental health indicators used in these studies are typically incapable of specifying, in sufficient detail, the nature of the mental health needs of the aggregates studied. The demographic model also fails to adequately conceptualize the social process by which those in need of services detect, & are detected by, community mental health agencies. A multiorganizational model is proposed that posits that such characteristics of community organizations as degree of coordination with other organizations, visibility, & accessibility, play a significant part in this process. The geographically based community is viewed as a system within which organizations rather than individuals are the basic units of social influence. It is these local organizations which mediate between the mental health & other needs of the person & his social network of friends, family, & kin. The organizational model not only provides new data for community needs assessment but also facilitates the integration of census data, information on community organizations, & data on individual & community subgroups. A small pilot study of central Los Angeles which applies the multiorganizational model is briefly described & some results are discussed.

78S08308 Gugler, Josef (U Connecticut, Storrs 06268), **Working Life versus Permanent Rural-Urban Migration in Third World Countries: Variations, Interpretation, and Implications**

ISA 1978 1901 ¶ With the increasingly effective incorporation of Third World Ru populations, the target worker has all but disappeared. Simultaneously, growing Ur unemployment has led to a sharp reduction in short-term migration. Throughout the Third World, though at different times, the Ur LF has thus become fully committed to a long-term employment. However, the severe competition on the labor market does not affect the decision of whether to live out one's days in the city or to retire to the Ru area of origin. An interpretation of the observed variations must be based on an assessment of Ur vs Ru sources of income support on retirement, but would do well not to neglect the social integration of migrants in both the Ur & the Ru context. The commitment to retire to a Ru community of origin provides powerful motivation to maintain strong connections with people there. However, it is not the only major variable affecting such a relationship, & strong Ur-Ru ties have been reported where migrants do not plan to return. Similarly, retirement plans are both informed by the Ur environment & affect the migrants' response to it, but the assumption that

migrants fail to make demands on the Ur system because they plan to retire elsewhere is too simplistic.

- 78S08309** Guillemand, Anne-Marie (Centre d'étude mouvements sociaux, Paris 75006 France), **Analyse de la production d'une politique de la vieillesse. Le cas de la France.** (Analysis of the Production of a Policy Concerning Old Age. The Case of France). (Fr)

¶ A fundamental revision in care for the aged took place in France in the 1960s. The new activist, responsible image of the elderly, along with a new policy of integration which makes use of local facilities for home care, replaced the old image of the immobilized elderly, shut in & segregated in rest homes. An historical study of the sources of social determination & the social significance of this change was undertaken for the period from 1947 to 1976. Data were used to reconstruct: (1) variations in the official dialogue concerning the aged, (2) the evolution of public measures designed to aid the elderly, (3) the extent of the gap existing between political statements & measures that were actually implemented, & (4) the results of these changes on the elderly population as shown by social indices. To clarify the origin & precise functions of the new mechanism, the above chronologies were analyzed with reference to concomitant variations in the sociodemographic composition of the elderly population as well as with respect to changes in the social & economic structure & the effects of such changes on the dynamics of social conflict. The principal historical function of new methods of integration of the elderly has been to encourage a new economy in the exercise of solidarity between the generations. Other aspects are: (A) maximizing the social utility of retired persons by encouraging them to continue active & autonomous lives & to exercise the solidarities which complement the existing solidarity between generations, & (B) slowing the rapid increase of the cost of an elderly population which is impoverished & dependent, replacing it with a policy of partial assistance less onerous than full institutionalization. Tr & Modified by B. Annesser

- 78S08310** Gyarmati, K. Gabriel (Institt Sociologia U Católica Chile, Santiago), **Notes for a Political Theory of the Professions**

¶ An analysis is presented of the predominant orientations in the field of research on professions from the viewpoint of their capacity to generate theories which explain the interaction between professions & other social sectors, institutions, & groups. The best direction for developing such theories is that based on power relations; however, researchers who use this mode fail to exploit the full potential of theory implicit in their own formulations. This is due to the fact that they conceptualize "professional knowledge" by focusing on the qualitative aspects, whether to assert or reject its special nature. A change in perspective regarding this knowledge may make it possible to formulate a theory of the professions. The proposed paradigm is based on the relation between the social structuring of knowledge, the social definition of reality, & political power. The role of knowledge is shown in the process whereby certain occupations consolidate dominance within a given "situs," & the conferring of professional status through "dependent power." The convergence of the processes of politicization of certain social needs & expectations & of the social definition of reality on the basis of specialized knowledge allow the professions to convert dependent power into autonomous power. After consolidation of the political power of the professions, the professions compete with other elites in the power structure. The factors which strengthen the positions of the professions in this struggle are discussed. The dynamics of professions are conditioned by the competition of elites & the class structure. Analysis is based on crisis situations.

- 78S08311** Haas, Adelaide (State U New York Coll, New Paltz 12562), **Sex-Associated Features of Spoken Language by Four-, Eight-, and Twelve-Year-Old Boys and Girls**

¶ The purpose was to identify sex-associated features of spoken language with respect to form, topic, content, & use, in the conversations of four-, eight-, & twelve-year-old children. Specifically, an attempt was made to answer the following questions: Are there significant sex differences in the spoken language of four-, eight-, & twelve-year-old boys & girls speaking in same- & mixed-sex dyads of peers? If so, which features are sex-associated in each context? One hundred utterance units for each S in conversations of same-sex & mixed-sex dyads of peers were recorded & transcribed. Spoken language features in each of the categories, form, topic, content, & use, were identified & counted. Features in each category had been stereotyped or documented as sex-associated in adults by previous writers, or were observed in the speech of young children during a pilot study. T-tests revealed significant differences between boys & girls in the *f* of production of certain spoken language features. Analysis of combined scores from all age levels in body dyadic situations revealed boys referred significantly more to the topic of sports; content related to perceptual & functional attributes, & location; & the use of information-giving. Girls made significantly more reference to school & the experimental situation, & were significantly more compliant. No significant differences in form were noted. In same-sex dyads, the speech of boys & girls did not differ with regard to form or use. Boys, however, talked significantly more about sports, & location; girls referred significantly more to school, identity, & wishing & needing. In mixed-sex dyads, girls laughed significantly more, & were significantly more verbally compliant. Boys used significantly more sound effects, talked significantly more about sports, & issued significantly more direct requests in this situation. Major conclusions were that sex of speaker & sex of dyadic partner influence spoken language, & many sex differences are learned prior to four years of age.

- 78S08312** Haas, J. & W. Shaffir (McMaster U, Hamilton Ontario L8S 4M4), **Do New Ways of Professional Socialization Make a Difference?: A Study of Professional Socialization**

¶ The data, collected by participant observation & informal interviews, derive from a larger study tracing the socialization & professionalization of medical students in an innovative medical educational setting. In spite of the medical school's distinctive philosophy, which is mainly centered around a different methodological approach to learning & practicing medicine, data show that the process of professionalization at the school under study is very similar to the process as described in studies of traditional medical schools & other professional schools. This similarity can be best accounted for by recognizing that the transformation of neophytes into professional practitioners is accompanied by a tightly knit & interactive control & sponsorship exercised by the profession over students, & by the developing student awareness that satisfactory progress depends upon being responsive to the demands & expectations of professional staff & faculty who serve as agents of professional control in the transition of lay people to professionals. This role adaptation is characteristic of professionalization & professional work because of the demands of competency which are communicated & responded to, interactionally & symbolically. The behavior of neophyte professionals takes place in a context of uncertainty which is resolved by professionalizing student attempts to control & manipulate the situation through the presentation & use of shared symbols which define them as competent & trustworthy. The general perspective adopted by students as part of professionalizing is to protect against charges or threats of incompetence by adopting the professional "cloak of competence."

78S08313 Haavio-Mannila, Elina & Raija Snicker (U Helsinki, 00500 Finland), **Changing Roles of Women and Men in Afternoon Dances**

1978
1906 ¶ The consumption of alcohol in Finland has increased particularly among youth & women. To study situations in which women increasingly use alcohol, the afternoon dance institution was selected as a target by the Finnish Alcohol Study Foundation. In Helsinki, about twenty restaurants provide dancing opportunities during the daytime. Data were collected by participant observations & questionnaires in all these restaurants in Helsinki, four of which are systematically examined. Sex roles are studied in relation to: (1) alcohol use, (2) dance interaction, & (3) functions of day dances. The structure of the dancing population is heterogeneous; the age of participants varies between twenty-five & seventy-five years, both single & married people participate. LMc workers, & pensioners are the main occupational groups. In most afternoon dances, women can ask men to dance. This new interaction pattern is studied in connection with alcohol use. Compared with evening dances, alcohol use is relatively limited. Special attention is given to pressures for or against drinking, both from the restaurant & from the other clients.

78S08314 Haavio-Mannila, Elina (U Helsinki, 00500 Finland), **Level of Living of Male and Female Immigrants from Finland and Yugoslavia in Sweden**

1978
1907 ¶ Differences between immigrants & native Swedes in the level of living are examined against a background of the cultural heritage of the Finnish & Yugoslavian M & F immigrants. The level of living is measured in nine major areas: work, economic resources, housing, health, education, politics, safety, relations with family & friends, & leisure activities. Data are from a 1974 investigation by S. Johansson. In the Σ sample of 6,000 interviewees, there were 136 whose parents were both Finnish-born & 24 with Yugoslavian parents. An additional sample of 115 Yugoslavians was drawn to study the level of living of the two largest immigrant groups in Sweden. Each immigrant is compared with Swedes on same sex, age, & occupational categories. Immigrants in comparable positions have a somewhat lower level of living than Swedes, particularly in the areas of housing, health, & political skills. Finnish women & Yugoslavian men have a better standard of life, compared with Swedes of same sex, age, & occupation, than Finnish men & Yugoslavian women. Finnish women are active in studies & cultural activities, & Yugoslavian men have close relations with relatives & friends. Finnish men are not as secure in regard to property & life as the other groups, & Yugoslavian women do not participate in typical Swedish activities to the same degree as members of the other groups.

78S08315 Hagedorn, Robert B. & Stephen D. Webb (U Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2Y2), **Problems of Measurement among Indices of Mental Illness**

1978
1908 ¶ Attempts to deal with the measurement problem of mental illness have focused on both the specific means of measuring illness as well as examining the inter-relationship between various measures of impairment & other factors supposedly reflecting illness, eg, anomie, alienation, drug use, etc. Factor analyses of various symptom items drawn from two recent surveys in New Zealand are compared with other published factor analyses of similar symptom items. From these comparisons an attempt is made to draw out those items which appear to be consistently measuring the same "thing" (assumed to be impairment). Responses to stress scales varied by how the data were gathered, interviews vs mailed questionnaires. Factor analysis demonstrated that frequently used scales of psychological & physiological stress are extremely unstable in most cases. Two physiological stress factors were found to be stable. These same factors are very similar to those found by Gurin in a different country & at a different time. A five-item psychological

stress scale comprised of items from three different previous scales was also found to be stable for this population. Another scale that consistently loaded high on both physiological & psychological stress was discovered. It may be that these items are a measure of psychosomatic illness. Using "known groups" as a technique for validating items is questioned.

78S08316 Hajda, Jan & Robert Travis (Portland State U, OR 97207), **Causes and Consequences of Powerlessness and Meaninglessness**

1978
1909 ¶ Focus is on M. Seeman's notions of powerlessness & meaninglessness; the aim is to contrast their typical causes & consequences. Powerlessness has two distinct causes: (1) overwhelming social control that minimizes the individual's chances to make decisions about his/her own fate, & (2) excessive structure of social situations that minimizes the individual's ability to make choices congruent with his/her own identity. The first situation is illustrated by party & government control over nonideological citizens in totalitarian societies. The second is captured by the case of teenagers who rebel against playing stereotyped roles molded by their parents & other adults. In contrast, meaninglessness is generated by: (A) a lack of structure that makes the individual rely too much on trial & error, & (B) persistence of an empty ritual or etiquette that makes the individual go through motions without evoking in him/her the appropriate feelings which generate it. The first situation exists in periods of rapid social change. The second is exemplified by societal or institutional inertia where incongruous customs continue because no alternatives, except chaos, exist. There are five types of consequences of powerlessness & meaninglessness: (a) political activism (social protest movements, demonstrations, strikes), (b) apathy, (c) deviance (crime, juvenile delinquency, evasion of rules), (d) personality disorganization, & (e) reification (formation of religious sects, creation of alternative life styles). These overt behavioral consequences are filtered through a variety of opportunity structures which determine which alternatives are going to be realized in a given case.

78S08317 Halary, Charles (U Laval, Quebec G1K 7P4), **Lutte nationalitaire et cadre étatique** (Nationalist Conflict and State Controlled Plans). (Fr)

1978
1910 ¶ The problem of the destruction of the state, a central tenet of Marxist analysis, is posed in a novel way by the various nationalist (separatist) movements which have appeared in major industrialized countries. A study of the questioning of the Republic of Canada by Quebec, of the UK by Scotland & Wales, & of Spain by Catalonia & the Basque provinces, reveals the common characteristics of the diverse movements. The alternative to the centralized state which is proposed consists, in the majority of cases, of the institution of a new state structure whose degree of autonomy may vary from simple deconcentration of powers to complete independence. These nationalist movements, although they often borrow their vocabulary from the Third World, cannot be identified with the latter's fights for independence. These battles resulted in the establishment of tens of formally independent states on the ruins of great European colonial empires which once encompassed poorly industrialized regions. The apportioning by state plan of the "periphery" took place simultaneously with the reinforcement of government centralization in the great industrial nations. Third World liberation movements, whose key focus is agrarian reform, have nevertheless established governments whose task it is to build upon the remnants of the European model. Nationalist movements, on the other hand, have as their primary justification cultural or economic reforms. These demands may result in regional reforms, or may push the workers' movement to tie the question of socialism & the seizure of power to that of the destruction of the state.

- 78S08318** **Hallen, G. C.** (B-47 Shastri Nagar, Tejgarhi Meerut Uttar Pradesh India), **An Empirical Test of Worker Alienation in a Modern Socio-Technical System**
 ISA 1978
 1911 ¶ Presented are findings of an empirical study of worker alienation in a modern sociotechnical system, producing diesel locomotive engines, characterized by the use of different types of technologies at different stages of production from the simplest to the most complex. Data were collected using a specially constructed Alienation Scale, developed along a Marxian theoretical frame of reference. The stratified, representative sample consists of 420 workers. The following hypotheses are tested: (1) the degree of alienation among factory workers is likely to be influenced by the nature of job/work they do, (2) there is likelihood of an inverse relationship between the extent of job opportunity, job satisfaction, & job commitment on the one hand, & the alienation of the workers on the other, (3) there is likelihood of a linear relationship between increasing age of the workers & their degree of alienation, (4) the more educated a worker is, the more alienated he is likely to be, & (5) there is likelihood of a curvilinear relationship between increasing levels of income & the degree of alienation among workers. The findings indicate that the alienation of workers is more a function of the nature of work, variations in age, & the extent of commitment to the job, than of such factors as education, income, level of job opportunities, & level of satisfaction.
- 78S08319** **Hallen, G. C. & Krishna Nigam** (B-47 Shastri Nagar, Tejgarhi Meerut Upper Pradesh India), **An Exposition of Marx's Theoretical Frame of Alienation**
 ISA 1978
 1912 ¶ Marx is considered as a pioneer in elaborating & enriching the concept of "alienation" in modern times. During the past decades, however, an extensive debate has ensued about Marx's conceptualization of "alienation." Consequently, more & more literature is being produced by sociologists, psychologists, political scientists, Marxists & others on Marx's theory of alienation. Some writers have expressed the view that Marx's ideas on alienation are difficult to test empirically. An attempt is made to discuss the various dimensions of Marx's theory of alienation as explicit in all his works, & to show that all that he says provides a theoretical frame of alienation, which has not yet been improved upon. In fact, it is by far the most appropriate & adequate frame of reference for any empirical analysis of the phenomenon, particularly in the realm of work activities. Marx's theoretical frame of alienation revolves around such dimensions as objective conditions of belongingness, normlessness, powerlessness, meaninglessness, instrumental work orientation, & isolation from organizational goals. An exposition of this frame of alienation is presented.
- 78S08320** **Hamilton-Smith, Elery** (PO Box 93 Varlon S, Victoria 3-53 Australia), **A Conceptual Model for Examining the Development of Leisure Policy**
 ISA 1978
 1913 ¶ Governmental policy-making arises out of a perceived need for action. The way in which the need is perceived & the nature of the resultant response are conditioned by two sets of factors: (1) past experiences of & assumptions about leisure policy & programs, & (2) aspects of the present situation, including demography, SE conditions, political pressures & considerations, etc. The response may take the form of explicit policy formulation, but often consists of direct program implementation from which policy must be inferred. In turn, the explicit or implicit policy may be assessed by examining the extent to which program outcomes are congruent with it.
- 78S08321** **Hancher, Michael** (U Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455), **The Classification of Cooperative Illocutionary Acts**
 ISA 1978
 1914 ¶ The different taxonomies of illocutionary acts proposed by J. L. Austin (1962), J. R. Searle (1976), Z. Vendler (1972), R. Ohmann (1972), & B. Fraser (1974) are compared in summary form, with Searle's taxonomy taken as a reference standard. All five taxonomies slight two kinds of illocutionary acts: (1) illocutionary acts that combine commissive with directive illocutionary force (eg, offering, inviting, challenging), & (2) illocutionary acts that require two participants (eg, giving, selling, contracting). These & related speech acts are discussed, & Searle's classification is amended to take them into account.
- 78S08322** **Hankiss, Agnes** (Institut Mass Communication, Akadémia u 17 Budapest 1054 Hungary), **"Ontologies du Moi." Le réarrangement mythologique de l'histoire de la vie** ("Ontologies of the Ego." The Mythological Rearrangement of Life History). (Fr)
 ISA 1978
 1915 ¶ Few studies have dealt with the process of ego structuring which occurs in the adult. This process is qualitatively different from the original ontogenetic image of ego, in that it is supplemented by an ontological dimension. Each person in effect develops his or her own theory about the course of his/her life, & attempts to integrate success & failure, good & bad aspects, into a historic whole based on coherent principles of explanation. Each person develops his or her own "ontology." Specific mechanisms enter into this process of elaboration. The human memory selects, rearranges & colors what has really happened, & confers upon it a symbolic meaning which often borders on mythology. This mythological rearrangement plays an instrumental role in the psychic autoregulatory system, allowing the subject to integrate events from his past into his present life without disruption. In-depth interviews with industrial workers were analyzed with reference to the question of how the mythologically rearranged image of childhood is tied to the image of present life within the ego. Certain strategies for creating this tie in the "ontology of the ego" reappeared regularly. The most frequent were: (1) Dynastic—present life is a direct consequence of the original condition of childhood. Success in adulthood is directly attributed to better than average conditions in childhood, & to positive family traditions rooted in the past. (2) Antithetic—the basis of the "ontology of ego" consists of the development of an ego without antecedent, by brute force, & in spite of the conditions of childhood. In some way, adult life represents the antithesis of the conditions of childhood. (3) Compensatory—childhood is embellished & decorated with successes. This has the effect of softening & counterbalancing the failure of the present situation, & the resulting crisis in ego image. (4) Autoabsolution—is similar to the dynastic strategy, but contains inverse values. Childhood & adult situations are directly tied by a cause & effect relationship. The present negative situation results from a previous unpleasant situation. The S is saying, "After a childhood like mine, it is no wonder . . ."
- 78S08323** **Hankiss, Elemér** (Fillér-utca 94, H-1022 Budapest Hungary), **Second Generation Comparisons**
 ISA 1978
 1916 ¶ Examined are the necessity & possibility for developing a second generation of comparative quality-of-life indicators that, being based on variable patterns instead of single variables, would be less sensitive to language differences, response biases, & measurement errors. Drawing upon the rich traditions of other comparative disciplines, ie, comparative politics, & on the results of the Hungarian Quality of Life Project now in progress, some examples are presented of the potentialities inherent in these derived, structural indicators. Among others, a core-periphery index, a social equality index, & a status crystallization index are analyzed, & some further indicators, ie, a comparative social mobility index, a social opportunity index, a social integration index, a goal achievement index, a span of aspirations index, & a value of human life index, are proposed for discussion.

- 78S08324** Hanna, Judith Lynne (U Texas Dallas, Richardson ISA 75080), **From Folk/Sacred to Popular Culture: Syncretism in Nigeria's Ubakala Dance-Plays**
1978
1917

¶ Although popular culture as a concept covers a wide range of phenomena, sociologists tend to view it as having direct & spontaneous appeal to relatively large numbers of "ordinary" people in literature, industrialized, urbanized, class-divided, & mass-media societies. Viewed as mediating & defining reality & reflecting values, popular culture is distinguished from high or elite, peasant, & folk culture. The popular culture concept has western historical roots. In cross-cultural perspective, the distinctions blur. Participant observation, film, historical data from a study of Nigeria's Ubakala dance-plays challenge the dichotomy between western societies & Third World "peasant" & "folk" societies. Few Ru societies exist which have avoided the tentacles of colonialism & imperialism, the diffusion of culture, & syncretistic responses. Continua are more appropriate. Ubakala Igbo dance-plays are prevalent among, & accepted by, the people. This genre is a communal art rooted in daily traditional experiences (of life & death, social interactions & structure, & markets & moonlit nights) & religious beliefs (in reincarnation & ancestor honor). However, the dance-plays also reflect the Ubakala responses to the introduction of literacy, geographical mobility & Ur employment, western cultural behavior, mass media, & mass produced merchandise. The egalitarian society's divisions of age, sex, interest, & achievement groups which are reflected in the dance-play performance content, participation criteria, movement, song, costume, & music are becoming overlaid with hints of western class distinctions. The dance-plays not only reflect what is, but suggest what might be. They are vehicles to introduce novelty, mediate conflict, & bring about change.

- 78S08325** Hanna, Judith Lynne (U Texas Dallas, Richardson ISA 75080), **Seeking Meaning in Nonverbal Performance Genres**
1978
1918

¶ Six devices of signification for conveying meaning are: a concrete representation, icon, stylization, metonym, metaphor, & actuality. Meaning depends on context. Consequently, the devices for encapsulating meaning seem to operate within one or more of seven spheres: dance as a sociocultural event, total human body in action, whole pattern of performance (perception of a total gestalt), discursive performance (unfolding of a concatenation of motional configuration), specific movements, intermesh with other communication modes, & a medium for song, music, costume, accoutrements, &/or speech. Movement units can be placed within each cell to confront the possibility (existence/nonexistence) of a mode of conveying meaning. In probing meaning the grid can be imposed on the whole dance & then zoomed in toward smaller units, as one turns a telescope lens, so as to bring informant verbalizations, empirical observations, & analyses of different symbol systems in line with the pattern of associations of motional configurations. These associations, in turn, are linked with some idea, thing, or emotion. The devices may be used singly, in various combinations, or in differing ratios. Dance meaning may be found in one or more spheres. Revision may be required in light of its application. Problems of data collection & analysis are discussed: eliciting informant statements, observation, validity & reliability, competence & performance, semantic complexity—tacit knowledge, levels of complexity, use of opposites & inversions, ambiguity, synonyms & other manipulations, difference between the message in a performance & purpose, & relation of symbol system to other symbol systems.

- 78S08326** Hanna, William John & Alex Stepick (U Texas Dallas, Richardson 75080), **The Multiple Dependencies of Small Towns**
1978
1919

¶ Probed are some of the implications of the internal colonialism literature against data from the

secondary cities of Mbale, Uganda, & Oaxaca, Mexico. Focus is on three propositions: (1) the government is not a neutral institution external to group conflict within its jurisdiction, (2) elites at the periphery are not semiautonomous, but are better described as collaborators with the center, & (3) political participation at the periphery is discouraged by center & (with exceptions) periphery elites. Evidence tends to provide confirmation for the first propositions, but the second & third must be modified to account for the observations that elites in Oaxaca are more autonomous than those of Mbale, & that there is also more local participation in political activity in Oaxaca. To explain these differences, seven working hypotheses are offered: (A) vertical conflict is dependent upon a critical mass at the periphery, (B) the more recent the Ru-to-Ur migration of the townsman, the less likely he is to engage in oppositional political activity, (C) horizontal conflicts among those at the periphery lessen vertical conflict, (D) potential intersector alliances politicize the individual sectors & create a synergistic political effect, (E) the stronger the political machine, the weaker the political protest against the regime, (F) the greater the potential (structural) Ur unrest, the more likely political opposition will be tolerated in the periphery to relieve political pressures that otherwise might be directed at a repressive center, & (G) the weaker the economic ties between center & periphery, the more political autonomy will be allowed the periphery.

- 78S08327** Hardin, Bert L. & Guenter Kehrner (Soziologisches Seminar U Tuebingen, Wilhelmstr 36 D 7400 ISA 1978 Federal Republic Germany), **Identity and Commitment**
1920

¶ The concept of "belief systems" as used by Borhek & Curtis in *A Sociology of Belief* (1975) & the concept of "identity" presented in H. Mol's *Identity and the Sacred* (1976) form the basis of analysis. Formulated is the hypothesis that a new identity, especially in a deviant religious or political group, is built by showing growing amounts of commitment. Briefly stated: identity is a function of commitment. Identity is developed in a process where the individual slowly learns more & more about the relevant beliefs which will form the cognitive structure of the new identity. Every step in this process necessitates a concomitant intensification of commitment. Identity can be seen as consisting of a particular belief system & the mechanisms the individual has for maintaining that system. The dominant factor in building a new identity is the group, although the group's belief system is important for the validation of commitment. The more committed a person becomes, the more elaborate the belief system will be that links the foci of identity. These foci are not found on the cognitive level, but are always represented by persons &/or groups having significant meaning within the belief system. The proselytizing process in a German group of the World Unification Church was studied by participant observation. Since the available data were not representative, no statistical analysis was possible. No case of sudden conversion to the belief system of the World Unification Church was found. The recruitment process of the Unification Church reflects a recognition on the part of the leadership that total commitment, as well as full acceptance of the belief system, can only take place through a step-by-step process of commitment investment & piecemeal learning. A hierarchy of foci of identity for the group's members exists. Though the highest foci are on a nearly universal level, this did not lead to a "watering down" of commitment; even the highest foci are linked to carriers which allow intimate interaction. Sects, parties, etc, which require total commitment & do not succeed in building strong groups on a local basis which function as the carriers of the belief system, do not have members who sustain a high level of commitment over any period of time.

- 78S08328 Hareven, Tamara K.** (Center Population Studies
ISA Harvard U, Cambridge MA 02138), **Aging and the**
1978 **Family in American Society: A Historical and Life**
1921 **Course Perspective**

¶ Examined are historical changes in the family status of the elderly in American society in relationship to two major factors: (1) change in the timing & sequencing of life course transitions, especially the cumulative impact of earlier transitions on subsequent ones, & (2) changes in age configurations & membership in the household, & in the nature of familial support networks of the elderly. Focus is on the later years of life, especially on transitions from the "empty nest" to family dissolution. Examined is the timing of these transitions from the perspective of the entire life course. A theoretical discussion is presented of these issues in a historical framework, as well as empirical findings based on the analysis of household schedules in the US Census.

- 78S08329 Harris, William F.** (Princeton U, NJ 08540), **Gov-**
ISA **ernment without Newspapers**
1978 ¶ An inquiry into the political sociology of standard
1922 news English, as it contributes to rational-legal
authority in the American context, prompts the

question: Could government endure in a liberal mass society without the inconspicuous but diffuse regulatory function of the news media controlling public rationality in the minds of the citizenry? Even in the absence of an overt opinion-molding role, the routine activity of the press—codifying public subjects in stock vocabulary under the regimen of public syntax—is by itself constructive of political authority in the modern polity, where words serve as the primary commodity of exchange & bonding between governors & the governed. The most basic reason for this conclusion is that the system of language contains the calculus of prevailing societal authority. But the proposition is also supported by an analysis of conventional dicta on writing news copy, in light of B. Bernstein's distinction between "restricted" & "elaborated" language codes. The theory advanced here is, therefore, separate from other tendencies of the media to support authority which has been identified, including the display of actual bias & the norms of the journalistic profession. It is also quite different in subject matter from the institutional power of the news media as an organized, de facto component of government—the simplistically styled "Fourth Branch."

- 78S08330 Harvey, Andrew S.** (Dalhousie U, Halifax Nova
ISA Scotia B3H 3J5), **Diary Day—Does the Day Matter?**
1978 ¶ Typically, time budget researchers either collect
1923 one random day per R or one weekday & one
weekend day. Questioned is the appropriateness of

these approaches. Using multivariate statistical techniques, differences among days as recorded in the Halifax & multinational studies are examined. Researchers must pay greater attention to the choice of diary days. To accurately record an employed person's behavior over a week, at least three diaries may be necessary—one for a workday, one for a nonworkday that is not Sunday, & one for Sunday. Different patterns may be desirable for other subpopulations.

- 78S08331 Harvey, David L., Lyle G. Warner, Elizabeth A.**
ISA **Harvey & Larry Smith** (U Nevada, Reno 89557),
1978 **Latent Ideology and Measurement: A Critique of the**
1924 **Powerlessness Scale**

¶ The empirical validity of M. Seeman's Powerlessness Scale is tested. Content analysis shows that the scale items, instead of having powerlessness in various life-areas as their subject matter, have as a common referent, the monopoly capitalist state & its functions. The scale items confound two distinct dimensions: (1) subjective feelings of powerlessness, & (2) statements concerning the Ss ideological orientation regarding

the state & its functioning. The scale item content itself contains an implicit ideological bias. Statements purported to measure low-feelings of subjective alienation are those endorsing the legitimacy of state actions. Concomitantly so-called feelings of powerlessness are those challenging the legitimating myths of the state. Further analysis of the Powerlessness Scale attempted to show that low-powerlessness items have as their legitimating substance an implicit pluralist model of political & social life, while high-powerlessness scale items have an implicitly "power-elite" model of reality construction undergirding them. These hypotheses, linking the operational definitions of powerlessness to these two respective ideological viewpoints in political sociology, were tested. Using a variation of expert judge validation, a casual sample of students & liberal-arts faculty was selected. Ss had no knowledge of the Seeman Scale content, but did have acquaintance with the pluralist & power-elite perspectives of political sociology. They were asked to classify the Seeman Scale statements as to whether those statements represented a "pluralist" or "power-elite" perspective. It was hypothesized that the high-powerlessness items would be categorized by Ss as "power-elite" oriented statements. The findings confirm that: (1) the latent content of the powerlessness scale is largely a measure of attitudes & perceptions concerning the nature of the state, & (2) the concept of powerlessness itself, the judgment of who is & is not alienated, is ideologically distorted such that nonalienation is equated with endorsement of the legitimacy of the capitalist state's warfare & welfare activities.

- 78S08332 Hatch, Stephen & Ian Mcroft** (Voluntary Organi-
ISA sations Research Unit, 5-7 Tavistock Place London
1978 WC1H 9SS England), **Factors Affecting the Location**
1925 **of Voluntary Organization Branches in England and**
Wales

¶ Twenty-two national voluntary organizations were selected for study on the grounds that they had branches in many towns, & that they represented a wide variety of concerns with social & environmental services. The study was performed in the towns in England & Wales with a 1971 population of over 50,000, omitting London & its boroughs. On the basis of census data it was concluded that voluntary organizations are more likely to be found in certain kinds of towns than in others. Although a considerable part of the variation is attributable to chance elements (unexplained here), perhaps in the form of the enthusiastic individual or group, a pattern can be distinguished. High SC is the largest explanatory factor, with the exception of Uc residential areas that are suburbs of other larger cities. There was little effect of the age of the town; there was evidence for particular national organizations of a relationship between "need" in the town's population & the incidence of branches of a given kind of national group. The same factors tended to affect all organizations studied, such that the correlations between individual organizations & the Σ number of voluntary organizations present all fell between 0.62 & 0.38. Social policies relying on voluntary organizations as instruments of policy will be uneven in their impact in the absence of successful efforts to stimulate the voluntary sector in areas poorly endowed with organizations.

- 78S08333 Haug, Marie R.** (Case Western Reserve U, Cleve-
ISA land OH 44106), **Occupational Differences and**
1978 **Social Stratification**
1926 ¶ Stratification is a social phenomenon with ranks

based on societal attributions of differential value to biological distinctions such as age, sex & race, & acquired differences such as power, prestige, & income. With reference to the latter, occupational position is widely accepted as the best single indicator of all three dimensions. However, in western societies only public prestige rating has generally been used to rank occupations, despite the fact that many members of the public are unfamiliar with occupational characteristics, & rely on

h stereotypes concerning the extent of educational investment & monetary payoff involved. Moreover, the categories of occupations are determined by census of other governmental decisions, making other forms of categorization virtually impossible for social scientists. This is particularly problematic in a period of rapid technological developments with its implications for occupational change. On the other hand, ranking with respect to control over the means of production tends to coincide with prestige ratings. Occupational differences are related to prestige or "attractiveness" evaluations in socialist countries as well, although in these societies considerable weight is given to the varying educational requirements for the different occupations. Difficulties in evaluating the "social worth" of occupations on an objective basis are discussed.

78S08334 Haug, Marie R. & Bebe Lavin (Case Western Reserve U, Cleveland OH 44106), **Public Challenge to Physician Authority: A Comparative Perspective and Empirical Test**

ISA 1978 1927
 ¶ A phenomenon said to be emerging in various contexts is a decline in professional authority, as clients now seem unwilling to accept without question the dictates of practitioners in a number of fields. This phenomenon is investigated in the MD-patient relationship, utilizing informal interviews with MDs conducted in Great Britain & the USSR, & a random sample survey of the public & primary care MDs in three areas of the US. The data from Great Britain & the USSR indicate that MDs do discern a challenging attitude among patients, differentially related to patient characteristics of age & education. Similarly, the empirical survey data from the US reveal that various publics, & by extension patients, are indeed willing to challenge MD authority, & practicing primary care MDs recognize that this is occurring, in many instances accommodating to such patient behavior. Compared to the patients' attitudinal responses, few challenges are reported, perhaps partly because of variations in the nature & extent of their medical experiences. Thus age, education, & health knowledge, as well as general orientations to authority, join to explain public challenge attitudes, but experience of medical error as well as extent of exposure to the health care system are more important in explaining challenging behavior.

78S08335 Hayes, Joseph J. (California State U, Fullerton 92634), **The Role of Language in the Assessment and Evaluation of Sexual Identity and Sexual Behavior**

ISA 1978 1928
 ¶ An analysis of several testing instruments used to make judgments about sex roles & stereotypes (Terman-Miles MF, WAT, TAT, MMPI, Rorschach, ACL, BSRI, PAQ, & PRF) reveals implicit axioms in the language of the tests & in the use of language in assessing sex-linked values. The response words, sentences or narratives impose a logical pattern upon the random & associative habits of the mind, offering a paradigm for comparison with the various paradigmatic scales of the test. The test is thought to effect a truthful dialogue between examiner & S, shaping the direction of the comparison (ie, sex difference & sex stereotype approach). Certain language patterns are regarded as standard (normal) or nonstandard (deviant) structures (behavior). Rather than defining or denoting sex groups, tests describe them metaphorically. Implicitly or explicitly, they provide single models of sex-role behavior, thus bringing into question the use of metaphors of complementarity, continuity, & stereotype in social research on sex roles & behavior.

78S08336 Hechter, Michael (U Washington, Seattle 98195), **Group Formation and the Cultural Division of Labor**

ISA 1978 1929
 ¶ A structural theory of the relationship between class & status group formation is presented. The approach postulates: (1) Differences in the solidarity of any objectively defined groups are independently

determined by the extent of stratification between these groups & interaction within them. These expectations are confirmed by an analysis of variation in the solidarity of seventeen American ethnic groups in 1970. (2) The relative importance of class vs status group divisions in societies as a whole depends on the degree of hierarchy & segmentation of their respective cultural DofL. Supportive evidence is found in examination of differences in the strength of class voting among five Australian states in 1964.

78S08337 Heckmann, Friedrich (U Erlangen-Nürnberg, 8500 Federal Republic Germany), **Socio-Structural Analysis of Immigrant Worker Minorities: The Case of West-Germany**

ISA 1978 1930
 ¶ The goals are twofold: (1) to demonstrate that West Germany has become an immigrant society; that the "guest-workers" & their families have become part of the social structure, & (2) to advance a sociostructural concept of immigrant worker minorities. A concept of social structure is proposed: the empirical differentiation of a population according to the dominant organizational principle of the society. Three dimensions of social structure are introduced: (A) SE position, (B) SE conditions, & (C) situational conditions. The analysis of foreign workers demonstrates their position within the Wc by showing the branches of industry in which they work, their position within the hierarchy of the individual factory, & their position in the labor market as a function of economic fluctuations. The question posed is whether immigrant workers can be substituted, in times of economic crisis & unemployment, by native workers. A negative answer argues for the interpretation of foreign workers as immigrants & members of the social structure of the society. The major dimensions of the category of SE conditions as applied to foreign workers are: income & its uses, housing & ecological segregation, family life, legal status, & the immigrant colony or community. Results of the comparison between "guest-workers" & the "classical" immigration situation strengthens the argument that the Federal Republic has become an immigrant society. Data regarding the situational conditions of foreign workers in times of crisis are presented.

78S08338 Hedley, R. Alan (U Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2Y2), **Work, Life, and the Pursuit of Happiness: A Study of Australian Industrial Workers**

ISA 1978 1931
 ¶ Debate about the meaning of work additionally questions the kind of relationship people establish between their work & nonwork lives. In a questionnaire survey of 1,468 Australian shop floor workers in eight factories, Rs were given three options: (1) complete separation of work & nonwork activities, (2) spillover of work into nonwork functions, & (3) spillover of nonwork into work. Analysis reveals the relationship between these choices & how satisfied workers are with their jobs & with their lives. Addressed is the question of the meaning of work & the importance of work in the pursuit of "the good life."

78S08339 Hedley, R. Alan, Thomas C. Taveggia & Robert Dubin (U Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2Y2), **Sex, Status, and the Quality of Working Life: A Cross-National Comparison**

ISA 1978 1932
 ¶ Individual-work linkages & their components are described & explained, in general & specific terms, in an attempt to assess the quality of working life. Questionnaire survey data on M & F industrial workers of varying occupational statuses from Australia & the US are compared with respect to these linkages. Most workers are satisfied with their jobs, although not overwhelmingly. The reason for this is that the majority of these shop floor workers have a strong instrumental orientation to work. However, other major work attachments are also exhibited. These are explained largely by the workers' sex & the country in which they are employed.

- 78S08340** **Heinz, Walter R.** (Heinrich Heine Str 28D, 28
ISA Bremen Federal Republic Germany), **Learning the**
1978 **Rules of Exchange: Socialization and Alienated**
1933 **Work**

¶ From a social-psychological perspective, it can be assumed that alienated work leads to indifference toward content, process, & product of work, & to a compensating turn toward leisure & family life. This, however, only accounts for the daily coming to terms with the work situation, & does not explain the mechanisms & continuity of false consciousness which interprets work & everyday life as normal & self-evident. The theoretical & empirical questions of how individuals come to terms with the contradictions that characterize work in capitalist society are discussed. Through socialization within the family & at school, alienated work is anticipated in acquiring forms of self-instrumentalization which are supported by legitimization of the gap between expectations & reality, normalization of the rules governing exchange relations, neutralization of structural contradictions (tolerance of ambivalence), & internalization of competitive norms. The interweaving of preoccupational socialization & attitudes toward alienated work is apparent from studies of the way youths interpret their transition from family/school to work. Preliminary results of a longitudinal study of Wc school-leavers entering the labor market are presented in support of the assumed connections between socialization & false consciousness.

- 78S08341** **Heitlinger, Alena** (Trent U, Peterborough Ontario
ISA K9J 7B8), **The Women's Movement and State-**
1978 **Socialism: The Case of Czechoslovakia**
1934 ¶ The changing perspectives on the place of a

women's organization in state-socialist Czechoslovakia during the years 1952-1966, 1967-1968, 1968-1969, & 1969 to the present are examined. Focus is on the initial dissolution of the women's movement, justified on the grounds that the establishment of socialism had obviated the need for such an organization; the politically insignificant role of local women's committees, which were more concerned with helping local authorities to fulfill their economic objectives, & much less concerned with the specific problems of women; the relative lack of interest in women's issues shown by the trade unions despite the extremely high rate of women's employment; & the establishment of a new women's organization in 1967, the Czechoslovak Union of Women, which was radically transformed during the 'Prague Spring' & then brought back under full party control in Sept 1969. Understanding the history of women's liberation in Czechoslovakia & assessing the influence of the women's movement on decision-making, require knowledge of the state-socialist power structure & the prevailing strategy for industrial development.

- 78S08342** **Heller, Agnes** (La Trobe U, Bundoora Victoria
ISA Australia), **On the Differentiation between Theories**
1978 **of Fetishism and Theories of Alienation and on Its**
1935 **Social Relevance**

¶ Within the general framework of Marxist understanding of alienation, two concepts—fetishism & alienation—are used interchangeably without making reference to the differences between them. This substitution is criticized. Fetishism is conceived of in a narrower sense, exclusively as the relationship of subjects appearing in the form of relationship of objects. Alienation is conceptualized as a universal category of Marxist philosophy of history—as growing richness of the human species & growing poverty of the individual, ie, as a conflict model. Fetishism is rejected as a universal category comprising all phenomena of false consciousness. The concept presupposes that the theoretician deems the consciousness of others to be fetishized & stands outside of society or above it. Fetishism plays a very restricted role in both eastern & western societies: modern capitalism & its forms of domination are basically not founded

on the fetishistic "misunderstanding" of human interrelationships as those of objects; in eastern societies oppression is entirely personalized & not at all of a fetishistic character.

- 78S08343** **Hellesnes, Jon** (Instit Samfunnsvitenskap U Tromsø,
ISA 9000 Norway), **B. F. Skinner's Theory of Moral**
1978 **Behavior—An Alienated Theory of Alienation**
1936 ¶ To the extent that Skinner's theory is empirically

appropriate, it is false. A self, according to Skinner, is a repertoire of behavior appropriate to a given set of contingencies or social conditions. The identity of the self is conferred upon that self from the contingencies "responsible" for the behavior. If two or more different sets of contingencies generate two or more repertoires of behavior, the "organism" (ie, the person) is said to have two or more selves. One repertoire is, for instance, appropriate to his life with his family, another one to his life with his friends. When the two situations are intermingled, ie, when the person finds himself with both his family & his friends at the same time, if there is a great difference, or even a "contradiction," between his two behavior repertoires, a kind of identity-problem is produced. The following questions are posed: Who has been deceived by that person, his family of his friends? Who has seen his facade? Who has seen his "real" self? Has anybody seen it? These questions presuppose a concept of a moral agent being describable in terms of "honesty," "dishonesty," "loyalty," "disloyalty," etc. According to Skinner, the concept of a morally responsible agent is a prescientific fiction. The moral language is a system of pseudo-concepts. Skinner's theory of moral behavior is self-referentially inconsistent as well as "ideological." It is a theory taking "ego-weakness" in modern capitalism for granted, a theory that affirms alienation, instead of negating it. It is an alienated theory of alienation.

- 78S08344** **Henshel, Richard L.** (U Western Ontario, London
ISA N6A 5C2), **The Distribution of the Self-Fulfilling**
1978 **Prophecy**
1937 ¶ In the thirty years since its articulation, the idea

of the self-fulfilling prophecy (SFP) has been applied across an ever-widening range of social conditions. Since the existence of the SFP poses profound methodological & philosophical issues, the pervasiveness of the phenomenon is of some importance. Surveyed are claims advanced in the professional literature that the SFP operates in race & ethnic relations, deviant behavior & social control, models of human nature, education, religion, politics & international relations, economics, medicine, & scientific inquiry—producing substantial alterations in each of these areas as a result of prophecy. It has been further claimed that the existence of the SFP renders social science inherently unique, & sociological predictions inherently "political." An examination is then made of the distribution of the SFP in terms of intrinsic or de facto limitations or boundaries to its potential applicability in social affairs.

- 78S08345** **Hermassi, Elbaki** (U California, Berkeley 94720),
ISA **The Nation-State in the Middle East**

1978 ¶ Analyzed is the political malaise of Arab-speaking
1938 people, arising from the lack of congruence between communal feeling & political expression, which is symbolized by the massive fact of "one nation, twenty-two states." Whereas Europeans have managed to choose a nation & a state, Middle Easterners are faced with a choice of either the nation or the state. An explanation using historical (the role of Islam) as well as structural (segmentation, colonial origins of many states) factors are presented to account for the present configuration of Middle Eastern politics. Attention is directed to the chances of reconciling these competing imperatives. Referred to are the actors' definition of political reality & their attempts to articulate programs & attitudes. Delineated is what the mathematicians call the boundary conditions of unity & difference.

78S08346 Hernández-Cela, César X. (NMHU, Las Vegas NM ISA 87701), **Questions, Problems and Difficulties Concerning the Sociology of Knowledge**

1978
1939 ¶ A brief review is presented of the development of the SofK, as the latest form of gnoseology, & of its central proposition: the 'determination' of 'consciousness' by 'social being'. Examined are the questions, problems, & difficulties of each of the three terms of the proposition: 'consciousness', 'determination', & 'social being'. 'Social being' enjoins the status of *ens realissimum*, but with an endless variety of meanings, each giving rise to a different theory within the SofK. The possibility &/or validity of the ontic-ontological primacy of 'social being' (the *a priori socius*) is questionable & needs evidence which the SofK itself cannot provide. 'Consciousness', within the context of the proposition, presents the SofK with the question of whether it is a gnoseology, an epistemology, or simply an ideology. Examination of the term 'determination' exposes the most serious difficulties surrounding both the SofK & sociology in general. Also considered are the problems of truth & its validity; as well as the mutually allied gnoseological positions of the SofK: positivism, sociologism, relativism & pragmatism; & the inability of the SofK, despite its great attempts, to solve the insurmountable problems implied in the above gnoseological positions, especially that of relativism with its absolute irreducibility of all cosmovisions. The *homo socius* of the SofK has supplanted the *homo sapient*, & thus the guarantee of the objective validity of knowledge as well as the metaphysical bases needed to assert its possibility (the SofK included) disappear. The fundamental principle of the SofK can neither be justified gnoseologically nor proved by its pretended 'scientific-positive' methods, said to be "free of all metaphysical assumptions." An attempt is made to vindicate the claim of the *a priori socius* of the SofK that: logic necessitates that the 'social determination' of 'knowledge' be absolutely socially guaranteed lest it fall into an irresolvable relativism.

78S08347 Herzfeld, Anita (U Kansas, Lawrence 66045), **Bilingual Instability as a Result of Government Induced Policies**

1978
1940 ¶ Limon Creole, spoken on the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica, Central America, descends from Jamaican Creole & is similar to it in many respects. While Jamaican Creole is undergoing a process of decreolization (ie, the speech community has reached a post-Creole status, in De Camp's terminology), Limon Creole exists in the context of a nonrelated-to-the-Creole prestige language, in this case, Spanish, the national language of Costa Rica. Although English remains the standard of the acrolect variety, Spanish, as the official language effectively reinforced by the government of the country, affects the Creole, particularly of the basilect-mesolect variety. The specific goal here is to suggest some ways in which Costa Rican Spanish exerts influence on the lexicon, semantic range, & syntactic structures of Limon Creole. Since "native" white sociocultural pressures are such that immediate acculturation of the Negro Limon Creole minority to the Spanish majority is politically desirable, the government has not made any efforts to foster bilingual education. Thus, while Limon Creole is now interspersed with Spanish loans, one could venture a prediction as to how this ongoing process might affect the future of this unstable bilingual situation.

78S08348 Heshka, Stanley (McMaster U, Hamilton Ontario ISA L8S 4L8), **Situational Variables Affecting Participation in Voluntary Associations**

1978
1941 ¶ The role of situational variables in inducing citizen participation in voluntary community associations is investigated. This class of variables has been almost entirely neglected in previous work on determinants of participation. As a result, there is no well-developed methodology available for such an investigation. Thus, the first objective is to

establish the viability of using structured interviews with new recruits as a method of collecting data on the situational factors surrounding their recruitment. A second major objective is to make a preliminary assessment of the population of situational variables which may be crucial in precipitating involvement in a number of actual community associations. Another goal is to explore the feasibility of developing some theoretical analysis or classification of situational factors contributing to participation, & the patterns of involvement in community associations.

78S08349 Hidalgo, Cesar A. (U Philippines, Quezon City ISA 3004), **Towards a Non-Sexist Language: A Study of the Code System of Some Austronesian Languages**

1978
1942 ¶ A challenge is raised to the assumption that sex differentiation in language is universal. It is hypothesized that ambiguity in sex specification leads to a nonsexist language. Philippine languages are examined to determine their code system—linguistic & sociolinguistic codes—limited to: (1) kinship & authority terms to define their semantic domain, semantic features, & restricted & elaborated codes, & (2) the pronoun system. Kinship & authority (titles & honorifics) terms & the pronoun system of Philippine languages are nonsexist. Ivatan (one of the Philippine languages) simply attaches the term for M or F to specify sex differentiation in its consanguineal kinship terminology, eg, *apu* 'grandparent' → {*apu a mahakay* 'grandfather' / *apu a mavakes* 'grandmother'} or *apuhin* 'master, chief, leader' → {*apuhin a mahakay* 'M chief' / *apuhin a mavakes* 'F chief'}, where *mahakay* is M & *mavakes* is F. Where sex differentiation is inherent in the terms, eg, Tagalog ego terms like *kuya* 'elder brother' & *ate* 'elder sister', there is evidence that these are Chinese loanwords. More significant is that they have the feature of respect for elders, among others. Titles & honorifics in the southern Philippine languages are of Sanskrit origin. Where the terms are indigenous, eg, Ivatan *ama* & *ina*, 'father, mother', respectively, there are features contrary to the kinship framework of the nuclear family. As for the pronoun system, there is no sex differentiation in these languages. Some proposals toward a nonsexist language are submitted.

78S08350 Hiernaux, Jean Pierre & Emile Servais (U Louvain, ISA Belgium 1348), **Involution symbolique dans une société en crise** (Symbolic Involution in a Society in Crisis). (Fr)

1978
1943 ¶ Phenomena generally dealt with as parts of "ideology or culture" are viewed within a framework of "cultural institutions." This concept refers to systems of rules for the constitutive combination of socially produced meaning which gives form to the perceptions, practices, & modes of organization used by social actors. Within these systems, cognitive, normative, & affective levels may be isolated. The affective level is organized on the basis of a "symbolic order" consisting of systems of rules for the combination of meanings, which establish the relationship between alternatives concerning the actor's identity & those which structure the social domain. Organized at this level is the conjunction between the relationship to self & social relationships, &/or that of the effect of legitimacy on the effect of affective mobilization. This is a central element for the understanding of actor mobilization, & a key factor in social & cultural dynamics. An empirical analysis is used to establish the modes of organization & the content of the symbolic order at different moments in the evolution of the western SE sphere, & to understand transformations paralleling those in the context. The material was composed of expressions collected in daily life, the result of systematic inquiries & spontaneous speech. A socio-semantic structural analysis was performed & generalized empirical models were constructed. The structural models were compared with the characteristics of the social context, in order to understand their function & usefulness, as well as their rules & conditions of transformation. Two general models were isolated: (1) The "traditional ascetic model," is based on a concept of the

self conjoining the alternatives humanity vs bestiality. This alternative was correlated with the following social alternatives: interior vs exterior, past+ vs future-, constraint+ vs liberty-. (2) In the "promotional" model, the relationship to the self conjoined the alternative completion vs incompleteness. This was correlated with the social alternatives exterior+ vs interior-, future+ vs past-, liberty+ vs constraint-. Analyses reveal that in a general context of economic crisis & depression of productive energy, the symbolic order is reelaborated with reference to a series of transactions of meaning expressing the "ascetic" & "promotional" models in new combinations. The combinations encourage the reevaluation of elements of the traditional ascetic order, such as spatial autarchy (economic protectionism) & the cult of constraint (neo-Fascism). Tr & Modified by B. Annesser

78S08351 Hill, Ellen B. (ISTISS, via Arno 2 Rome Italy),
ISA **Recent Trends in Highly Industrialized Nations in**
1978 **Regard to Social Service Expenditures**
1944 ¶ After decades of increase in social service expenditures relative to GNP's in western nations,

resistance to this trend is growing among citizens of the world's richest countries. To date, no study has investigated at which point such resistance begins, a question relevant to social welfare planning. National statistics are used to compare societies where opposition is strong to discover under which social & economic conditions opposition becomes audible, the methods opponents are using to keep social services from growing, & which groups are in the forefront of dismantling the welfare state. A further goal is to learn about the "rationale" of resisters. It is hypothesized that pressure groups act not from national economic considerations, but from their perceptions of advantage or disadvantage, regardless of long term innovation. The point of diminishing political return for proponents of the welfare state, as well as for increased or stabilized spending, & the attitudes of specific groups on this matter are hypothesized as being dependent on the median standard of living as well as the degree of consensus extant in a given society.

78S08352 Hiltz, Starr Roxanne (Upsala Coll, East Orange NJ
ISA 07019), **Without a Spouse: Life Styles of the**
1978 **Non-Married**
1945 ¶ The increasing number of nonmarried persons

(never married, separated, divorced, & widowed) is reviewed as both "cause" & "effect" of changes in the traditional sex-typed life styles & life situations of the nonmarried in the US & Canada. Reviewed are empirical studies related to the similarities & differences between unmarried men & women, including problems faced, & successful & unsuccessful methods of coping with them. Included are studies of friendship patterns, economic situation, mental health & well-being, counseling or therapy groups, & such phenomena as singles bars & singles housing complexes. On the basis of these studies, it is predicted that men & women will increasingly spend at least part of their adult lives without a spouse, choosing instead to devote their efforts to self-sufficient, self-fulfilling explorations of alternative sources of meaning, pleasure, & order in their lives.

78S08353 Himes, Joseph S. (U North Carolina, Greensboro
ISA 27412), **The Recruitment of African Social Move-**
1978 **ment Leaders**
1946 ¶ The sociological literature on social movements

says little about how leaders are recruited. However, it is suggested that these leaders are recruited from followers by turning-point or commitment experiences. To test this hypothesis, 49 Rhodesian African leaders were interviewed in the summer of 1976 regarding their entry into leadership. The data revealed that progression from follower to leader took place in three stages: structural accessibility, commitment, & initial leadership actions. Structurally, the Ur setting, township residence, & strategic occupations functioned to enhance acces-

sibility to commitment. Commitment experiences were actualized for selected individuals by impact of the racial system, obligations of privilege, events within movements, & recognition of the possibility of change. Commitment heightened motivation & group involvement which led to spontaneous leadership actions.

78S08354 Himmelstrand, Ulf, Göran Ahrne & Leif Lundberg,
ISA **"Middle Way" Sweden at a Cross-Road: Problems,**
1978 **Actors and Outcomes**
1947 ¶ The purpose here is defined in terms of class

analysis & class struggle: What is the strength of the Swedish Wc in terms of numerical size, unionization, level of social consciousness, & labor party responsiveness? What is the strength of the capitalist class in terms of its systemic meta-power, its control of the capital market as reflected in ownership & investment patterns, its subjection to recent labor legislation, & its internal organizational & ideological unity? Does the class opposition indicated above represent a political cross-road, & what is the likelihood of a more socialist development of Sweden from that point of departure? Empirical data have been collected from official statistics & documents, historical records, one original questionnaire study among 2,100 Rs from a 2-stage sample of companies & employees, & another questionnaire study covering all accessible board members in these same companies (N=165). In spite of a decreasing percentage of industrial workers, the Wc is not diminishing in size due to "proletarianization" & unionization of white-collar employees. A new type of awareness of the threats inherent in the capitalist order has united various strata of this extended Wc, & characterizes a significant minority in some strata of the Mc as well. Circumstantial evidence supports the assumption of increasing labor party responsiveness to demands for structural as well as incremental changes of capitalism. The strength of the capitalist class in Sweden is, in many ways, unimpaired, but it increasingly appears as a hollow strength, due to contradictions between private & social costs, investment needs & investment patterns, dependency on monetary rewards & decreasing power & availability of monetary rewards. The 1979 general election is predicted to seat a labor party government as a first step toward socialist relations of production in Sweden.

78S08355 Himmelstrand, Ulf, Structural Universals and His-
ISA **torical Specificities in Defining Socialism: Some**
1978 **Methodological and Praxiological Remarks**
1948 ¶ Students of socialism need definitions of social-

ism. Such definitions can be reproductive (quoting some classical master), reconstructive (explicating some classical masters), or constructive (explicating the structural universals implied by some classical theory of socialist development, & applying these universals to the historical specificities & political praxis of a particular country). Dealt with is the methodology of constructive definitions of socialism; the role of theoretical & empirical social research is discussed in context, with some illustrations relating to the case of Sweden.

78S08356 Hobson, Bryan (U Alabama, University 35486), **A**
ISA **Cross-Cultural Comparison of Leisure Value Systems**
1978 **and Recreational Specialization**
1949 ¶ A conceptual framework of outdoor recreationists

is developed around the concept "recreational specialization." This refers to a continuum of behavior from the general to the specific & is reflected by equipment, skills used, & preferences for specific recreation setting. Interviews were conducted with "specialist" recreationists in the US, which included fishermen, hunters, backpackers, mountaineers, photographers, birdwatchers, skiers, & canoeists. Earlier findings with regard to trout fishermen in the Intermountain West were validated by evidence that in other sports or hobbies as well, there exists a range of sportsmen from those with minimal interest & skill to those who are highly committed & specialized

members of leisure social worlds. It was found that: (1) sportsmen tend to become more specialized over time, (2) the most specialized comprise a leisure subculture with unique minority recreation values, (3) increased specialization implies a shift from consumptive to preservationist (or esthetic) values, & (4) as specialization increases, specific dependencies (eg, on particular types of resources) increase. Cross-cultural comparisons are made on the basis of observations & interviews with hunters & fishermen in Canada & New Zealand. Findings are compared in terms of variable "perceived natural resource scarcity." Implications are discussed for natural resource policy in the respective countries. Also discussed are implications of a behavioral approach to leisure research.

78S08357 Hoffmann-Nowotny, Hans-Joachim (Instit Sociology ISA U Zurich, 8008 Switzerland), **A Macrotheoretical Approach towards a General Explanation of Migration and the Foreign Worker Problem**

1978
1950
¶ The theoretical approach explains the phenomenon of migration & related phenomena. This is seen as a step toward a general sociological theory; what emerges is a "theory of societal systems." Within the frame of this theory, migration is defined as a tension-managing process of intersocietal interaction. Empirical evidence to test the theory is drawn from studies of the foreign worker problem in Switzerland. These studies prove that it is theoretically fruitful to interpret intrasocietal tensions arising from immigration as a consequence of specific characteristics of intersocietal interaction, & of the structure of the receiving context.

78S08358 Hofstede, Geert (European Instit Advanced Studies ISA Management, Place Stéphanie 20 Bte 15/16 1050 1978 Brussels Belgium), **Organization-Related Value Systems in Forty Countries**

1951
¶ Cross-cultural studies of organizations lack a theory of culture, replacing names by variables that can be related to specific aspects of organizational structure & functioning. The goal here is to identify dimensions along which dominant value systems in countries can be ordered & which affect organizations in predictable ways. Data were gathered from an existing bank of paper-&-pencil survey results collected within subsidiaries of one large multinational business organization in forty countries. About fifty questions were considered, dealing with perceptions of the organization & with desired or desirable organization features. Data were collected twice, in 1968 & again in 1972, from a Σ of 116,000 Rs who can be matched by occupation. Analysis was made at the within-country & the between-country (ecological) level. r & factor analysis at the ecological level revealed the existence of four dimensions on which countries differ: power distance, uncertainty avoidance, individualism, & masculinity. The forty countries have been rated on these four dimensions. The scores are significantly correlated with results of comparative sample studies from other organizations & with various national indices.

78S08359 Hollerbach, Paula E. (Queens Coll, Flushing NY ISA 11367), **Sex Role Ideology, Family Dynamics, and Fertility Behavior among the Urban and Rural Poor in Latin America**

1978
1952
¶ Much of the research on family power has been hampered by repeated reliance on simple traditional measures, which focus on the outcomes of decision-making in various facets of family life (finances, child-rearing, vacations), rather than the processes involved in decision-making. Based on a review of the available literature on the Ur & Ru poor, theories are presented on the linkages between cultural norms regarding appropriate sex roles for men & women; the bases of power within marriages (legitimate, referent, expert, information, reward & coercive power); & the consequences of such variables on marital communication & decision-making regarding fertility. Evidence

from anthropological & sociological investigations is used to illustrate the utility of the theory.

78S08360 Hollingsworth, J. Rogers & Jerald Hage (U Wisconsin, Madison 53706), **Social Structure and Patterns of Diffusion of Medical Innovations**

1978
1953
¶ Explored the relationship between: (1) two structural characteristics—the level of centralization of the health professionals, & (2) the diffusion of medical innovations in four countries—GB, France, Sweden, & the US during the period 1900-1970. The cross-classification of these two general characteristics suggests four ideal typical patterns of diffusion: (A) Early commitment to an innovation, but a slow diffusion throughout the system is hypothesized to exist in countries with high professionalization & low centralization. (B) Late commitment to innovation & a fast diffusion is found in countries with low professionalization & high centralization. (C) Early commitment to an innovation & a fast diffusion is hypothesized to have a high level of professionalization & high centralization. (D) Late commitment & a fast diffusion pattern have a low level of professionalization & a low level of centralization. Focus is on highly efficacious vaccines. Measured is the rate of decline in morbidity & mortality of specific diseases once a vaccine has diffused to a particular country. The following diseases were selected: whooping cough, diphtheria, tuberculosis, measles, rubella, & polio. The data for the centralization measure were obtained from published official sources, published household expenditure & income data, & numerous secondary sources. The morbidity data were also obtained from official publications of each of the four governments. Centralization does slow down the adoption of new technologies. However, a centralized system—once committed to an innovation—tends to speed up the diffusion of an innovation. A distinction is drawn between internal & external diffusion processes; this helps to clarify conflicting hypotheses about the impact of centralization. Centralized delivery systems are often irresponsive to external innovations, but once adopted, internal diffusion may proceed very rapidly.

78S08361 Holmstrom, Lynda Lytle & Ann Wolbert Burgess (Boston Coll, Chestnut Hill MA 02167), **Conversation between Rapist and Victim**

1978
1954
¶ An analysis of the linguistic strategies used by rapists & victims in their attempts to accomplish their respective goals. The sample consists of 115 rape victims seen during a one-year period at the emergency wards of a large municipal hospital. Interviews were conducted with rape victims on admission to the hospital; follow-up interviews & participant-observation at court were also part of the data collection technique. Rape victims' goals are to avoid the attack, or if that is not possible, then to try to survive the attack. To avoid being raped, victims' linguistic strategies include trying to talk one's way out of the situation, stalling for time, reasoning with the assailant to try to change his mind, trying to gain his sympathy, using flattery, feigning illness, threatening the assailant, verbal aggression, & joking & sarcasm. During the rape itself, victims' linguistic strategies include trying to reassure the rapist, to calm him, or trying to gain control by scaring him. Rapists' goals are, on the pragmatic level, to gain access to the victim, & on a more psychological, motivational level, to vent their anger at the victim or to demonstrate their power over her. To accomplish these ends, verbal strategies are used in which the rapist either threatens or "cons" the victim, orders her about, offers explanations for why he is raping her, heaps foul language upon the victim, taunts her, & inquires about her enjoyment of the act.

78S08362 Holmstrom, Lynda Lytle & Ann Wolbert Burgess (Boston Coll, Chestnut Hill MA 02167), **Rape Victims' Reactions to the Criminal Justice System: A Longitudinal Study**

1978
1955

¶ The rape victims' long-term reactions to their encounter with the criminal justice system are considered. The sample consists of 115 adult, adolescent, & child rape victims seen during a one-year period at the emergency wards of a large municipal hospital. Data were gathered through: (1) interviews with the rape victims when admitted to the emergency ward, (2) weekly follow-up interviews during the early period following the rape, (3) participant-observation at court, & (4) four-year follow-up interviews. The study is one of the few longitudinal studies of rape victims that has been undertaken. Findings focus on victims' long-term reactions to such issues as: (A) the decision they made about whether to press charges, (B) their courtroom experience (testifying, being cross-examined), & (C) the verdict & sentence.

78S08363 Hong, Lawrence K. (California State U, Los Angeles 90032), **Alienation and Religiosity: Some Conceptual and Methodological Considerations**

ISA 1978
1956 ¶ Results from previous studies on the relationship between alienation & religiosity are ambiguous & contradictory. There are at least three conceptual frameworks—Durkheimian, mass-society, & affiliation theory—from which hypotheses pertaining to alienation & religiosity may be derived; these different perspectives might have contributed to the confusion. Another confounding factor could be the survey design employed in those studies which cannot account for the dynamic relationship between alienation & religiosity. Theoretically, all three types of statistical r —positive, negative, & zero—are possible, even if religiosity could reduce alienation as hypothesized. Data from a national survey conducted in the US are used to illustrate some of these issues.

78S08364 Horna, Jarmila L. A. (U Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4), **Leisure Re-Socialization among Immigrants in Canada**

ISA 1978
1957 ¶ This is part of a large project concerned with the process of adjustment & adaptation of a specific European immigrant group in a metropolitan city in Western Canada. Data were acquired largely from a survey utilizing a mailed questionnaire & a series of informal interviews. The Σ sample consists of 103 men & women twenty years of age & older who were contacted approximately three years after their arrival. Persons with postsecondary education are somewhat over-represented. The primary goal is to utilize the empirically acquired data for further analysis of the patterns of leisure resocialization that have been experienced by adult, well-educated immigrants coming from a developed country, upon & after their arrival in Western Canada. In addition, the actual forms of immigrants' leisure activities as well as leisure satisfaction (as perceived by the Rs) are viewed as components of quality of life & satisfaction with the host country. Among the most important, location-specific contextual factors appear a relative lack of "high culture" leisure facilities as well as readily available outdoor recreation facilities & a close proximity to the Rocky Mountains. There is a certain parallel between leisure socialization of children & immigrants. However, unlike children, immigrants seldom experience the influence of an active socialization agent; at least the group under study has not. For an extended period of time after their arrival, these immigrants' leisure activities & perceived preferences have been analogous to their dual, compartmentalized national identity.

78S08365 Horton, John & Manuel Moreno (U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Alienation and the Class Struggle in Advanced Industrial Societies**

ISA 1978
1958 ¶ Much recent alienation theory & research imply a criticism of relations of power & domination in advanced industrial societies, whether capitalist or socialist. For the most part, the criticism has developed outside the framework of class analysis & class struggle. An attempt is made to reverse

this tendency by bringing alienation back within a Marxist analysis of class & the workers' struggles to gain control over the labor process. From this Marxist perspective, alienation is understood not as a general problem of power within the bureaucratic structures of industrial societies, but as a particular experience of unequal class relations within a capitalist world system undergoing varying degrees of socialist construction. The concept of alienation poses a contradiction for many Marxists. Alienation introduces a positive criticism of contemporary capitalist & socialist societies, but from a nonproletarian perspective which rejects the fundamental Marxist problematic. Specifically, alienation injects the foreign elements of both idealism & empiricism into the nonempiricist & materialist structure of Marxist science. The critical intent of alienation can be preserved & can advance Marxism politically & theoretically only if the concept is incorporated into the framework of class analysis. There, alienation points to the continuing problem of class struggle in socialist as well as capitalist societies. In particular, the concept directs Marxist research to a deeper & noneconomic analysis of the labor process. Concrete suggestions are made for research using alienation within the larger structure of class analysis.

78S08366 Huff, Toby E. (Southeastern Massachusetts U, North Dartmouth 02747), **Civilizational Structures, Directive Systems, and Universalization: Emile Durkheim and Benjamin Nelson**

ISA 1978
1959 ¶ During the last seventeen years of his career, Durkheim's thought increasingly moved to the study & delineation of phenomena he deliberately called "civilizational." The decisive statement of this shift in Durkheim's thought appears in the 1913 "Note on the Notion of Civilization." But the earlier work of Durkheim & Mauss called "Primitive Classification" (1901/02) established the need to see modes of thought, forms of consciousness, & systems of classification as historical products of different civilizational areas. The neglected essay on "the Dualism of Human Nature" was another effort to place the elementary forms of this evolving civilizational mode of analysis. Attention is focused on Durkheim's notion of the "internationalization" of social phenomena. This notion of "supra-national" structures of consciousness is decisive in efforts to understand breakthroughs to universal structures of participation. The writings of the late B. Nelson reveal sharp formulations of the problem of understanding the structures & processes which operate in symbolic passages to universalistic modes of existence & participation. Nelson's studies of movements from "tribal brotherhood to universal otherhood" & his mapping of the "directive systems" of cultural cues serve as vital aids in understanding the dimensions & components of the rationales of conscience & consciousness which undergird civilizational structures in the spheres of law, science, & ethics.

78S08367 Hughes, Florence & Stephen Richer (Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6), **Inconsistencies in Immersion Research: An Attempted Resolution**

ISA 1978
1960 ¶ Studies of the Canadian experience with French immersion for Anglophone children have demonstrated reliably that curricula beginning with immediate immersion in the second language resulted in the attainment of verbal & literate facility in French with no loss in either native-language skills or skills in nonlanguage subjects. This finding is inconsistent with results in other settings. Success in immersion is associated with variations in the following four dimensions of a given language-learning situation: the language to be learned, the language of instruction, the original language of the student, & the presence or absence of a bilingual teacher. The first three dimensions are dichotomized to be either the majority or the minority language of the particular society in which language learning takes place. The relevance of these specifications of conditions is justified theoretically, in terms of some literature in

phenomenology & ethnomethodology concerning education. On the basis of these considerations the inconsistency alluded to is tentatively resolved, & suggestions for profitable, systematic research in language immersion are made.

78S08368 **Humblet, Jean-Emile** (U l'Etat Mons, 7000 Belgium), **ISA**, **1978**, **1961**
Birth of Regions and Linguistic Communities in Belgium
 ¶ Emphasized is the evolution of elites in Belgium & of emerging social patterns based on economic & linguistic considerations which have resulted in the splitting of several voluntary organizations. Brussels is less & less the capital of the country in terms of acculturation, but more a reflection of the country's diversity.

78S08369 **Hunt, Robert W.** (Illinois State U, Normal 61761), **ISA**, **1978**, **1962**
The Role of Voluntary Associations in Development: A Policy Perspective
 ¶ Increasing interest has been displayed by policy-makers in Third World nations in the development of light industry as a means for the encouragement of individuals with limited means & practical training to develop manufacturing enterprises. Analyzed are the role & potential of trade & manufacturing associations in India &, to a degree, in Third World countries generally. Survey data collected during 1976 in western India, from elected & from paid officials of manufacturing associations, provide the basis of analysis. These data are supplemented by more general theoretical works on voluntary associations & development. A discussion is provided of the alternative roles these institutions can, & are likely to play, in the process of social & industrial transformation. The empirical data, drawing on goals & organizational concerns of these elites, provide a means for assessing the potential for leadership within the associational networks. Included are prescriptions for governmental & other reforms likely to facilitate the linkage role of associations & an assessment of the likelihood of achieving such reforms.

78S08370 **Husband, Charles** (School Social Work U Leicester, ISA LE1 7LA England), **1978**, **1963**
English Language and 'British Identity': The Special Case of the News Media and British Race Relations
 ¶ Starting from a historical view of the development of beliefs relating to black peoples, & tracing the history of contact between Britain & black societies, it is argued that the English language carries within it strongly overdetermined connotations regarding race. The operation of the news media is located within the contemporary structural relations of interracial contact in Britain; this contemporary situation is characterized by a visible, & historically rooted, ideology of tolerance which exists alongside de facto racist practices. Language use in the media serves to mediate this ambiguity between ideology & behavior through disseminating & sustaining a definition of the situation which amplifies the perceived tolerance of the state, obscures the fundamental nature of the discriminatory process, & facilitates the legitimation of scapegoating black minorities in Britain. Attention is given to the particular forces operating within the news media which amplify the inherent racial references of the language. The argument is developed in specific relation to Tajfel's 1974 statement on 'social identity & intergroup behavior'; relevant empirical data is cited in reference to independent detailed content analyses of the national & local press coverage of race relations. The observed news media coverage of race relations can be consistently analyzed within Tajfel's theory; use of this theory significantly adds to the integration of available mass communication literature in this area.

78S08371 **Ichilov, Orit** (School Education Tel-Aviv U, Israel), **ISA**, **1978**, **1964**
Israeli Adolescents' Attitudes Concerning Some Aspects of the Family
 ¶ The purposes are twofold: (1) to examine if, & to what extent, Israeli adolescents tend to express greater support for more modern patterns of family life than their parents, & (2) to examine the relationships between ethnic origin, SES & sex, & modern attitudes concerning family life. A Σ of 800 adolescents (Ms & Fs, ages 15-18), representing the different SES & ethnic groups in Israeli society were administered a questionnaire which solicited information in four principal areas: (A) Rs were required to report on patterns of role-allocation in their parents' homes & to describe the desired patterns for their future families, (B) family planning (age of marriage, number of children, etc), (C) attitudes concerning women going out to work, & (D) information concerning such background data as age at which parents married, number of children at home, parents' occupation, etc. The findings indicate clear & significant differences between the patterns existing in the families of origin & the patterns desired by the Rs, the latter being more modern. Adolescents of European-American origin &/or Uc & Mc, wish for greater sharing in the allocation of roles between husband & wife than adolescents of Asian-African origin & lower SES. Girls show a greater tendency than boys to support sharing of responsibilities & duties between husband & wife, even when SES & ethnic origin are controlled. Girls of European-American origin &/or high SES wish to marry at a later age than girls of other SES & ethnic groups. No significant differences were found concerning the number of children desired by sex, ethnic origin, & SES. Most Rs report that they would like to have two to four children. Girls of European-American origin wish to work after getting married more than girls of Israeli or Asian-African origin. Boys, especially those of Asian-African origin, express many reservations concerning a working wife. Generally, girls reveal more modern attitudes than do boys concerning the areas under study; Rs of higher SES & of European-American origin are more modern than Rs representing lower SES & other ethnic groups in Israeli society.

78S08372 **Indukumari, M.** (Loyola Coll Social Sciences, Trivandrum India), **ISA**, **1978**, **1965**
Attitude and Practice of Muslim Men: A Major Determinant of Muslim Women's Status
 ¶ Muslim women in India have lagged behind in educational & economic progress compared to their counterparts in other Indian communities. An earlier study of a sample of 300 Muslim women from a predominantly Muslim area in the most progressive Indian state (Kerala), showed that while Islamic religion views women with respect, the social structure & institutions prevailing in the Muslim community have been a major impediment to their progress—polygamy, early marriage, easy divorce for men, dowry, veiling & seclusion of women, unequal inheritance laws, absence of socially defined occupational roles for women, etc. Many of these were innovations made by Muslim men to maintain control over women. A sample of 150 Muslim men was selected from the Kerala area & interviewed in depth. The attitudes & practices of Muslim men prevent Muslim women from availing themselves of the educational, economic, & legal concessions made by the government to improve women's status. Many men not only approve of, but also practice polygamy, early marriage, acceptance of dowry, unilateral divorce, & unequal property division. They disapprove of women taking up employment or participating in political activities, even voting. They prefer to send their daughters to schools-for-girls only, with studies terminated at puberty. These men do not think that education & economic independence will raise the status of women. Some of them do not approve of women enjoying improved status. Education & income of Rs have no influence on their attitudes. The men know that the Quran & the Hadith do not approve of their views & practices.

- 78S08373 Inglis, Christine B.** (U Sydney, New South Wales 2006 Australia), **Ethnic Education and Plural Societies: Chinese Schooling in Southeast Asia**
 ISA 1978
 1966 ¶ In the plural societies of Southeast Asia, one of the major tasks assigned to the national education systems is the promotion of national unity. In fulfilling this task they have incorporated existing ethnic minority schools such as those operated by the Chinese. Examined are the changes in the position of Chinese schools in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, & Thailand. The survey illustrates the extremely unstable nature of ethnically-based institutions in nation states committed to integration of their populations. The restrictions on Chinese schools have been only partially successful in producing unity & reducing cultural & structural pluralism. This is because the informal role of schools in socialization has often been ignored, while government policies relating to the social & economic development of the dominant ethnic group have often come into conflict with the policy on educational unity.
- 78S08374 Inkeles, Alex & Larry Diamond** (Stanford U, Palo Alto CA 94305), **Personal Qualities as a Reflection of Level of National Development**
 ISA 1978
 1967 ¶ Past research has demonstrated the effects of SES on a wide range of attitudes, values, & behavior. Explored is the hypothesis that the national context, specifically the level of economic development of the nation, exerts an effect on personal development separate & apart from the influence of education, occupation, & other intermediate statuses & institutions. To test this, mean national scores on various psychological measures are ranked & then correlated with national rankings on per capita GNP. To control for SES, these correlations are computed only within groups differentiated on at least one SE characteristic, most commonly education or occupation. Results show strong evidence that authoritarianism, efficacy, & personal satisfaction are all positively related to the level of national economic development, while no clear relationship is indicated for participation. Less substantial evidence also suggests a positive relationship for trust, & negative relationships for benevolence & optimism. Results are seen as underscoring the importance of the nation as an independent influence on personal development, with systematic & distinctive effects on a number of dimensions of attitude & value.
- 78S08375 Invernizzi, Emanuele** (Instit Superiore Sociologia, via G. Cantoni 4 20144 Milan Italy), **Occupational and Class Position of Clerks in Italy: The Results of a Survey in a Big Firm**
 ISA 1978
 1968 ¶ The phenomena studied concern conflict & integration behaviors, as indicators of the class position, of technical & administrative employees in a large industrial firm in northern Italy. The hypothesis is that working conditions of employees is not different from that of manual workers. Six hundred employees & 400 manual workers were studied on the following variables: age, sex, academic level, residence, birthplace, office, wages & salaries, seniority, unionization, strikes, absenteeism, increase in salary, & overtime. Data from company employee records, were manipulated by cross tabulations, scattergrams, Pearson correlations, & path analysis. There are appreciable differences between employees & manual workers, but the causal patterns explaining political behavior are the same within both groups. The growing equality between employees & manual workers, as reflected in the Italian situation, will increasingly reduce differences in political behavior & class position between these two groups.
- 78S08376 Ireland, Lola M.** (Social Security Administration, 1875 Connecticut Ave NW Washington DC 20009), **National Pension Provisions and Retirement Patterns in the United States**
 ISA 1978
 1969 ¶ The US social security system has made a difference in the retirement patterns of working Americans. It helped establish sixty-five as the standard age & then, with changed regulations, influenced a strong downward movement in typical retirement age. Its rules have also appeared to affect the amount of work after formal retirement. Recent changes in the system are intended to encourage more work by older persons, especially retirees. Indications from early analyses of a ten-year longitudinal study of workers in the process of retirement are that very few are likely to respond positively. Only 10% appear to have both need to work & favorable attitudes toward work.
- 78S08377 Isomura, Eiichi** (Toyo U, 5-28-20 Hakusan Bunkyo-yoku Tokyo Japan), **Theoretical Analysis of Class Discrimination—A Japanese Experience**
 ISA 1978
 1970 ¶ In the class system of feudal society in Japan, the residents of the *dowa* districts were defined as humble people of the lowest rank & as such were subjected to severe discrimination in all aspects of social life ranging from occupation, residence, & marriage, to social intercourse & even dress. They were generally treated as nonhumans devoid of personal dignity. A sweeping reform carried out at the time of the Restoration in 1868 marked a historic turning point for the residents of these districts. New government emancipated them from institutionalized social discrimination. This proved to be nothing more than an emancipation order in form only. It went no further than to proclaim a policy of abolishing the contemptuous names of *dowa* district residents & granting them the same treatment as any ordinary citizen. This semifeudal form of discrimination exists in Japanese society, latently or actually, & appears in variegated forms, which may be classified into psychological discrimination & actual discrimination.
- 78S08378 Israel, Joachim** (Bornholmsgade 1, DK-1266 Copenhagen Denmark), **Reification and Bureaucracy**
 ISA 1978
 1971 ¶ An attempt is made to expand upon previous work on the theory of reification & bureaucracy. The point of departure is the Marxian notion of commodity relations as the basis for reification. In this connection, the following are discussed: (1) bureaucratization of society as a consequence of the development of productive forces, & (2) use of electronics as a means of control by bureaucracies.
- 78S08379 Izzo, Alberto** (U Rome, Via Torino 95 00184 Italy), **The Problem of Religion as Ideology in Postwar Italy**
 ISA 1978
 1972 ¶ The final years of the fascist regime in Italy created a favorable bent toward a dialogue between the Catholic Church & the Marxists who found themselves allied against the common enemy. A complete change occurred at the end of WWII, when Italy became part of the Western political world structure. Since religious intransigence develops as a result of political changes, it can be seen how the ideological function of religion became so much greater after WWII than it had been during the earlier period. It is typical for ideology to translate historical, economic, & political problems into metaphysical & metahistorical terms. Dogmatic intransigence (eternal principles, "Natural Law," etc) in the light of sociological analysis, shows its worldly origins; it arises in specific historic circumstances, & will be overcome when those (historic) circumstances are themselves overcome.
- 78S08380 Jackson, David J., Edgar G. Borgatta & Harold F. Goldsmith** (Mental Health Study Center, 2340 University Blvd E Adelphi MD 20783), **Selecting a Data Analysis Model for Factorial Ecology Research**
 ISA 1978
 1973 ¶ Factorial ecology is a research enterprise among sociologists & geographers interested in the residential differentiation of metropolitan communities. Factor analysis & related procedures have frequently been applied to census data on small

subareas of cities. The results have been interpreted as fundamental dimensions of Ur residential differentiation. The analytic differences between such procedures as principal components analysis, image analysis, & common factor analysis have not been appreciated as they relate to the objectives of factorial ecology. Data analysis methods are described & compared in relationship to factorial ecology. Special attention is given to the development of theoretical & empirical criteria for the design & interpretation of factorial ecology research.

78S08381 Jackson, John D. (Concordia U, Montreal Quebec H3G 1M8), **The Canadian Rural Community: Gemeinschaft versus Gesellschaft or Economic Infrastructure**

ISA 1978 1974
¶ The Ru-Ur dichotomy & various related & derivative conceptual dualisms persist in the analysis of Ru communities in industrialized & colonial societies alike. Following a brief review of the methodological implications of "normative dualism" a theoretical framework is suggested which comprehends class analysis as understood in the Marxist tradition as an alternative route to the sociological & historical explanation of the position & role of Ru communities in industrialized societies. The Ru community in Canada is viewed from this perspective with reference to two particular aspects: (1) the historical development of European settlements in Canada in response to French & British mercantilism, & (2) the particular development of agriculture in relation to the transition from mercantilism to industrial capitalism.

78S08382 Jaguaribe, Helio (Candido Mendes U, Rio de Janeiro Brazil), **Modernization and National Development**

ISA 1978 1975
¶ An attempt is made to discuss, theoretically & historico-comparatively, the relationship between "modernization" & "national development." Focus is on the distinction between modernization & the overall development of a society. Modernization involves the expansion & improvement of operational rationality, from its simplest forms—get the trains running on time, the mail delivered, etc—to the most sophisticated forms concerning planning, decision-making, control of results, etc. Development has often been seen as a more or less automatic consequence of modernization. Emphasized is the extent to which development requires participation, institutionalization, etc. Also discussed is the distinction between the development of a territory or market & the national development of a society, implying autonomous decision & a national interest.

78S08383 Jarosińska, Maria & Jolanta Kulpinska (Academy of Sciences U Łódź, Poland), **Occupational Differentiation of the Polish Working Class**

ISA 1978 1976
¶ Principal features of workers' occupations are used to define the Polish Wc. The following aspects were considered: divisions & branches of the national economy, demographic features, level of education, length of employment, & position at work. Data were derived from national statistics & the results of a survey conducted among workers in five areas of the national economy. The basic assumption is that workers' occupations have not developed all professional qualities, & employment policies do not provide uniform criteria of occupational characteristics. Thus, occupational differentiation is not merely the result of the content of work, but the consequence of social circumstances. The latter comprise employment policy, wages, & methods of managing particular sectors of the national economy as well as regional & occupational traditions.

78S08384 Jauch, Dieter (Brandeckerstr 23, 7238 Oberndorf Federal Republic Germany), **The Civic Culture of Rural Local Communities in Western Germany**

ISA 1978 1977
¶ In West Germany the civic culture of the Ru local communities has, in the past, been determined by

the ideology of self-government & by the local notables. Recently, a fundamental change occurred which stemmed from differentiation, population mobility, increasing state intervention, & new requirements which could not be met by the local administration. The traditional decision-structure was superseded by bureaucracy & party politics. The peasants have lost their function as a cultural & political elite. Results of 750 interviews show that these changes & the introduction of modern techniques in agrarian production were not accompanied by changes in political conduct & attitudes. The peasants are politically conservative as are the workers & employees. These conservative attitudes can be attributed to: the strong relationship to the Roman Catholic Church, estate, & time of residence. Though the local community is not a social entity, a local reference group exists with certain special norms. The orientation to these norms & the involvement of the individuals in family, neighborhood, & voluntary organizations is so strong, that a basic political view is commonly held; there are few outside influences. This notion is reinforced by voting results in Wc villages; between 70% & 90% regularly vote conservative. In communities with Protestant populations the results are different: the civic culture there is not as strong an influence as among Catholics. The confessional structure is more important for civic culture than is occupational structure. Variations in civic culture are important in explaining differences in community development within the same region.

78S08385 Jeffries, Vincent & David R. Schweitzer (Instit Study of Values, PO Box 4264 North Hollywood CA 91607), **Comparative Stratification and Values: Empirical Case Studies from Switzerland and the United States**

ISA 1978 1978
¶ Presented are the results of a comparative study of the relationship between SC & value orientation in samples gathered in Switzerland & the US. The values examined consist of four sets of contradictory pairs: (1) extended loyalty—restricted loyalty, (2) altruism—egoism, (3) collective responsibility—self-reliance, & (4) cooperation—competition. SC is indexed, in both countries, by education, occupation, & income. A relatively uniform pattern of relationships exists between SC & restricted loyalty & cooperation in both the Swiss & US samples. Lower strata Rs emphasize the values of restricted loyalty & cooperation, while upper strata Rs are more inclined to extended loyalty & competition. The upper strata in the US sample emphasize self-reliance over collective responsibility, but these values appear unrelated to SC in the Swiss sample. Both the Swiss & US samples show no relationship between SC & the values of altruism & egoism.

78S08386 Johansen, Lars Nørby & Ole P. Kristensen (European U Instit, Florence Italy & U California, Berkeley 94720), **Corporatist Tendencies in the Post-Industrial West-European Societies. The Case of Denmark**

ISA 1978 1979
¶ The purposes are to elaborate on the model(s) of neocorporatism, & to present an empirical study of corporatist tendencies in Danish postwar policy. A revised model of neocorporatism is established. The institutional aspect of integration between the state apparatus & the interest groups is stressed & extended. Hypotheses about such connected phenomena as interest groups are organized into a limited number of singular, noncompetitive ... categories & made testable. The data refer to what is presumed to be the most important arena for interest mediation: the system of public or semipublic committees. Information is presented on: (1) the number, type, & characteristics of these committees, & (2) the representatives, ie, interest groups, the administration, private capital, etc. In both cases the data go back to 1945. The developmental aspects are emphasized by noting that the postwar interventionist state & its specific functions can be held partly responsible for the development of the corporate channel. The changes in the

corporate system of interest intermediation are measured in terms of changes in the number & type of public committees, different configurations of interest, etc.

- 78S08387** **Johnson, Carlos** (Instit Investigaciones Sociales U Nacional Autónoma México, Villa Obregón 20 DF),
ISA
1978
1980
A Critique of Dependency Theory as Applied to Socialist International Economic Relations

¶ A critique is presented of the application of dependency theory (DT) for interpreting socialist international economic relations. DT is considered a product of the struggle between monopoly capital (imperialism) & competitive capital (developing national economies) at the international level of class conflict. The major critique concerns the theoretical reasoning behind dependency constructs, the interpretation of capital/labor relations in terms of dependency, & socialist development in these terms. In addition to the theoretical substantiation of the inapplicability of DT to the capitalist/socialist process, dialectical-historical-materialist analysis is offered of the international economic relations of socialism. A brief comparison is made between the economic theses postulated by the advocates of DT & those of other theorists. Aside from the relationship of DT to capitalism & imperialism, & its irrelevance to socialist development, an evaluation of the theory's political significance is offered. The point is raised that when DT is applied undifferentiatedly to socialist transformation, it assumes a historically regressive meaning for the socialist process itself. In such cases, DT represents an ideological substantiation of capitalism in countries where capital/labor relations are not yet predominant, & reflects the needs of competitive capital in the face of monopoly capital. DT encompasses the most superficial aspects of international economic exchange; because of this it fails to explain capital/labor relations, much less socialist transformation & development. It is DT itself which requires explanation in terms of capital/labor relations in order to understand its sociohistorical & political meaning for socialism.

- 78S08388** **Johnson, Fern L. & Leslie K. Davis** (U Massachusetts, Amherst 01003), **Hesitation Phenomena in the Language of Family Conversations across Three Conversational Styles in Three Formats of Television Programming in the U.S.A.**

¶ The purpose is to establish the degree to which family members interacting on TV speak realistically, not in terms of topic but in terms of the formal features of language called hesitation phenomena. Hesitation phenomena are the markers of dysfluency in conversation, & they naturally occur at points of cognitive planning, stress, & self-consciousness. Two hypotheses were tested: (1) hesitation phenomena occur more frequently in familial conversations in documentary & soap opera formats than in the prime time dramatic format, & (2) the incidence of hesitation phenomena in familial conversations increases across program format from casual to personal to intimate styles of conversations. A sample consisting of videotape recordings of approximately equal amounts of exclusive family interaction for each format was content-analyzed by noting false starts, repetitions, filled pauses, & unfilled pauses exceeding 1.5 seconds. These four variables are the operational definition of hesitation phenomena. Analysis confirmed both of the hypotheses. It was established that the hesitation phenomena occurring in conversations among family members in the soap opera format cannot be primarily accounted for by syntactic segmentation; they conform more readily to hesitations in naturalistic conversations. The perceived reality dimension of soap opera content is accounted for partly by these formal features of language. Additionally, the fluency of language in TV program categories can be related to the process, purpose, & economics of producing these programs in the US.

- 78S08389** **Johnson, Frank A.** (San Francisco General Hospital, CA 94110), **Reification and Legitimation in the Psychotherapeutic Situation: An Inquiry into the Social Psychological Mechanisms of Therapeutic Change**

¶ Previous research is extended to explore the nature of interpersonal consensus which occurs within the therapeutic situation as a way of looking at one level of explanation pertaining to therapeutic change. This explanation includes a discussion of the interpersonal perception of "essences" between the therapist & patient, as an aspect of perceived interpersonal consensus. An attempt is made to extend existentialist explanations of therapeutic change by comparing some social interactional formulations of phenomenological processes.

- 78S08390** **Jonassen, Christen T.** (Ohio State U, Columbus 43210), **Structural Strains Reflected in Beliefs and Attitudes of University Students and Small-Towners in Norway**

¶ The very rapid change in the means of production in Norway should (according to conflict theory) produce conflict & revolution, while according to equilibrium concepts, dissatisfactions & structural strain should result. Two groups, students & farmers, the historical vanguard of social change in Norway, were studied by means of a questionnaire given to random samples of Norwegian students (N=408) & small-town residents (N=100). Attitudes of Rs to the church, religion, politics, education, authority, & the welfare state were probed. A majority of both groups showed support for such basic institutions as the church & education, but evidenced some dissatisfaction with political institutions & the welfare state. Additional structural strains were apparent as small-town, to a much greater extent than students, upheld conservative & traditional religion, & conceptions of social roles & authority. Both "conflict" & "equilibrium" theories of social change appeared to have some support. The effects of structural position, class, age, & Ru-Ur residence was apparent; however, Norway has had no violent revolutions in the nineteenth or twentieth centuries in spite of revolutionary conditions & rapid changes in economic institutions & social structure. The historical struggle between the positivists & humanistic intellectuals, & religious fundamentalists is still in evidence, but a value consensus has been achieved through this ideological conflict as reflected in attitudes of both groups to church & education. It is hypothesized that this historic dialectic resulted in a value system which helped to contain aggression & enabled tension management to operate so that fundamental social changes could be achieved without revolution.

- 78S08391** **Jones, R. Kenneth** (Athabasca U, Edmonton Alberta T5L 2W4), **Gender Reassignments: The Ultimate Transformation of Identity**

¶ Identity theory & identity development are synthesized in an examination of transsexualism. Transsexualism also synthesizes the subjective & objective aspects of identity. Gender identity is 'fixed' in the first five years of life. The biological & sociological process of establishing sex gender identity is discussed in relation to the transsexual to whom identity as a M or F does not correspond to the given anatomical sex. Psychological & psychiatric literature on transsexuals reveals the stages leading to conversion surgery, together with arguments for & against such operations. A review of transsexual biographies by Garfinkel, Bogden, Cowell, Morris, & Jorgensen throws light on the process, but the main argument is that the mechanisms of Mol's sacralization demonstrate how transsexual identity becomes manifest. The first mechanism, objectification, provides an external framework while the second, commitment, provides the intensity & emotional focus for the transformation. The third & fourth mechanisms, myth & ritual, further establish the enormous emotional welding which takes

place in the identity transformation of transsexualism & the building of a new identity.

- 78S08392 Jones, R. Kenneth** (Athabasca U, Edmonton Alberta T5L 2W4), **Paradigm Shifts and Identity Theory: Alternation as a Form of Identity Management**
 ISA
 1978
 1985 ¶ Identity is managed or controlled in cosmological (not necessarily religious) settings; the alternation

process denotes a process of transformation from one world view to another. Sustaining & modifying identity occurs in a social context & involves 'plausibility structures'. Wheeler's work on resocialization offers an understanding of how personalities can be reconstructed, as does the work of Davis & Berger. It is important, however, to first establish a view of identity as the articulated & ordered arrangement of major constituents & roles. The Kuhnian paradigmatic thesis is examined, together with some of its critics, to see if it illuminates identity-switching. Identity appears to be rooted in sociological rather than psychological processes, a view supported by the philosophical work of Wittgenstein & Ryle. The process of identity management occurs not only in settings which provide plausibility structures, but in those which supply a cosmological or total world explanation. The conversion or transformation process follows the outline laid down by Smelser, Lofland & Stark & Matza. The belief systems to which individuals are converted are tangible in some organization or group & identity itself is not fixed & unalterable.

- 78S08393 Joshi, Om Prakash** (South Gujarat U, Surat India),
 ISA **Public Policy and Arts in India**
 1978
 1986 ¶ The art forms of India can be viewed on several levels: elite, folk, & tribal. Each form represents a different social, material, & aesthetic problem. Art

among tribal people has been recently recognized by creative anthropologists. The forms of patronage & public policy for the arts changed after India achieved its independence in 1947. Questions are raised in an effort to understand public policy & the arts in India: (1) What happens to the arts when no specific public policy exists in a country with a variety of artistic traditions? (2) What forces & trends influence the arts & patronage in a developing country? The artist in present-day India finds it difficult to survive on art alone; there is a lack of specific public policy of patronage. Folk arts are a marketable commodity, but imitations by Ur, commercial artists abound. The tendency to refine tribal art for marketing purposes & imposing Ur aesthetics on them has created feelings of inferiority among the tribal artists; the result is the possible loss of tribal arts. The arts get little support from local authorities, foundations, & businesses. General education at school & Coll level does not involve the students in creative arts. Us do not emphasize the arts, & very little general & technical literature on the arts has been produced, thus the public remains uninitiated. The absence of internal support for the arts has encouraged the emergence of tourist-art. A large gap exists between the artist & the art public in countries which fail to educate their citizens.

- 78S08394 Kahane, Reuven** (Hebrew U, Jerusalem Israel),
 ISA **Patronage and Modernization**
 1978
 1987 ¶ Various kinds of "traditional" institutions have responded to modernization processes in numerous, complex ways. Some traditional features have been

retained & utilized in modernization; some have increased in strength & hindered some aspects of the process, & others have disappeared. In general, it is not the "traditional character" of an institution that makes it susceptible to modernization, but rather its specific content & structure. Using patronage as an example of a traditional institution, the research has been designed to compare three patterns of patronage regarding their maneuverability: (1) the *Oybon-Kobon* in Japan, as an example of an

institution which has been reinforced & utilized in the acceleration of modernization, (2) the *Jajmani* system in India as an example of an institution which usually disappears or diminishes with modernization, & (3) the *Bapak-Anak-Buah* system in Indonesia to typify an institution which was reinforced in its very "traditional" form during the process of modernization, & was perpetuated as a mechanism to block change.

- 78S08395 Kalleberg, Anne** (Instit samfunnsforskning, Munthesgatan Oslo 2 Norway), **Dilemmas in Current Family Policies as Related to Crisis Tendencies in Late Capitalism**
 ISA
 1978
 1988

¶ Presented are results of a study of child-care in Wc families where both parents—or the mother—do shift work or have inconvenient working hours. Focus is on inadequacies in the public child-care service, lack of coordination between parental & occupational roles, & resistance to child-care & agencies of child socialization outside the home. Unresolved problems with child-care in large sections of the Wc are illuminated with reference to the parents' working hours, but focus is also on segregation between settings which in some cases is unfit for children. This framework is used to explore dilemmas in official Norwegian family policies & with policies dealing with inequality between the sexes. Drawing on J. Habermas's theoretical hypotheses relating to crisis tendencies in late capitalism, it is argued that planning deficiencies in untraditional family patterns & new forms of child-care are associated with fundamental contradictions in the capitalist mode of production. The shortcomings in the field of family politics are seen as a source of social & political conflict which may bring latent class conflicts into the open. Questions raised by the women's liberation movement in Norway & other western industrial states, provide possibilities for socialist perspectives in areas where the Marxist tradition has been weak.

- 78S08396 Kandiah, T.** (U Sri Lanka, Peradeniya), **Lankan English Schizoglossia: Some Questions for Sociolinguistic Theory**
 ISA
 1978
 1989

¶ Lankan English schizoglossia manifests itself in both the spoken & the written word. In fiction, the standard invoked, by causing writers to turn away from the usage that most distinctively & authentically embodies their own natural speech rhythms & forms & expresses their own truest selves, has had disastrous results. The existence of schizoglossia may be attributed to the fact that many of the sociological variables that are in operation were generated or affected by the colonial interlude in Sri Lanka's history, something whose impact on life & experience in the island was traumatic & disruptive. This raises important questions for sociolinguistic theory. Does not the model of sociolinguistic investigation, which permits all variability to be treated as normal & healthy, need to be refined to permit the clear recognition of unhealthy kinds of variability? Would it not be true to say that such kinds of variability afflict (at least) all modern industrialized communities too, for all of them are notorious for their lack of cohesion & integration? Could the failure to recognize this & the tendency to treat variability in such communities as largely a normal & healthy phenomenon be attributed entirely to the seductiveness of the sociolinguistic model of investigation used? Would it not be possible, instead, to attribute it to the fact that the isolated sociological variables have not been subjected to the kind of analytical scrutiny that would have revealed their true disruptive potential? The fundamental question is: Can the sociolinguistic investigator ever realistically avoid a direct confrontation with ideological & other considerations that profoundly determine his understanding of the independent sociological variables of which he must concern himself?

78S08397 **Kandó, Thomas M.** (Pennsylvania State U, University Park 16802), **Cultural Action and Cultural Free Enterprise**
 ISA 1978
 1990 ¶ The alternative to cultural action is cultural free enterprise, ie, the absence of cultural policy. The major problem with this is the overall low quality of cultural consumption ("mass culture"). A possible strength is greater occasional vitality & creativity. The dangers of cultural action include: (1) elitism, & (2) totalitarianism. Elitism means equating only high culture with good culture. Totalitarianism means imposing elite culture upon the masses, or Uc culture upon the Lc. Both mean confining public support to elite culture. The various developed nations may be viewed as representing a continuum from cultural free enterprise to strong governmental cultural involvement (cultural action). The US is located at the free enterprise end of the continuum, Canada & the UK occupy intermediate positions, & various continental European nations (ie, Austria), including Eastern European states, are found toward the opposite end. Asked & tentatively answered are the following questions: (A) Who determines cultural policy? (B) On what grounds is cultural policy based? (C) How is normative consensus established? (D) How is cultural pluralism dealt with? (E) How is cultural policy validated?

78S08398 **Kaplan, Charles D. & Warren D. TenHouten** (U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Modernization, Education, and the Primacy of Propositional Thought**
 ISA 1978
 1991 ¶ The mythic (appositional) mode of reasoning prevalent before the Industrial Revolution—with its emphasis on institutions that were hierarchically organized totalities—became residues with the development of the modern world. The primacy of appositional thought was replaced by a propositional mode of thought, which required the development of a new institution—mass education. Modernity & cognitive structure is explicated in terms of a critique of Silvert & Reissman's conception of modernization in mass education as productive of freedom, individuality, autonomy, & rationality. Along with these ideological contents, modern mass education is seen as subconsciously imposing new forms of social domination, with the educational systems producing linguistic capital—the mastery of an elaborated linguistic code. The appositional & propositional modes of thought associated with traditional & modern forms of life are interpreted in terms of the theory of specialization of function in the two hemispheres of the human brain. Dialectical reason is inferred from laterality theory to represent a third mode of thought, & is seen as a necessary basis for replacing the monologues of mythic & technical-scientific universes of discourse with a productive dialogue.

78S08399 **Karna, M. N.** (Bihar National Coll U Patna, 800004 India), **Agrarian Structure and Peasant Mobilization: The Bataidari Struggle in Madhubani, 1967-1975**
 ISA 1978
 1992 ¶ An analysis is presented of the emergence & growth of the sharecroppers' (*bataidars*) movement in Madhubani, a heavily populated north Indian district in the State of Bihar. The movement was launched in the late 1940s under the aegis of left-wing political parties, but only recently has its impact been discerned. Here an attempt has been made to examine the background & the nature of sharecroppers' problems, the agrarian setting of the area, & the programs & organizational features that shaped the character of the movement. That the sharecroppers' resistance has broadly been organized within the established legal framework is obvious from its numerous action programs & policy pronouncements. Peasants have been mobilized to gain some electoral base for the political parties involved in the struggle. If the total transformation of the agrarian structure is the prime objective of any peasant movement, the *bataidars* have failed to move in this direction in any appreciable manner. With the analysis of various sociopolitical forces which have either broadened or weakened

the range of the movement, new insights are provided into the problems involved in the study of any ongoing peasant movement.

78S08400 **Karpaty, Zoltan** (Hungarian Academy Sciences, 1250 Budapest), **Worker's Life-History Analyses**
 ISA 1978
 1993 ¶ The sociological approach of life-history analysis is considered. Data & conclusions are based on a sociological survey carried out among workers living in an Ur region of Hungary. Focus is on the change of way of life by migration to the city. Elaborated are significant types of blue-collar life which are relevant to the sociological system & different life circumstances within the Ur agglomeration. These life-types should shed light on the transition from peasant to worker. The historical view of life-processes involves three requirements: (1) consideration must be given to macrosocial development through use of: social data analysis & community monographies, (2) present SE conditions of Wc families must be examined (by questionnaire) in relationship to social origin & residential situation, (3) the personal life-history—facts, activities, aspirations, self-evaluation, etc, must be analyzed, & tape-recorded interviews with husband & wife are the preferred method. These methods allow conclusions about the degree of urbanization of way of life; they help to clarify the relationship between objective SE processes & individual life-histories. Thus, life-history analysis is an important device to bridge the methodological gap between facts & values, to give sociologically relevant explanations for time-continuum in both social development & individual life, & to provide more humanistic interpretations of the relationship between the individual & society.

78S08401 **Karpi, Annemarie, Bernhard Kettmann & Wolfgang Viereck** (Institut Anglistik U Graz, 8010 Austria), **Vernacular Dialect and the Teaching and Learning of a Second Language**
 ISA 1978
 1994 ¶ In countries such as Germany & Austria, regional dialect is the mother-tongue of many, if not most, children. These children have special difficulties in school. However, dialects need not always be a barrier to second language learning. Regrettably, Austrian textbook authors (os English texts at every instructional level) ignore the dialect; in addition most teachers are actually unaware of it. The problem that speakers of Austrian-Styrian have when learning English are different from those of speakers of standard German face. In an investigation, restricted mainly to segmental & suprasegmental phonology, an attempt is made to describe areas of convergence & areas of divergence between Austrian-Styrian & the type of English taught at school. Important consequences, for teachers & pupils alike, must be drawn from this research. Concern is focused on psycho- & sociolinguistic aspects of the source language, & also on those aspects of the target language as they pertain to school problems. The different educational levels on which English is taught in Styria are also considered.

78S08402 **Kasarda, John D.** (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill 27514), **Deconcentration and Urban Economic Problems in the United States**
 ISA 1978
 1995 ¶ Centrifugal & centripetal movements inherent in US metropolitan expansion are at the root of the current economic & fiscal problems plaguing its large central cities. These movements, which are analytically distinct but interrelated, include: (1) the exodus to the suburbs of middle- & upper-income families, (2) the huge influx into the central cities of poor minority groups, the chronically unemployed, the aged, social misfits, & others who tend to be more a fiscal liability than an asset to central-city budgets, (3) the centrifugal drift of commerce & industry beyond the taxing jurisdiction of the cities which has eroded municipal tax bases & has made needed blue-collar jobs physically inaccessible to many inner-city

residents, (4) the centripetal buildup in the central cities of administrative office structures, financial institutions, specialized professional & technical services, & other white-collar business complexes whose jobs require substantial education & training &, hence, are inappropriate to the growing concentrations of unskilled & poorly educated inner-city residents, & (5) the daily flow into the central city of large numbers of suburbanites who make regular use of central city public services & facilities as part of their journey-to-work, shopping, & recreational activities. The consequences of these interrelated movements include deteriorating city tax bases, exceptionally high rates of inner-city unemployment, rising Ur welfare rolls, & increased debt service.

78S08403 Kasinsky, Renee G. & Naomi R. Gerstel (Utah State ISA U, Logan 84322. & Columbia U, New York NY 10027), **The Commuter Marriage within Dual-Career Families**
1978
1996

¶ Commuter marriage is a marital type in which the spouses live in separate residences for varying lengths of time. Commuting is limited to dual-career families in which the woman travels for the sake of her career. Theoretically, the concept of pluralism of family structures can be understood by an examination of the stages of marital life cycle, as well as a career sequence. Examined are the situations & structural conditions which either prohibit or facilitate commuter marriages, & the "fit" between the stages in the marital & career life cycles. The sample includes 50 married couples, the majority of whom were commuting at the time of the interview. In addition, 10 dual-career noncommuting couples were interviewed to distinguish what is specific to commuting from what is general to dual-career families. Also interviewed were two small groups, the first of which consisted of those who had commuted in the recent past but no longer commuted to ascertain the long-term effects & postcommuting adjustments (N=10). The second of the two groups consisted of those who divorced while in the process of commuting (N=10). This last group was used to discover ways in which commuting is a source of strain in marriage. Intensive open-ended interviews were held with the separate spouses. A commuter marriage is most common during the "transition period" of the family life cycle—between the time before children & before reputations are established in one's career & the time of the family's middle years, when children are grown & women reestablish their earlier careers. Stresses & structural strains within this type of family arrangement can be best understood by an examination of the relationship between familial structure, family life cycle, & occupational life cycle.

78S08404 Kats, Rachel (U Haifa, Israel), **Moonlighting and Working Overtime in Israel, 1972-1974**

ISA
1978
1997
¶ The basic concept is that moonlighting or working overtime results from the dynamic interaction of three basic conditions: a person's life-cycle stage, training & occupation, & place of employment. These conditions are seen as being more generally colored by overall societal trends. At the same time, they are presumably related to working overtime & moonlighting via more immediate motivating forces: the existence & perception of an incongruity between pressures for higher than actually received rewards & the opportunity to acquire them in a regular way, without working additional hours or engaging in a second job. Data were collected from two samples, drawn from the adult Jewish Ur population in Israel in 1972 & 1974. Only M employees are included in the analysis (N=456 in 1972; 689 in 1974). In addition to tabular analysis, Guttman-Lingoes Smallest Space Analysis is used to examine the trends over time & the interrelations between the measured variables. Gross & rather unstable distinctions are found between four types of workers: (1) the moonlighter—usually the professional, highly educated employee, who has a relatively high income, but needs additional finances to meet his own & his family's needs, (2) the overtime worker—usually from among the

semiprofessional, administrative or skilled workers, (3) those who see no opportunity for either moonlighting or working overtime (in 1972 this attitude was present in Lc groups, in 1974 not in any particular group), & (4) those not interested in moonlighting or working overtime—an attitude which characterizes the older worker. Age & education are more strongly related to working overtime & moonlighting than is origin. Occupation & family income are relevant in the present position of the worker, more clearly so than are indicators of the life-cycle stage, the relationship between family income & needs, or characteristics of the organization in which a person works. Views on the economic situation of the country show little relation to either working overtime or moonlighting.

78S08405 Kats, Rachel (U Haifa, Israel), **Perceptions of Family Role of Female Welfare Clients in Israel**

ISA
1978
1998
¶ Focus is on expectations, perceptions, & norms regarding family roles & tasks of F welfare clients in Israel. The sample consisted of 102 Fs from various ethnic backgrounds who were interviewed in 1975. For part of the sample the Fs' norms were compared with those of their husbands'. Most women do not perceive their family role as they would like it to be; the largest gap between norm & reality is exhibited by women of Eastern origin. Their attitudes reflect a traditional M-dominated family life where the wife does the housekeeping, shopping, & takes care of the children, but leaves decisions about budget, family-planning, & sex relations to the man. Husbands take an even stronger position on traditional roles. F responses reveal the desire for a greater equality & sharing of roles between man & wife. Multidimensional scalogram analysis shows further complexities of the pattern of attitudes & perceptions of the Rs.

78S08406 Kattakayam, Jacob John (U Kerala, Trivandrum India), **Education as an Instrument of Change in the Developing Countries: A Study of the Tribal Education Programmes in Kerala (India)**

ISA
1978
1999
¶ An attempt is made to analyze the content of tribal educational programs in Kerala, India, & their impact on one of the largest tribes of the state—the Uralis. A major objective of tribal welfare programs in India is the modernization of the tribal population which forms nearly 10% of the Σ population of the country. It is hypothesized that the government's educational programs have made little impact on the tribes because the programs reflect a lack of knowledge of the dynamics of tribal culture & behavior. Consequently, tribal programs were an extension of the general educational programs of the country. They could not satisfy tribal needs & aspirations. A case study of the Uralis—using participant observation, supplemented by in-depth interviews—was conducted in a tribal environment with 750 participants. Data supported the hypothesis. Most of the tribal population did not use the educational programs, & those who did could not pursue them mainly because of poor planning & indifferent administration. The officials in charge of the programs were ignorant of the problems of the tribes, & there was lack of communication between the two groups.

78S08407 Kelly, John R. (U Illinois, Champaign 61820), **Leisure Resources and Social Development**

ISA
1978
2000
¶ There are limits on leisure resources. Not only are the personal resources such as finances, skills, social relations, time, socialization, & access to opportunities limited, but the leisure opportunity structures of the society have limits of space, distance, natural environments, development, & conflicting uses. Three interest publics—users, developers, & preservers—are in conflict over the provision & management of leisure resources. This conflict is focused on land that may be used for recreation, developed to profit from renewable or nonrenewable resources, or preserved from either

damaging use or development. The conflict is also emerging in assigning priorities for public expenditures & in taxation policies. Two issues are examined that relate this conflict of interest over leisure resources to social development: (1) Is this conflict of users, developers, & preservers endemic to the allocation of public resources such as land, or does it vary with the level of social development of the society? (2) Does this conflict vary with the type of social organization & political-economic structures of the society? To define the issues, the case of the multiuse & multiobjective management of forest & range land by the US Forest Service is presented. The first is examined in a time comparison to measure a possible shift of policy from developers to users & preservers in response of a "postindustrial value shift"; the second is approached by studying the influences of a capitalist economic structure on public land management policy.

78S08408 **Kemeny, Istán** (Centre sociologie européenne, 75006 ISA Paris France), **Poverty in Present-Day Hungary**
1978 ¶ Several hypotheses are tested: (1) The elements of
2001 the way of life form an interconnected system; the individual elements may be understood only within the context of the system. (2) The interconnection of the elements form a structured system which has no logic & which cannot be interpreted as a mental manifestation. The elements can only be understood on the basis of their functional position, but they do not express a uniform meaning. (3) The interconnection of the elements does not lead to a way of life without conflict. There is no element that could not operate in a functional & dysfunctional way, simultaneously. (4) A mutual correspondence exists between way of life & the objective conditions of life; way of life is a response to the challenge of circumstances, a strategy in the struggle for advantages & benefits. (5) Customs & way of living can only be understood as the logical outcome of the objective situation. (6) Traditions seldom survive if interests do not demand their survival; traditions tend to vanish if they conflict with interests. (7) Poor communities can achieve equality only on the basis of self-help. The methods include a nationwide survey of the poor in Hungary, & tape-recorded interviews with every fourth family in the sample. The framework was provided by the life-history approach.

78S08409 **Khatri, A. A.** (U Alabama, Birmingham 35294),
ISA **Father-Dominance and Mother-Dominance in Decision-Making as Perceived by East Indian Children**
1978 ¶ Results are presented of a partial analysis of data
2002 from a sample of 147, eight- & eleven-year-olds, East Indian children whose perceptions of mother dominance & father dominance in decision-making were studied by means of an adoption story. In 122 of 147 decision-making situations there was a conflict between father & mother concerning the sex of the child to be adopted. When an individual preference of the mother figure in the adoption story resulted in actual choice of that child (a boy or a girl outcome) for adoption, it was considered a case of mother dominance; *Mutatis Mutandis* for father dominance. The roles of age & SES in accounting for perceptions of choice patterns were explored. Predominant choice of a boy for adoption & slight tendency for mother dominance over father dominance were found. Younger children perceived more maternal dominance. Sex also contributed to perceptions of choice patterns. Girls perceived more mother dominance when outcome was a girl & older eleven-year-old boys perceived more father dominance when outcome was a boy. SES did not contribute much to perceptions of choice pattern except that in class III, mother dominance was perceived more when outcome was a girl. Findings are discussed in light of high evaluation of the M in Indian culture & certain cognitive & dynamic factors possibly operative in life space of the children in the sample.

78S08410 **Khatri, A. A.** (U Alabama, Birmingham 35294),
ISA **Some Dimensions of Jointness among Contemporary Indian Households According to Their Family Types and Socioeconomic Status**
1978
2003

¶ Three dimensions of jointness—common property, common purse, viz pooling of income & financial help, & common kitchen—were investigated in the context of variables of family types (nuclear, extended, & joint) & SES as measured by Kuppaswami's scale. The sample consisted of adult Rs from families of children studying in schools in Ahmedabad—an industrial town in western India. Each R was interviewed with a semistructured interview schedule. Findings concerning jointness in property, in income pooling, financial help & in mode of meeting food needs of the family are presented according to family types & SES. The need is expressed for quantification of dimensions of jointness & for rigorous empirical research in this area.

78S08411 **Khleif, Bud B.** (U New Hampshire, Durham 03824),
ISA **Insiders, Outsiders, and Renegades: Towards a Classification of Ethno-Linguistic Labels**
1978
2004

¶ An in-group cannot be understood apart from an out-group; both are inexorably linked to a unity of opposites. In this respect, it is instructive to see how ethnic groups designate themselves, their traditional enemies (be they religious or political), & those among them who break cultural ranks to join or appear to identify with their enemies. Thus, ethnicity becomes a study of ethnic relations, a dialectical concept with variant manifestations, not a property of a group viewed in isolation from the context or system of which it is merely a constituent part. In matters of identity & historical memory, language becomes a boundary for inclusion or exclusion, degradation or aggrandizement. America, with its history of conquest of native populations (Indians & Chicanos), the forced importation of slave labor (blacks), & the voluntary importation of immigrant labor (white ethnics), offers a variety of terminology for analysis. Other examples are taken from studies of Welsh-English relations, ultra-orthodox Jews & Gentiles, & other groups. Data are discussed in a sociocultural framework. A number of theoretical formulations are advanced, & application to occupational & other groups is suggested.

78S08412 **Khuri, I. Fuad** (American U Beirut, Lebanon), **The Dynamics of War in Lebanon and the Militarization of Civilians**
ISA
1978
2005

¶ Demonstrated is how the social system in Lebanon, & its various contradictions, continuously intervene & thereby modify the processes of war, & how general ideologies can be reduced to elementary social relationships. The war in Lebanon started as a social protest against SE discrepancies, then changed into a sectarian war between two major Lebanese sects, & later into a war between the Christian Maronites & the Palestinian Liberation Organization. The intervention of Arab forces did not ease the traditional contradictions created by the war. On the contrary, these contradictions were reinforced by the exchange of property, residence, & business across sectarian lines, thus consolidating the authority of sects, each in its own locality. As the war gained momentum & the bases of economic production deteriorated, more workers, laborers, & salaried personnel were drawn into the battlefield either through deliberate recruitment or on a voluntary basis. Given this influx of civilians into the fighting groups, the mechanisms of control within the fighting organizations began to collapse. This collapse created a state of lawlessness which, in turn, encouraged more civilians to take up arms. Some were seeking booty & loot; some a salary; some blackmail; some carried arms to protect themselves & gain freedom of movement. Had the war continued, there would have been "circulation" of elites with little change in social processes. None of the ideological parties had the popular base or the

support to force revolutionary change. The war in Lebanon was a case of "social involution."

78S08413 Kim, C. I. Eugene & Young W. Kihl (Western Michigan U, Kalamazoo 49001 & Iowa State U, 1978 Ames 50011), **The Performance of Civilianized Military Regimes in Asia**

¶ Differentiated are at least two types of Third World military regimes: military-dominant (MiD) & civilianized-military (CM). CM regimes are characterized by: (1) induction of former coup & other military officers into the political system as governors of the country, & (2) extensive co-optation of civilian politicians, professionals, & bureaucrats in the new constitutional structure. CM regimes perform more successfully in meeting the SE developmental needs of their respective countries than do other regimes in Asia. Their successes depend on the availability of civilian talents & the willingness of civilianized former military governors to co-opt such talents in their regimes. CM regimes have also proven more politically stable than other regimes; they tend to become authoritarian, though not necessarily more so than other regimes in Asia, with restricted political competition. Their intelligence systems are highly developed & political opposition is closely monitored. CM regimes may very well display a new political style for Third World national development. Available aggregate data are analyzed to show performance differences by different types of regimes. Leadership structures & their political styles in the sample countries are also examined.

78S08414 Kirk, H. David (U Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1), **Building a Heuristic System Model of Social Disabilities**

¶ What do physical handicaps & illness, poverty & persecution, & victimization by natural disaster or by war, have in common? Are there universals which, when radically impeded, have similar consequences for the human condition? Such questions are relevant for comparative sociology &, therefore, for the theoretical development of the discipline. Recounted are events that have led to the construction of a model of social disabilities. As a systems model it concerns itself with what C. W. Mills called "public issues of social structure" & "private troubles of milieu." The real utility of the model lies in its heuristic quality, for it draws attention to questions which might otherwise not have been raised.

78S08415 Klaff, Vivian Z. (U Delaware, Newark 19711), **Ethnic Residential Segregation as an Indicator of Social Integration: In Search of a Model**

¶ The following question is posed: Why are we interested in the question of residential segregation in metropolitan areas? Presented is an ecological model of the relationship between ethnic segregation & social integration. A number of reasons are suggested for studying segregation which include the substantiation of classical ecological theory, a guide for social policy, & the understanding of social change. Each of the above reasons is examined; focus is on those aspects which point to residential segregation as an indicator of social integration. A discussion is presented of the classical assimilationist approach to integration & such theories as the pluralist approach. Empirical evidence points to the similarities in the relationship between ethnic residential distribution & ethnic stratification in a number of large metropolitan areas throughout the world. Small area data are obtained from national census reports & are analyzed by constructing an index of dissimilarity matrices which are used as input for the Guttman-Lingoes Smallest Space Analysis (SSA-I) nonmetric computer programs. Interpretation of the results leads to the development of a generalizable statement on the relationship between segregation & social integration. Outlined is the extent to which ethnic groups

deal with the exigencies of survival as they develop within the changing opportunity structures of their society.

78S08416 Klages, Helmut (Hochschule Werwaltungswissenschaften Speyer, Freiherr-vom-Stein-str 2 6720 Federal Republic Germany), **The Political Elite and the Public in Welfare State Democracies**

¶ Research focuses on a means of conceptualization which stresses long-term processes of alienation between the political & administrative elites on the one hand, & the public on the other. These processes are said to be composed of "structural" & "cognitive" elements. In addition, they are assumed to be mutually causative, ie, neither is reducible only to propositions of elite theories, nor to those of mass theories. The elites & the public are considered participants in an interactional game, acting under conditions of specific informational constraints, of particular value systems & goals, of differing experienced stress factors, & particularly of certain perceptions of each other, influenced by mediating agencies (mainly the mass media).

78S08417 Kleiber, Nancy & Linda Light (U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1W5), **Self-Help in Health Care: The Service Component**

¶ Self-help health care organizations emphasize education leading to mutual aid among equals, personal responsibility, & autonomy. Thus the self-help approach contrasts with the hierarchical & often authoritarian structure of most western health care. Described is a process of self-help as it operates within a nonhierarchically structured feminist women's health organization, the Vancouver Women's Health Collective (VWHC). The data (mostly qualitative) were collected through participant observation & semistructured interviews, fully tape recorded & content analyzed. An interactive research methodology was employed, whereby Ss participated in the design & execution of the research. Self-help as it operates within the VWHC can be separated into three distinct but interrelated levels: Individual self-help (self-care), self-help & mutual aid among members of the VWHC, & self-help services (routine gynecological care, counseling, & health education) which group members provide to clients who are not members of the VWHC. A crucial aspect of the self-help process is that VWHC members are laywomen. The nonprofessional nature of the service reinforces its egalitarian structure & more symmetrical relationship between members & clients. This symmetry is extremely important in introducing clients to self-help, & in motivating them to participate as equals in the self-help process. Self-help services, in this health collective, tend to present more problems in promoting self-help than do the self-help activities that occur among collective members. Members, by virtue of their continued participation, have more experience with & more commitment to the process of self-help than do clients, who usually participate only briefly. However, even within the self-help services, the egalitarian, nonhierarchal nature of the relationship has considerable impact on clients. In addition to providing them with care & education, it also demonstrates an alternative way of delivering care. Interviews with clients indicate that clients' sense of autonomy is increased through their participation in the service. These clients also speak of a high level of satisfaction with the services & the ways in which they are provided.

78S08418 Kleining, G. (U Hamburg, 2000 Federal Republic Germany), **Some Preliminary Results from Comparative Surveys on Social Mobility in Ten Countries**

¶ Surveys on intergenerational occupational mobility of adult men were completed in ten countries between 1973 & 1975. Countries & sample sizes are: UK (N=4,000), West Germany (10,800), Switzerland (4,000), Austria (4,000), Italy (4,000), Yugoslavia (4,000), US (4,000), Argentina (11,000), Brazil (Rio de Janeiro 2,200, São Paulo 2,200, Interior

São Paulo 300), Indonesia (Jakarta 1,100, Villages West-Java 300). All samples are representative of Σ population, except in Brazil & Indonesia, where they are representative of the areas indicated. Occupational mobility was studied in two aspects: mobility between SCs (class mobility) (13 to 20 occupational categories condensed into 6 classes) & mobility between strata of occupational prestige (status mobility), (9 strata condensed into 6 strata). Instruments measuring class- & status-mobility are similar for all countries, with some modifications for countries with high illiteracy rates. Extensive pretesting was used to develop the measuring instruments. Information was collected for R, his father, his father's father, & data were classified according to age cohorts. Oldest age cohorts of sons are 1865 & 1885. Class mobility rates range between 20% & 70% for subsamples (community size). Rates tend to be high & stable in industrialized societies with low % of agriculture (US & UK) & strongly increasing rates in developing countries, with West Germany, Switzerland, & Austria falling between the two. Status mobility rates also range between 20% & 70%. They are generally higher for those Rs born in this century as compared with their predecessors, & also tend to increase with community size. For the Rs born from 1920 to 1945, three mobility types can be differentiated: (1) high mobility rates with predominantly upward mobility (metropolitan & Ur areas in the US & UK), (2) high mobility rates with predominantly downward mobility (metropolitan areas of Brazil), & (3) low mobility rates with predominantly downward mobility (Ru areas in developing countries with limited upward mobility; & Ru areas of industrialized countries). Yugoslavia seems to be a special case with strong chances for upward mobility for those born after 1915 (thirty years old in 1945).

78S08419 Kochman, Thomas (U Illinois, Chicago Circle
ISA 60680), **Communicative Interference in Ethnic Inter-**
1978 **action**
2012 ¶ One important difference between mainstream &

Afro-American interactional behavior is the consistently different consideration that members of the two cultural groups respectively give to the influence of internal & external constraints on the expression of feeling. Mainstream interactional behavior, for example, is organized on the basis of individuals developing the capacity of suppressing or subordinating personal feelings in deference to such factors as "politeness," which establishes that "other" people's feelings should take precedence over their own. Afro-American interactional behavior is organized, relatively speaking, around the spontaneous expression of feelings where impulses to speak are generally felt to come from within. To contrast the modes in terms of roles, where the asserters' rights compete with those of the asserted upon, the mainstream orientation is to let the latter prevail even if that entails suppressing the impulses from within, whereas the Afro-American mode allows the feelings of the asserter to predominate. What exists are two different & conflicting notions of what members of the two groups respectively consider tact, without realizing that they are operating from two different cultural perspectives.

78S08420 Kochman, Thomas (U Illinois, Chicago Circle
ISA 60680), **Sociopolitical Realities in the Definition of**
1978 **Standard English**
2013 ¶ Revealed are the duplicity & cynicism behind the

scholastic rationale for learning a standard dialect for those speakers whose native dialect is nonstandard, especially in light of the linguistic revolution (historical shift from prescriptivism to descriptivism) that reestablished sociopolitical factors as the primary consideration in defining standard English. Thus, to decide whether a particular usage is standard or nonstandard, it is necessary to ask what the social characteristics are of those persons using it. The scholastic view in effect established "It's not how you say it," but "Who you are" that

counts in defining what is standard. Scholastics cynically imply that minorities will not be able to acquire social prestige of their own to confer on their present nonstandard speech patterns. For minorities, social opportunity will only go as far as imitation of the dominant social group's speech patterns will take them.

78S08421 Kohn, Melvin L. & Carmi Schooler (National Instit
Mental Health, Bethesda MD 20014), **Occupational**
ISA **Structure and Personality: A Longitudinal Assess-**
1978 **ment of Their Reciprocal Effects**
2014

¶ Using the data of a ten-year follow-up of a survey of a representative sample of men employed in civilian occupations throughout the US, an attempt is made to assess the reciprocal effects of occupational structure & personality. The first step is the use of Joreskog's method of maximum-likelihood confirmatory factor analysis to develop "measurement models" for the principal dimensions of occupational structure—in particular, the substantive complexity of the work, routinization, & closeness of supervision. Measurement models were developed for a number of facets of personality—intellectual flexibility, the intellectual demands of leisure-time activities, values, & several aspects of self-conception & social orientation. These longitudinal measurement models permit separation of measurement error from change. The second step is to use these measurement models in a series of causal (linear structural equation) models, again using Joreskog's methods. In these models an effort is made to assess the contemporaneous & lagged effects of occupational structure on the various facets of personality & of those same facets of personality on occupational structure.

78S08422 Kolaja, Jiri T. & Leonard M. Sizer (West Virginia U,
Morgantown 26506), **Planning as Process Recurrent**
ISA **Behavior Linkage**
1978
2015

¶ Most frequent behavior is recurrent behavior. Certain such recurrences as food or sleep can be shifted in time, but not eliminated. Within the social system there is a need for synchronization without which the DoFL would break down. The interrelatedness of elements is the linkage. In how many different linkages is a person able to participate? A minimum of more than ten is proposed; no maximum is suggested. Differentiated are variations in linkages (many & few; short & long). To have many linkages & long linkages is counter to human ability. The problem of interruptions & synchronization of activities is also discussed. Since the process of planning is concerned with recurrent behavior, this focus & the attendant vocabulary on recurrent behavior would be helpful for planners.

78S08423 Koyano, Shōgo (Tokyo Metropolitan U, 1-1-1
ISA Yakumo Meguro-Ku 152 Japan), **Thought Patterns**
1978 **and Their Change among the Collective Housing**
2016 **Dwellers in Tokyo**

¶ An attempt is made to clarify how public, collective, & high-rise housing can contribute to the problem of the housing shortage in the metropolitan area. Data come from field research at two collective housing communities in Tokyo. The residents are gradually adjusting to collective, public housing, including the high-rise. Tenants, especially young mothers, require improvements in such physical equipment as corridors, stairs, elevators, roofs, & playrooms. General demands seem to concentrate on the need for such public space as a meeting room & a plaza. The latter point plays an important part in mediating between collective housing dwellers & the surroundings.

78S08424 Krambach, Kurt (Heinrich-Hein-Str 12, 102 Berlin
ISA German Democratic Republic), **Social Development**
1978 **Processes of Achieving Industry-Like Production in**
2017 **Socialist Agriculture**

¶ The effects of the transition to industry-like production on the social development of cooperative farmers are

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analyzed under three rubrics: (1) changes in the character of work & development of productive abilities, (2) increase in the degree of social organization & development of social relations, & (3) changes in living conditions. Basic criteria for the definition of social features & indicators for measuring social progress in the development of farmers are the new objective & subjective conditions which determine the ability to display creative forces in order to dominate nature & the social conditions of existence. The systematic shaping of social processes in the development of cooperative farmers is based on scientific-technological & economic changes & the social development of farmers, including the systematic development of their social structure & social relations. Sociological research can make an important contribution to this new condition if it analyzes the effect of the economic system on social development & the dialectic interrelations between social progress & economic processes.

78S08425 Krambach, Kurt & Jörg Müller (Heinrich-Heine-Str 12, 102 Berlin German Democratic Republic), 1978
Interrelations between Settlement Structure, Development of Agriculture and Social Development of Peasants in the GDR

¶ Settlement structure in the GDR is characterized by a high concentration of population in Ur settlements; about 25% of the population lives in Ru communities with less than 2,000 inhabitants. The solution to the social development problem in small settlements is part of the larger problem of abolishing the essential social differences between town & countryside. Using sociological research, statistical inquiries, & experiences of state settlement policy, three basic connections between settlement structure & the social development of farmers are analyzed: (1) interrelations between Ru settlement structure, collectivization, & industrialization of agriculture, (2) dwelling functions & infrastructure of Ru settlements as conditions for satisfaction of the material & cultural needs of peasants, & (3) Ru communities as organizational forms of the political activity of farmers. The structure & social function of a system of Ru settlements are characterized by two factors: (A) Propensity to concentrate production functions in larger settlements; this is linked to a DofL in the social functions of Ru settlements. Thus the typology of Ru settlements changes in relation to the differentiation of its structure & function (degree of its production & dwelling function, its recreation function & as social community as well as of the respective development of its social structure & infrastructure). (B) Cooperation & communication between settlements for the implementation of social development. Community associations represent specific forms of cooperation. State planning starts from the principle of historical settlement structure & transforms it in such a way that working & living conditions in Ru settlements come closer to those of the Ur settlements. In the settlement structure of socialist society, town & stable villages have continuous & specific social functions. Close communication between town & countryside as well as cooperative connection between Ru settlements are necessary conditions for the realization of the social functions of settlements for an optimal relationship between settlement & social development.

78S08426 Krambach, Kurt & Sonja Voge (Heinrich-Heine-Str 12, 102 Berlin German Democratic Republic), 1978
Changes in Social Functions of Rural Communities in the GDR

¶ There is a close relationship between the changes in social functions of Ru communities & the development of Ru social structure. Social structure changes are influenced by the qualitative & quantitative changes in occupational structure. The social structure of communities depends on such functions as location of production, dwellings, & infrastructure. Because there is a concentration of the DofL between the communities in relation to these functions, the majority of communities have

social functions that operate not only with regard to the local population, but to the larger areas of society. A tendency exists for concentration of social functions in communities which contain optimal conditions for development of Ur-like living conditions. At the same time there is a problem of insuring that every community has the necessary minimum of infrastructural equipment & sociostructural stability, which are preconditions for the function of the village as a social community. This function is subject to modifications which are conditioned by the qualitative changes of social structure & the rapprochement of living conditions of town & countryside.

78S08427 Kramer, Cheri (U Illinois, Urbana 61801), **Resistance to the Public Female Voice**

1978
2020
¶ A review of the criticism directed toward women who have attempted public speaking on the air or on the platform makes clear that the sex of the speaker is a central factor in listener evaluation of the importance & aesthetic excellence of public speech. Criticism of women as public speakers comes from a variety of sources, including books on the history of oratory, religious publications, material in broadcasting archives, & newspaper accounts. Past arguments used to prohibit or curtail women from speaking in public include the following: unappealing voice qualities, unsuitable temperament, unauthoritative presence, inadequate physical strength, too enticing appearance, inability to handle serious topics, insufficient education, & illogical reasoning. An additional frequent argument is that women have not had a history of successful public speaking. The restriction of women's public speech is discussed in terms of its importance to the definition of gender differences.

78S08428 Kramer, Ralph M. (U California, Berkeley 94720), **Voluntary Service Agencies in Four Welfare States**

1978
2021
¶ Although the development of democratic welfare states has not led to the decline of nongovernmental (voluntary) social service agencies as predicted by some, the future survival of voluntarism & pluralism is still a cause of concern. Departing from the usual hortatory approach, an exploratory comparative analysis of 80 voluntary agencies serving the physically & mentally handicapped in four countries (US, England, the Netherlands, & Israel) provides some empirical data on the effects of selected environmental & organizational variables on the ability of voluntary agencies to innovate, provide supplementary services, & promote citizen participation & social change. Most of the similarities & differences in the patterns of voluntary agency role performance in the four countries can be explained by three factors: (1) the sociopolitical context, including the civic culture, (2) the public policy environment, & (3) internal organizational variables including structure, professionalization & the fiscal resource system. The cross-national findings, which tend to support theories of convergence of modern societies, suggest hypotheses regarding the distinctive character (competence, vulnerability, & potential) of voluntary agencies as an organizational hybrid in between a voluntary association & a service bureaucracy. Apart from providing a basis for more realistic expectations, the conclusions also have policy implications for the future of voluntary agencies in democratic, postindustrial welfare states.

78S08429 Kriesberg, Louis (Syracuse U, NY 13210), **Detente and Non-Coercive Means of Conflict**

1978
2022
¶ Examined are specific conditions between the US & the USSR, particularly within the last two decades. Three kinds of inducements each side can use to attain its objectives are discussed: coercion, persuasion, & reward. The conceptual difficulties in distinguishing among the varieties of each kind of inducement are elaborated as are the three kinds of inducements are combined in varying proportions in specific areas. The actual role of noncoercive means in specific

struggles is studied. Some of these conflicts involve third parties as possible allies of one or another adversary. Conflicts directly involving the Soviet & American governments are examined, including short-term crises, long-run persuasive efforts, & conflict series which are escalatory & de-escalatory. Some generalizations concerning the role of persuasion & contingent reward in such fights are developed. The generalizations pertain to the likelihood of employing different conflict modes & their varying effects.

78S08430 Kriesi, Hanspeter (Soziologisches Institut U Zürich, ISA 8032 Switzerland), **Collaborative Relationships in Swiss Politics: Interest Associations and the Federal Government**

1978
2023
¶ Based on 260 interviews completed with representatives of the Swiss political elite, an attempt is made to delineate the collaborative relationships between the interest associations & the federal government, as well as those among the interest associations themselves. The units of analysis are the corporate actors themselves as well as the individual agents who represent them. It is hypothesized that a tightly knit network structure will emerge from this analysis, corresponding to the 'consociational' character of Swiss democracy. The results are discussed in terms of corporatist & pluralist concepts. The tools of analysis are network-analysis instruments (path distance matrices, Smallest Space Analysis, & Block-Modeling).

78S08431 Krishnan, P. & G. Rowe (U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2M7), **Internal Migration in Bangladesh**

1978
2024
¶ Estimates on internal migration are presented for the time periods 1941-1951, 1951-1961, & 1961-1974. The data from the 1974 census of Bangladesh & the 1961 census of East Pakistan are utilized. In the last three decades, the geographical pattern of internal movement has remained nearly the same—a westward/north westward movement. Leaving aside the Dacca & Chittagong districts, all the remaining eastern districts have lost population. Sylhet, which grew between 1961 & 1971. There is age selectivity in regard to spatial mobility. While the receiving districts gain people in the twenty to forty-nine age interval, they lose people in the fifty to fifty-nine age group. Districts which lose population, gain members in the fifty to fifty-nine age group. This implies that the return on migration may be a characteristic of the older population. The M & F migration propensities are also different. A regression analysis of interdistrict migration for the 1951-1961 period was carried out with several explanatory variables. Farm size, intensity of cultivation, age, & LF participation indicated that there was outmigration from areas of high demand on land to areas of low demand. This may be due to the fragmentation of land holdings emanating from the inheritance pattern & not due to the social change factor. The effect of population density contradicts the popular interpretation of population pressure. The concentration of Hindu population, literacy, & density seem to occur together & may represent a disguised urbanization factor. The model shows two types of internal migration in Bangladesh: (1) a "conservative" movement to the west/north-west areas where there is less pressure on land, & (2) an "innovating" movement to the districts of Dacca & Chittagong which contain the two major cities of the nation. A Markov chain approximation of the migration process reveals that over 50% of Bangladesh's population would be concentrated in the north-western districts in the far distant future, if the present pattern of migration continues.

78S08432 Kronick, Jane C., Miriam G. Vosburgh & William W. Vosburgh (Bryn Mawr Coll. PA 19010 & Villanova U, PA 19085), **Changing Principles for Disability in New Zealand**

1978
2025
¶ With passage of the 1972 Accident Compensation Act, New Zealand moved to a new system of provision for the

disabled, based on a set of philosophical principles which, in combination, are new to social welfare in the English-speaking world. Deliberate consideration of the common problems of all accident victims within the formal channels of Parliament resulted in the emergence of new understanding of accidents as probability rates accompanying given levels of development. The definition of accidents as socially caused was followed by acceptance of the moral premise of community responsibility. This understanding involves redefinition of basic social values of justice & fairness in which social benefits become a basic right of the injured, to which all are equally entitled & for whom the loss must be restored through income-related compensation & complete rehabilitation. These premises represent a radical departure from the older philosophy informing social benefits based on minimum maintenance & fragmented, categorical & means-tested services. Subsequent developments indicate that a transformation in the entire system of social provision is in process in New Zealand.

78S08433 Kubat, Daniel (U Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1), **Human Rights, Migrations and Population**

1978
2026
¶ An attempt is made to link the development of migration policies & the perceived population pressures resulting from migrations in light of the renewed articulation of human rights. The right to move within one's country was almost universally accepted in western countries. There was relatively little concern expressed for the human rights of migrants who moved within a free labor market & who were assimilated with relative ease. The Helsinki Agreement & the preceding & subsequent discussions were originally intended to codify minimum standards of treatment of persons within nations. But by this time, massive international shifts of population had taken place. Thus, attention became focused more on immigrants than on internal migrants. In one instance, human-rights advocates turned their attention to the inadequacies of social welfare received by in-migrant workers in the European communities. The result of it was that relevant legislation was put through first in countries which, being thoroughly democratic in their makeup, resisted the trend the least. In the second instance, those countries which adjusted their immigration policies in the direction of ethical universalism in recruitment & selection of migrants were the overseas Anglo-Saxon democracies. These countries have passed new immigration legislation characterized by an explicit acknowledgement of human rights within the last five years. The unintended consequences of such legislation were that the countries in question saw themselves forced to reevaluate their migration & labor admission policies to gear them more closely to labor market needs. This was so, even though the intent of migration remains primarily humanitarian, ie, to provide a better life for those seeking entry. The results of these changes have implications for internal migration as well & these are considered.

78S08434 Kučuk, M. Ejub (Vrtilarska St 15, 11080 Beograd ISA Yugoslavia), **Class Determination and the Social Essence of Militarism**

1978
2027
¶ Marx's theory of classes is applied to an explanation of militaristic & nonmilitaristic forms of social organization. Class division & conflicts are the essential reason for monopolization of military activity by the ruling class (Rc). The Rc creates a class-heterogeneous military organization (MO), the role of which is the protection of the interests & aspirations of the Rc. Militarism is defined as the state bureaucratic structuring of military activity. Militarism is a social relation between the MO of the state & the rest of society, occasioned by a historically determined class structure & distinguished by the fashioning of the political system, global society, & international relations. The process of militarization beyond the framework of state MO does not signify the alienation of the army, but it does create possibilities for the

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onset of such a process. The MO in a particular constellation of class relations, may become alienated from the Rc by being transformed from its instrument to its master. Militarism is neither a progressive nor a reactionary phenomenon; nor is it an expression only of capitalism. It is also an expression of state socialism. Direct socialization of military activity & the transcending of militarism, can occur only under a form of socialist organization based on social ownership of the means of production & self-management. As the socialist social system is transcended & as it is shaped ever more completely along the lines of self-management, such self-management relations are extended to the military sphere & to a nonmilitaristic MO specific to it. Thus, sociopolitical systems based on social ownership of the means of production & self-management provide the historic framework for, & are a determinant of, the transcendence of militarism as a social phenomenon.

78S08435 Kunitz, Stephen J. (U Rochester School Medicine, ISA NY 14642), **Underdevelopment, Demographic Change and Health Care on the Navajo Reservation**
1978
2028 ¶ A description is presented of the economic

situation of the Navajo Indian Reservation. Over the past century a service-oriented rather than productive wage economy has developed. The relationship of the economy to demographic change (mortality & fertility rates) is examined. The development of sophisticated health services providing free care has had an impact on mortality patterns; it has had less of an impact on fertility patterns. Thus, rates of population growth have increased over the past century. The health care system itself is examined in terms of utilization patterns by the population & staffing patterns. The health service is one of the largest employers in this social service-based economy. The Navajo Reservation may be seen as a colony in which services are provided to the exclusion of dealing with the fundamental problems of economic dependence.

78S08436 Kuo, Eddie C. Y. (U Singapore), **Language, Ethnicity and Mass Communication in Singapore**
1978
2029 ¶ An analysis is made of the mass media system in Singapore in terms of language factors & their relevance to the ethnically diversified population.

Data from various secondary sources are utilized to show the distribution of media contents in various languages in each of the four mass media studied (newspaper, broadcast, TV, & the cinema). The media system in Singapore reflects the language policy of multilingualism in the Republic & serves functions of language maintenance & legitimization. More specifically, media contents in English attract a multiethnic audience & are potentially capable of stimulating a supraethnic national identity. On the other hand, contents in "ethnic languages" (Chinese, Malay, & Tamil) are highly popular within respective ethnic communities. Such communication messages may encourage sentimental attachments & are important for mass mobilization for national development. Multilingualism in mass communication results in content redundancy, which is economically costly but socially necessary. What is more significant is the dependency on imported TV programs & movies & its linguistic & cultural implications.

78S08437 Kuria, Kamau Gibson (U Nairobi, Kenya), **Internal Conflict of Marriage Laws in English Speaking African Countries**
1978
2030 ¶ Lesotho is the example of a country with two

marriage laws: the Lesotho customary law which reflects the Lesotho philosophy of life, & Western law which reflects the Western way of life. Kenya is a country with four marriage laws: customary law, which reflects the African philosophy, Islamic law, Hindu law, & English law, which reflects the philosophy of those who have accepted the Western mode. Court decisions & legislative reform indicate that a racist

doctrine exists which places the European at the zenith & the African at the nadir of the human hierarchy. Before independence, African countries had laws allowing conversion of a customary marriage into a Moslem one or a European one. Law in Kenya permitted conversion of a Moslem marriage into a European one. Colonial rule brought different philosophies & different laws together. Since the introduction of that rule it has been difficult to determine whether marriage laws have changed from one system to another. The problem arises from the view of the nature of man, & the understanding of the way in which social integration occurs. Court decisions, government publications, & laws passed reveal the existing conflicts. The humanity of Africans, Moslems, & Hindus reflected in their marriage laws is being suppressed in favor of decisions that place the Western way of life above all others. The majority of people still regulate their affairs in accordance with their respective laws. In some countries, the doctrine of hierarchy of persons is being eliminated &, in instances where there is conflict between different customary laws, humanity is respected. The theories of social integration used by lawmakers are not based on reality.

78S08438 Kurzweil, Edith (Montclair State Coll, Upper Montclair NJ 07043), **Medium-Size Entrepreneurs: Rearguard of Progress or Advanceguard of Decline? (The Case of Italy)**
1978
2031

¶ A restudy of some items of a selected sample of north Italian medium-size entrepreneurs previously interviewed in 1971, & recently reinterviewed. Sixty owner-entrepreneurs in Lombardy, Piedmonte, & Veneto, who employ between 250 & 6,000 workers, & who are founders or heirs of family businesses (in machinery, chemistry, textile, alimentary & building), were asked about the way they had dealt with political, economic, & social changes during the last seven years. Both studies used open-ended questionnaires. It was hypothesized that some of these entrepreneurs had formed consortia & had sold to multinational or state enterprises, & that others had "decentralized" to "escape" the effects of strikes & government regulations. Whereas the original study found the expected & customary tension between employer & worker to have been attenuated by the *autunno caldo* of 1969, the restudy focused on the institutionalization of these tensions as perceived by the Rs, & on owner actions & relations with workers. Where founders are still relatively "in control," some sort of neopaternalistic relationships were (informally) resumed because such relations, however indirectly, tend to improve productivity; in all other instances, the typical management-worker rapport had become the norm. The study is an application of Schumpeter's thesis to this sample. Because of temporal-political factors, the reasons for entrepreneurial "extinction" were qualitatively evaluated to distinguish between entrepreneurial disaffection, growth, & the wish to "retire to safety." Both workers & entrepreneurs have been increasingly politicized & polarized.

78S08439 Kurzweil, Edith (Montclair State Coll, Upper Montclair NJ 07043), **Roland Barthes' Literary Structuralism: A Sociology of Knowledge?**
1978
2032

¶ R. Barthes's literary structuralism is examined from a SofK perspective by: (1) providing an overview of Barthes's notions (& their applications) of existentialism, Marxism, structural linguistics, sociology & textual criticism, & (2) examining his works in relation to the French political & intellectual milieu. Addressed is Barthes's concern with the relation of thought to society, with the relation of a writer to his work, his surroundings, & his culture, as well as to the creative act itself, to genius, & to his unconscious—an unconscious which is itself variously defined, & is rooted in Oedipal ambiguity. Barthes's sociology was but a passing phase; his methods are linguistic & often unmethodical, but Barthes's nontheories, his open-endedness & free associations, ultimately "succeed" in evolving a practice of literature. Because this

practice attempts to "decode" all texts—texts of social content, political issues, differences between classes of readers, & of writers—Barthes's neostructuralism that "overcomes" dimensions of time & space, & that recently "includes" eroticism & desire is explored. Barthes escapes categorization, & his sociology reflects his milieu—a milieu dominated by the structuralist debates.

78S08440 **Kvavik, Robert B. & Fran Berry** (U Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455), **Interest Intermediation in the Norwegian Administration**
ISA 1978 2033
¶ Patterns of interest intermediation are outlined using data on 1,000 nationally organized interest groups, 1,000 administrative committees of the national administration, & 6,000 representatives (participants) in the committee system of Norway. Findings are used to evaluate the appropriateness of corporatism in explaining interest group behavior in Norway.

78S08441 **Lachs, John** (Vanderbilt U, Nashville TN 37235), **ISA Mediation and Education**
1978 2034
¶ Discussed are measures necessary to reduce the incidence of deleterious psychic distance. The only viable approach appears to be the systematic reestablishment of immediacy. This cannot be accomplished merely by means of the mediated immediacy provided by communications networks. Ways must be found in which segments of society can interpenetrate, in which individuals functioning in limited social roles can be directly exposed to the activities of others occupying a variety of different positions. Such exposure is typically accomplished cognitively in educational institutions. But intellectual acquaintance is inadequate. There is a need for educational reform. These reforms would amount to a breakdown of the distinction between education & life. Educational institutions would have to be integrated into the social fabric much more directly & effectively than they are now. Instruction would have to occur throughout the entire society & would involve a life-long effort. Distinctions between students & teachers & managers & workers would tend to blur. Theories would have to be presented in the context of relevant practice; practice would, in turn, be continually enlightened by theory. Stress on direct acquaintance with the disparate elements of the social fabric would go hand-in-hand with continued study of how the parts make a whole. Suggestions are offered on how to begin reasonable reforms.

78S08442 **Laferrrière, Michel** (McGill U, Montreal Quebec H3A 1Y2), **L'Adaptation des élèves immigrants: une comparaisons des élèves noirs anglophones et franco-phones à Montréal** (The Adaptation of Immigrant Students: A Comparison of Anglophone and Francophone Black Students in Montreal)

¶ A comparative study is presented of the educational adaptation of two groups of black immigrant students in Montreal schools—Haitian (francophone) & Antillean (anglophone). A brief history & outline of sociological characteristics of Antillean immigration to Montreal are presented. The problems of these students are viewed from the perspective of teachers, school officials, & leaders of black organizations. These impressions are compared with empirical data from a study of Antillean students in a francophone & an anglophone school in Montreal. Some open-ended questions from the questionnaire are analyzed, & lead to the conclusion that Haitian francophone students perceive their major problems of scholarly success, while the anglophone Antillean students perceive their problems as those of social adaptation & racism. Tr by B. Annesser

78S08443 **Lafferty, William M.** (U Oslo, Norway), **Social Development and Political Participation: Class, Organizations, and Women**
ISA 1978 2036

¶ From the point of view of social development, political participation has been thought to be largely a result of two factors: (1) an increasing Mc with Mc civic attitudes, & (2) a growing network of organizational involvement. Whereas SS is thought to affect participation through attitudes, organizational involvement apparently has no such attitudinal link. This generalization is problematized on the basis of Norwegian survey data; the interaction is found to be more complex & more interesting. In a highly developed society like Norway: (A) class is of relatively little importance, attitudes or not, (B) organizational involvement is important, but it is neither independent of attitudes, nor is it easy to distinguish between the dependent & independent aspects of the variable, & (C) sex is the most interesting variable of all. Broad speculations are expressed on the meaning of the findings for democratic theory.

78S08444 **Lafontaine-Boyer, Danielle** (4418 rue Fabre, Montréal Québec H2J 3V3), **Discours, idéologie, mouvements sociaux: comprendre "Bomb Plot or D.A.'s Plot"** (Discourse, Ideology, Social Movements: The "Bomb Plot or D.A.'s Plot"). (Fr)

¶ Neo-Marxist sociology of Althusserian inspiration, undermined by positivism, is incapable of pronouncing the truth concerning the value of phenomenal diversity, & constantly postpones its explicit project for a complete theory of ideological "entraety." These weaknesses result not from a simple delay in implementation of conceptual tools, but from a fundamental lack of adaptation between the positivist postulates which underlie this research & the structural-genetic or historic character of these social phenomena. The fascination of the so-called materialist sociologist with discourse & intrinsic richness of linguistic support, poorly disguises his inability to theorize about the reasons underlying the appearance of new language practices. The closely tied questions of ideology & social change cannot be resolved by the continual flight of sociology to outside sources such as economics, semantics, or logic. An American tract & its manuscript drafts illustrates the conditions under which the study of such documents can enrich understanding of social relationships.

78S08445 **Laforest, Lucien** (U Sherbrooke, Quebec J1H 5N4), **ISA A Critical Viewpoint on Past Contributions to the "Anomie" Theory**
1978 2038

¶ Sociologists are generally aware of Durkheim's & Merton's contributions to the development of the theory of anomie. Both agreed on a common definition, but disagreed on its sources. Both recognized the multiplicity of origins of anomie, but were split as to which is the most important one in western societies. The issue is that not enough concern has been expressed with respect to the study of the multiple sources of anomie since the day Merton proposed his middle range theory. An attempt to validate Merton's paradigm through an empirical study carried out in a Quebec Ru area proved that Merton's paradigm did not adequately explain anomie in communities where social structures are much less complex as compared to those characterizing metropolitan communities. The fact that studies on other sources of anomie have been overlooked in the past may be responsible for the failure of the international community of sociologists to follow up on clues suggested by various investigators. The recognition of the importance of constructing a more encompassing paradigm constitutes a promising avenue for developing the theory of anomie as well as a contribution clarifying the concept of alienation.

78S08446 Lahav, Elchanan (Dept Rehabilitation, 10 Ibn-Gevriol St Tel-Aviv Israel), **Sociology as an Applied Profession**

1978

2039

¶ The notion of sociology as an applied profession is discussed & developed. Questions are raised relative to the social functions which sociology, as a professional structure, serves in society. The social usefulness of sociology is analyzed in terms of the profession's contribution to social development planning, as indicated in its innovativeness in areas which extend beyond the boundaries of its own self-perpetuation. The contributions made by sociological researchers & planners to development planning in the field of social rehabilitation are described, suggesting that the effectiveness of sociologists functioning in the service of societal ends (eg, rehabilitation of disabled soldiers) depends appreciably on the organizational base from which they operate. Secondary data, derived from official manpower surveys & statistics, on the supply of, & demand for, sociological manpower (with reference to organizational base), are presented & their implications are described in terms of the kinds of contributions made by sociologists, based in different organizational settings, to development planning. Hypotheses are generated to the effect that sociologists are underutilized & that, correlatively, the US' production of sociological manpower is excessive when viewed in the context of its present contribution to development planning in society. These hypotheses should be empirically verified on an international scale, with the aim of developing a more effective mode of utilization of sociological manpower as well as at rationalizing the process by which academic manpower is being produced & integrated into the occupational structure of society.

78S08447 Lamy, Paul (U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5), **Language Planning and Socio-Economic Development in Peru**

1978

2040

¶ The "officialization" of *Quechua* in Peru in 1975 has been accurately portrayed (Escobar, et al, 1975) as a consequence of earlier agrarian (1969) & educational (1973) reforms introduced by the "Revolutionary Government of the Armed Forces." The officialization of *Quechua* constituted part of a larger effort to transform the Peruvian social structure & end the marginality of *Quechua*-speakers by raising the status of *Quechua* & extending its use to the modernized sectors. While agrarian & educational reforms have been modestly successful, the attempt to raise the status & extend the use of *Quechua* has, on the whole, failed. The reasons for the lack of success of this effort in language planning are explored.

78S08448 Lane, Jan-Erik (Center Administrative Studies U Umeå, 901 87 Sweden), **Power: A Semantic Study**

1978

2041

¶ A semantic study is presented on the concept of power. The analysis of various notions of power is based on some elementary distinctions in semantic theory as developed within the COCTA framework. There are some closely related properties that are relevant to a clarification of the concept of power; it is vital to see the distinction between these properties or between the various types of political relationships. The confusion surrounding the concept of power arises from a situation where closely related, but separate kinds of relationships, are mixed.

78S08449 Langerwerf, Etienne (UFSIA, Prinsstraat 13 B-2000 Antwerp Belgium), **The Influence of Industrialization on the Activities of the Belgian Civil Courts from 1835 to 1970**

1978

2042

¶ The relationship between economy & the use of law is unclear. An attempt is made to measure the influence of industrialization on the litigation rates of the Belgian civil courts from 1835 to 1970 by means of a regression analysis. The independent variables include: steel production, coal production, & imports. The dependent variables are: the five-year average

litigation rates of justices of the peace, tribunals of first instance, commercial courts, courts of appeal, & the court of cassation. A causal relationship exists between litigation rates & economic development, although not a perfect one. Friedman's hypothesis concerning the curvilinear relationship between litigation rates & economic development, was tested & confirmed as far as the justices of the peace & the commercial courts are concerned, but not for the tribunals of first instance, the courts of appeal, & the court of cassation, all of which are characterized by a stronger growth during the twentieth than during the nineteenth century.

78S08450 Langman, Lauren (Loyola U, Chicago IL 60626), **The Psychological Roots of Alienation**

1978

2043

¶ Alienation, in its classical Hegelian meaning, refers to those periods in history when the *Weltgeist* makes itself an object to itself to appraise itself. On the basis of objectivization, changes occur in concrete political manifestations. Alienation can thus be interpreted as an interruption of the intergenerational continuity of culture. In order for a society to endure, each new cohort must be socialized in such ways as to insure that the subsequent adult generation shares the same values as its predecessor. But in modern society the diminished role of the family & alternative role models, together with the greater saliency of historic events during adolescence, serve to interrupt the intergenerational continuity of values. In a larger empirical study of value transmission, data were collected from parental & filial cohorts. The analysis used a newly developed analysis of variance technique, Aid, to create explanatory models of value transmission. Particular interpersonal qualities of such points as warmth, use of verbal explanation, strictness, sureness of self, etc, identification, & patterns of adolescence experience combine in ways which explain both real & perceived value differences. Alienation is a key concept linking & explaining the individual & society.

78S08451 Langman, Lauren & Leonard Kaplan (Loyola U, Chicago IL 60626), **The Law and the Self—A Sociological Perspective on Anomie and Narcissism**

1978

2044

¶ Durkheim's concept of society & Freud's approach to the person developed independently of each other. Current sociological perspectives on alienation suggest that the social basis stems more from the breakdown of mechanical solidarity than from the growth of capitalism. For Durkheim, one of the major functions of the legal system is to maintain solidarity. The alienation of society is also reflected in the decline of traditional forms of neuroses, hysteria, & obsession, & the greater prevalence of character disorders, especially pathologies of the self. In *Civilization and Its Discontents*, Freud saw society as pathogenic due to its repressive demands. Society today, although far less repressive than in the past, may, in fact, result in greater psychopathologies. The industrial democracies have solved many of the traditional problems of economic survival, representative government, & due process, but personal suffering, as individual psychopathology or collective anomie, may be greater than ever before. The legal system both reflects & affects society as a whole. In the past, legal systems were primarily concerned with criminal laws & political rights. Modern law becomes involved with child custody, school & job discrimination, minority rights, consumer protection, etc. Such concerns necessitate a reappraisal of Durkheim's concept of restitutive justice. The legal systems of modern society may very well protect individual freedom & at the same time be a significant factor leading to both psychopathologies of the self & alienation in the society.

78S08452 Larson, Karen (Gustavus Adolphus Coll, St Peter MN 56082), **Role-Playing and the Real Thing: Socialization and Standard Speech in Norway**

1978

2045

¶ Examined is the interrelationship of the development of role concepts & speech styles in children.

Detailed are differences in the acquisition of a social role system by Norwegian boys & girls, in terms of their models of behavior & their actual behavior in society. The speech styles or codes in question here—local dialect & national standard language—are defined by a diverse range of linguistic variables, primarily phonological, morphological, & lexical. The children associate the use of standard speech in place of dialect with assertiveness & authority, in both subjective-reaction tests & role-playing games. Their role model accurately reflects what actually takes place in social interaction. This linguistic switching strategy occurs in natural conversation (between adults, the role models, & between the children). Standardization of speech coincides with certain speech act types, such as commands, assertions, & questions, which signal authority, whereas adjacent requests or expressive statements by the same speaker are in local dialect. Speakers of both sexes use this standardization strategy in daily interaction, however, Fs do more speech standardizing in conversation. While children of both sexes have clearly internalized the role connotations of standard speech, girls utilize shifting to standard more frequently as conversational strategy in their daily interaction. When other social factors (ie, the range of one's personal social network or one's occupation) are held constant, it becomes apparent that the little girl (& her mother) are introducing standard forms into community speech patterns more rapidly than are their M counterparts. Their impact on the macrodynamics of language change can be directly related to the microdynamics of the interactional strategies they employ.

78S08453 Laslett, Barbara (U Southern California, Los Angeles 90007), **Household Structure and the Social Organization of Production: Los Angeles, California in 1850**

ISA 1978 2046
 ¶ Family maintenance requires access to the means of subsistence for the members included within it. Thus, the organization of productive activities—through which sustenance is obtained—should have an impact on family units. The results of research on the city & county areas of Los Angeles, Calif, in 1850 provide confirmation for this view by demonstrating that the organization of production—for subsistence in the countryside & for exchange in the town—affected the structure of the coresident domestic group through its impact on the family's access to its own subsistence.

78S08454 Lavandera, Beatriz R. (Stanford U, CA 94305), **Social Class Differences in Monolingual vs. Bilingual Settings**

ISA 1978 2047
 ¶ Evidence suggests that members of monolingual communities show awareness of SC differences as manifested in speech. Explored are the form & degree of awareness of social differences in speech to be found in the bilingual setting (English/Spanish) of Mexican Americans in the San Francisco Bay Area (US). The goal is to establish: (1) how much of the social differentiation is indicated mainly by the use or avoidance of Spanish, & (2) whether Spanish, which has a more restricted domain of usage, has also developed systematic variation interpreted by its users as socially significant. The data consist of speech recorded in preplanned interviews & group-sessions convened independently (PTA meetings, family gatherings, etc).

78S08455 Lavandera, Beatriz R. (Stanford U, CA 94305), **The Place of Social Significance in Non-Phonological Variation**

ISA 1978 2048
 ¶ A discussion of the state of the art of one of the models (known as the Variable Rule) first formalized by W. Labov in 1969 & further developed with computer programs by D. Sankoff. Originally based on data from phonological variation, the most challenging modification has been its extension to the analysis of variation beyond the level of phonology. At first, this extension was carried out automatically;

it is now recognized that it involves a reconsideration of the general theory of meanings. The basic notion of this model is the linguistic or sociolinguistic variable, ie, the set of alternate forms of "saying the same thing." The studies of variation in syntax have as an explicit criterion the "semantic equivalence" of the variants, which is usually defined by "truth-value" conditions. This requirement is difficult if not impossible to fulfill; it depends on a strict separation of referential meaning from other meanings, which is analytically possible, but artificial & probably unrevealing. This requirement of "semantic equivalence" is not necessary & should be replaced by a criterion of substitutability within a "communicative function" (Hymes, 1974). A "communicative function," (ie, the description of possible events), can be performed in one language by a series of distinct forms which are not equivalent in any sense of meaning, but comparable in all senses of meaning. Within the speech community, different groups & different individuals will show variable behavior with regard to these alternatives, which will show the way in which language is changing across the community. It is not the case that different groups in the community employ different forms to express the same meanings (a 'sameness' that turns out to be only artificially established, Bolinger, 1977) but that different groups of speakers are engaged in communicating different kinds of messages for which they make use of different meanings carried by different forms which may originate in quite separate areas of the grammar. Those messages can be comparatively examined for the different groups if the analysis begins from the function in discourse. The variants of these kinds of variables are therefore not semantically equivalent but functionally comparable. The examination of their distribution across the community can be expected to reveal their social meaning & the processes of change. The argument is based on the results of several studies of nonphonological variation in English, French, & Spanish published in the last five years.

78S08456 Lee, Everett S. (U Georgia, Athens 30601), **Migration Patterns and Energy in Economically Advanced Countries**

ISA 1978 2049
 ¶ Changes in the type, availability, & cost of energy have had marked effects upon the volume of migration within advanced countries & the direction of the flows. The decline of farm population through heavy out-migration is related directly to the replacement of animal energy with liquid fuel & electricity. In the larger countries the concentrations of population have been those in which energy has been cheaply & readily available, & as improved types of energy emerged there was an increase in the size & a reduction in the number of manufacturing enterprises. Similar increases in size & decreases in number are noted in enterprises of all types, & the great migration flows were directed to these places where concentrations of energy use were first available. In those countries which have developed lately, there is a relative reduction in the number of Ur places with the largest centers receiving a disproportionate share of the migrants. The most recent developments, beginning with the use of liquid fuel for automobiles & electricity for railroads have given rise to worldwide suburbanization, which is still accelerating.

78S08457 Lee, Man-Gap (Seoul National U, Korea), **Forum for Asian Sociologists**

ISA 1978 2050
 ¶ The Asian countries are eager for rapid national development. It is widely recognized that sociology is one of the disciplines that can contribute to such development. Sociologists in Asia have encountered many sociological problems in their societies that are different from those in Western countries; consequently, their work is often ignored by Western sociologists. The problems faced by Asian sociologists are largely conceptual, methodological, & theoretical. In addition, there are such practical matters as the translation of Western sociological books & career development of sociologists.

Many Asian countries have a considerable number of active sociologists. If they have an international forum to discuss their common problems, they will render enormous service not only to the development of their own regions, but to the advancement of world sociology.

78S08458 Leenhardt, Jacques (Ecole Hautes Etudes Sciences Sociales, 75006 Paris France), **Toward a Sociology of Reading**

ISA 1978 2051 ¶ Based on data from 500 surveys answered by readers belonging to six socioprofessional categories—50% in France & 50% in Hungary—a methodology is presented of a sociological approach to some empirical facts in the reading of literary texts, in this particular instance, two novels. Reading is a process, organized in systems within each national sample; these reading systems are linked to the chosen socioprofessional categories, although they do not cover them completely. The systems are compared to one another as national wholes. A second focus is the general characteristics of approaches to the text, or “modes of reading,” which differ from country to country. Index of coherence & stereotyping is used in the process of comparison. The comparison is based on the statistical study of r between the different answers.

78S08459 Lefebvre-Girouard, Astrid, Nicole Gauthier & Jean Renaud (CSSMM, Montréal 881 est-Maisonneuve Québec H2L 1Y9), **L'appauvrissement des petits salaires** (The Impoverishment of Small Wage Earners). (Fr)

¶ Presented is a longitudinal & comparative study which concerns different groups of workers & former workers who have become unemployed or who receive public assistance. The term *petits salariés* refers to manual laborers who work under difficult & dangerous conditions. The term “work force” or “work strength” refers to the physical capacity or manual dexterity necessary for the performance of semi- or unskilled manual labor. Impoverishment is manifested by decreasing social mobility between generations, resulting from a decrease in revenue & possibly a change in occupation caused by a loss of “work strength.” The result of this process is unemployment or social assistance. Data were collected from a representative sample of 1,549 workers & former workers in the Montreal metropolitan area. Ss were selected by professional occupation & sector of economic activity. Data were collected by questionnaire (multiple choice) & interviews concerning previous jobs held, individual characteristics, & living conditions. The sample was divided into five groups: workers exposed to physical hardship included those in manufacturing, construction, & nonprofessional services; unexposed workers made up a control group; & former workers were represented by unemployed Ss & those receiving public assistance. Factorial analysis established quantitative measures of working conditions. Guttman scales were used to construct indices of health deterioration & severity of working accidents. SES was measured by the Blisshen prestige scale. Annual salaries from 1955 to 1974 were standardized in 1971 dollars. Multiple regression analysis established the influence of the specific variable of last employment on the state of health & on the degree of importance of the last salary received. Path analysis confirmed the hypothesis of Doeringer & Piore (1971) that there are two internal markets for work. Here, one is specific to physically exposed workers (secondary market) & the other to unexposed workers (primary market). A descending interoccupational social mobility was found. This operates as a form of natural selection against the weakest individuals. Some workers in this group who had previously worked in professional occupations in manufacturing (25%) & a lesser number in commerce & construction, found, as they got older, that they were involved in manual occupations & nonprofessional services. Workers in nonprofessional services, the unemployed, & those on welfare exhibited a more deteri-

orated state of health than workers in other groups; their income had also decreased over the years. During their last employment, the average salary of members of these groups was in the lowest range.

78S08460 Lele, Jayant (Queen's U, Kingston Ontario), **Tradition and Intellectuals in a Third World Society**

ISA 1978 2053 ¶ The “modernistic” interpretations of tradition by intellectuals in India are contrasted with what are considered “critical interpretations” (in contrast to hermeneutic interpretations). These critical interpretations normally arise in the social life praxis of oppression (& rarely in the artificially sterilized social world of academic discourse) & typically flow into the areas of life which are not primarily for societal steering (in broad terms, economic & political institutions). Shielded from the constraints of distortion which mediate an individual's politico-economic life, critical reflections flow characteristically, into forms of art, literature, myth, religious text or philosophy. One such period of critical reflection, accompanied by a truncated & hence aborted liberation of critical movement is examined with a focus on the poetic expressions by various spokesmen of oppressed castes in one region in India (the *Varkari* poets). Some observations relating to actions & thoughts of Ur intellectuals during the suspension of civil liberties in India between 1975 & 1977 are provided.

78S08461 Lenk, Hans (Institut Philosophie U Karlsruhe, 7500 Federal Republic Germany), **Interpretive Action Constructs**

ISA 1978 2054 ¶ Action concepts are interpretive constructs, ie, theoretical concepts of a partly semantic character.

To interpret a movement as an action is to relate it to a sociocultural interpretation of the situation & to the institutional normative background & expectations of interactional patterns, goals, agents, & partners. Analytic philosophy of action can contribute not only to the precision of action theoretic concepts in social science, but also to a basic reinterpretation involving semantic factors & differentiating action from a mere behavior description. Using examples from sports, some issues concerning intention, control, & hypothetical constructs relating to requirements for an action theoretical approach in the social sciences are discussed.

78S08462 Lenntorp, Bo (Sölvegatan 13, S-223 62 Lund Sweden), **Social Networks in the “Time-Compact” Society**

ISA 1978 2055 ¶ The development of postindustrial society is based on a complete DoFl accompanied by a rapid increase in productivity. The result is more rigid time schedules for the individuals involved than during earlier periods. The new condition is a “time-compact” society, which offers fewer opportunities for individuals to make their own plans & to control the structure & content of their everyday life. This, in turn, has an impact on social networks, which to a great extent, have to be fit into the gaps in the daily programs of individuals. The time-compact society is best portrayed through a study of the coordination of time. The strict scheduling of daily programs reveals itself most clearly when coordinated sequences of individual activities are analyzed, not by just examining the sheer time volume allocated to each activity. Presented is a description of the time-compact society & a method for examining its essential characteristics.

78S08463 Léon de Leal, Magdalena & María Cristina Steffen (ACEP, Carrera 23 No 39-82 Bogotá Colombia & U Los Andes, Bogotá Colombia), **Changing Sex Roles and Actual Possibilities of Colombian Women's Participation in Socio-Political Life**

ISA 1978 2056 ¶ The gaps found in recent studies on the political behavior of

Colombian women imply the need to approach the problem by determining the role she plays in the society in which she lives. An objective analysis of the attitude & role of the women's sector in a class society should establish the way women are introduced into the productive system which, in turn, determines their function in society. Women's political behavior should be compatible with the ideology of the class to which they belong. This hypothesis can be tested through the analysis of the possible relationship between the place women have or had in production, & their political behavior. The study is restricted to working women. The motives of change related to political ideology in working women are examined by comparing two groups which reflect different economic & social features: (1) working women who do only household work, & (2) working women who, apart from household work, work in a factory. Data are the product of open-ended interviews carried out in Bogotá with women working in the textile & clothing industries, & with wives of workmen, & housewives.

- 78S08464** Léon de Leal, Magdalena & Carmen Diana Deere
ISA (ACEP, Carrera 23 No 39-82 Bogotá Colombia & U
1978 Massachusetts, Amherst 01003), **The Effect of the
2057 Development of the Market for Labor and Land on
the Agricultural Division of Labor by Sex in Rural**

Colombia

¶ Results are presented of a two-year field investigation of the effect of the development of capitalism in agriculture on the sexual DofL in Colombia. A comparative historical analysis of four regions of Colombia in terms of the effect of the development of the labor market, as well as changing land tenure systems, for family-based agricultural production & the corresponding DofL by sex are detailed. The principal features of F temporary & permanent labor market participation are also analyzed in terms of changing labor requirements on haciendas & modern commercial farms & the increasing need for peasant households to earn off-the-farm income given the diminishing land base of the majority of Ru small-holders. The changing nature & form of F agricultural participation, whether in the labor market or on the farm, is then related to the changes in the ideological & social milieu governing women's economic participation.

- 78S08465** Levitz, Gary S., Rashid Bashshur & Erwin J. Chorn
ISA (U Michigan, Ann Arbor 48104), **The Application of
1978 Sociomedical Indicators of Disability to Medical and
2058 Social Service Requirements**

¶ The objective is the development of a framework to determine the nature & distribution of disability & functional impairment. A classificatory framework is developed that incorporates states of functional limitation & their consequences. These states are examined to determine the characteristics of afflicted individuals & the patterns of services which they require. A major premise is that need for care & the actual use of medical, social, & rehabilitative services among disabled persons is a direct function of the type & nature of disability & its associated limitations, hence, the importance of disability classification. Data from a 1976 Minn sample survey (based on a multistage probability sample of the noninstitutionalized population) are used to test the proposed framework. Interviews were conducted with 2,335 families with data collected on 6,730 individuals, of whom 973 were identified as disabled or impaired. Specific measures of disability & of functional limitation were gathered as well as data on various types of medical, social, & rehabilitative services. The analysis consists of testing for relationships among the specific components of the classificatory scheme & various measures of need & utilization of medical, social, & rehabilitative services. The application of the framework uncovered different explanatory factors, depending on the level of disability examined & the nature of the service utilized. Conclusions regarding the applicability of the proposed framework to

disability measurement & implications of findings for the development of global measures of health status are discussed.

- 78S08466** Lewin, Helena (Centro Unificado Profissional, Rua
Albana 319 Rio de Janeiro Brazil), **Changes in the
Sex Composition of the Occupational Stratification
of Developing Countries: An Analysis of the Relationship
between Education and the Female Labor
Force in Brazil**

¶ Focus is on several factors related to the economic development process in Brazil during the last twenty-five years, ie, special & sectorial distribution of the LF, & its qualification & composition according to sex. Attention is devoted to the expanding & diversifying forms of women's participation in the labor market & in the formal school system; the quantitative & qualitative movements of absorption & discrimination within these two social dimensions are noted. The impact of education on the LF is considered in connection with Brazilian educational policies that were adopted as part of the development process. Also considered are the changes that occurred in the educational system & in the value system as related to social mobility. These are considered from two points of view: (1) as relatively functional answers to the urgent demands of economic development, & (2) as relatively dysfunctional products in relationship to the aspiration frustrations of the lower income strata & some segments of the F population; the latter stemming from the massive assimilation of the 'ideology of democratization of opportunities', the new Ur myth of developing countries. An analysis among candidates for U level studies, revealed that meaningful changes are evolving in the 'preference structure' relative to careers & professionalization for both sexes. Discussed are the expectations & their fulfillment of new F roles which are both stimulated & repressed by contradictory stimuli from the current Ur industrial model. The cultural, economic, & political characteristics of this model are analyzed.

- 78S08467** Lewis, George H. (U Pacific, Stockton CA 95211),
ISA **Popular Culture and the Sociological Imagination**
1978 ¶ Several problems in the development of a sociology
2060 of popular culture are identified, evaluated, &
discussed. Major theorists are classified according to

their positions on several important dimensions. A SofK position is taken in examining the function of popular culture in society. Central issues for a sociology of popular culture are identified & shown to be located in an examination of the relationship among cultural, social, & personality systems. Suggestions are offered on the utility of labeling theory as applied to the area of cultural analysis; ways in which this can be accomplished are detailed.

- 78S08468** Light, Donald, Jr. (City Coll New York, NY 10031),
ISA **The Future of American Psychiatry**

1978 ¶ In the past, psychiatry's claims of expertise &
2061 effective technology have been shaky. Today, its
new diagnostic manual is a model of precision, & it
has an impressive, growing biochemical technology. The profession is abandoning its psychoanalytic paradigm in pursuit of a biological one. It is facing competitors in psychotherapy, by elevating itself to a medically based specialty. This transformation occurred because of the revolution in community mental health. The profession embraced this movement away from state hospitals to a network of multiservice centers, because it believed in community service & had become embarrassed over state hospitals. But the profession also expected that community psychiatry would provide the basis for a much expanded domain over which it could rule with much larger federal funds filling its coffers. The domain expanded, & the coffers filled. Those who think community mental health failed have not observed its steady, rapid expansion. But embracing community mental health led to a major crisis in professional identity, for it emphasized the nonmedical, social service side of professional

work. The profession recognized that this emphasis would make its professional claims untenable. This happened at many centers, where non-MDs successfully gained power & pushed psychiatrists to the periphery as an expendable luxury except when writing prescriptions. Thus, psychiatry turned back to its medical roots; research shifted heavily to biochemical work; & "liaison psychiatry" in general medicine became the new fashion. As the nation & the rest of medicine have become concerned with primary care & family medicine, psychiatry is moving away from these concerns. Thus, at the very time when an integrated model of social-psychological medicine is needed, psychiatry is not there to provide it.

78S08469 Light, Linda L. (U British Columbia, Vancouver),
ISA
1978
2062

Powerlessness and Power in the North American Radical Feminist Movement

¶ An examination of women's powerlessness & their struggle for psychological power as factors in the Women's Movement of North America. A distinction is made between power as personal autonomy & power as dominance over others. Emphasis is on the empowering process; it concentrates on consciousness raising in the Radical Feminist Movement & on the Movement itself as means through which women attain power. Four ways in which women in the Movement are developing their strength are: (1) the organization of power within their groups, (2) the incorporation of emotion into their organizational structures, (3) the development of better ways of dealing with sexuality, & (4) the recognition of personal happiness & satisfaction as valid organizational goals. The Movement is trying to find ways to avoid the use of personal power as a tool to dominate others. Radical feminists have developed organizational structures that separate these two types of power. Their collective organizations maximize individual development & participation & minimize the right or ability of any one person or group to control another person or group. These organizations emphasize the sharing of information, power, & responsibility. They also allow emotional factors & the individual's right to work satisfaction as valid components in their structure & process. The Radical Feminist Movement has created some viable alternatives to oppressive social institutions. These alternative organizations have experienced difficulties & need time & experience to develop, innovate, & refine their principles & techniques.

78S08470 Lindsey, Linda Lee (John Carroll U, University Heights Cleveland OH 44118),
ISA
1978
2063

Sex Roles and Modernization: On the Persistence of Tradition

¶ By utilizing data on US immigrants that are derived from both the US Immigration & Naturalization Service & the Census Bureau, the notion is challenged that modernization & the corresponding industrialization process are inevitably associated with rapid social change in all segments of society. Though traditional sex roles are viewed as incompatible with the requirements of modern, industrial societies, these data explore the idea of continued sex role differentiation in the LF activity of US immigrants. Comparative data on the US population in terms of LF activity may elaborate this assertion. Though exploratory in nature, such data provide leads that can refine broader theories on modernization, industrialization, & social change in light of sex role differentiation.

78S08471 Lipman-Blumen, Jean (Dept Health Education Welfare, Washington DC 20201),
ISA
1978
2064

Socialization and Achievement Patterns in Cross Cultural Perspective: Japanese and American Family and Work Roles

¶ A conceptual framework for understanding direct & vicarious (or relational) achievement orientations is presented, with four achievement modes subsumed under each of the two major areas. The conceptual framework is applied to socialization patterns in Japanese & American Mc families, & the

articulation of family socialization patterns & the occupational structure is examined within this framework. Adult sex roles are interpreted in the light of differing socialization patterns in the two societies. Japanese socialization patterns are interpreted as an integration of direct & vicarious achievement orientations both in the F's maternal role (particularly vis-à-vis her eldest son), & the M's occupational role within the large firm. American socialization patterns are characterized as conducive to the compartmentalization of direct achievement orientations for Ms, & vicarious achievement orientations for Fs, both in the family & in the occupational system.

78S08472 Lissak, Moshe (Hebrew U, Jerusalem Israel),
ISA
1978
2065

Some Reflection on Convergence and Structural Linkage: The All Volunteer and Conscription Armies

¶ Three main issues are dealt with: (1) What are the conditions conducive to the development of convergence, or, alternately, of divergence of the military & civilian sectors? (2) Is the convergence trend operating simultaneously & at the same intensity at all levels of the two sectors, & does it have the same impact on all their attributes & functions? (3) What is the impact of these processes on the various institutional linkages between the military establishment & that of the civilian? Revisions are called for in arguments on the character of the social crisis allegedly attributed to the armed forces of democratic societies & the chances of this crisis' resolution.

78S08473 List, Elisabeth (Instit Philosophie U Graz, 8010 Austria),
ISA
1978
2066

The Relevance Structures of Social Science as Action and the Role of the Sociologist as Disinterested Observer

¶ Phenomenological sociology should not be regarded as one approach or pattern of research among others, but rather as an alternative paradigm of sociology in opposition to the empiricist paradigm of the so-called mainstream sociologies. A. Schütz, whose work forms much of the theoretical background of phenomenological sociology, was much closer to the Weberian ideal of objectivity & value-neutrality than his followers. Nevertheless, Schütz's theory of the relevance structures of knowledge & action leads to an interpretation of sociology as a subuniverse of meaning & reality, which runs counter to his own paradigm of scientific thinking & its claim of objectivity. To deal with this contradiction, more concrete, ie, sociocultural account of scientific enterprise, especially of the phenomenological movement itself, must be undertaken.

78S08474 Littek, Wolfgang & Detlef Saurien (U Bremen, D-2800 33 Federal Republic Germany),
ISA
1978
2067

Work, Consciousness, and Crisis

¶ Investigated are the effects of economic crisis on work situation, on social orientations of white-collar workers in industry, & on current social change in highly industrialized capitalist societies. For the first time since the Great Depression, white-collar workers in the Federal Republic are faced with widespread unemployment. The introduction of electronic data processing & technical & organizational changes have created strong economic pressure to increase worker productivity. The process of cost reduction has been significantly accelerated by recent economic crises & tendencies toward economic stagnation. Lower & middle-level white-collar employees must now work under conditions which were previously typical only for factory work: job insecurity, threat of unemployment or downgrading, tight control, segmentation & routinization. Privileges which were traditionally connected with white-collar work & which existed on the basis of the real or imagined proximity to the top-level decision-makers in management, are decreasing. It is hypothesized that this trend will diminish the traditional white-collar worker's consciousness, & that deterioration will be accelerated by worsening job conditions & growing job insecurity for large portions of the white-collar

work force. The employment crisis will be exacerbated in West Germany because of economic, technological, & demographic factors. Large segments of the white-collar work force which traditionally form the Mc & UMc, will recognize their similarity to the Wc. This could lead to changes in union orientation, an increase in union membership, a more positive orientation toward strike, & a general orientation toward collective forms of pursuit of interests. Political orientation & political behavior could also be affected.

78S08475 Litwak, Eugene (Columbia U, New York NY ISA 10027), **Organizational Structure and Nursing Homes: Implications for Policy Decisions**

1978
2068 ¶ Health problems can be put on a continuum. On the one extreme are problems that require great technical expertise, expensive equipment, & a large staff. A surgical team performing a complex brain operation might represent this extreme. On the other extreme are health problems that require minimum training, virtually no equipment, & can be handled by one or two people. An adult child turning an elderly bedridden parent, so they will not develop bed sores, would represent this end of the continuum. Preventing bed sores is critical for elderly people because they generally have poor circulation which means that infections, gangrene, & major operations or death are quite possible. The "theory of shared functions" shows that the organizational structures needed to handle problems at one end of the continuum are contradictory to those necessary to handle problems on the other end. However, a nursing home must handle both sets of problems. The theoretical solution suggested by the "shared functions" orientation are applied to several alternative ways of organizing nursing homes, eg, the use of market mechanisms by the residents or their kin, the use of kin or resident groups within the nursing home, the use of an ombudsman, the use of state regulatory agencies, the sole reliance on the staff to handle most problems, the variations in staff recruitment in terms of status homogeneity with clients, & the variation in administrative styles such as the human relations & rationalistic styles. There is no one solution that will be good for all situations; there are different solutions for different situations. Based on ways for classifying situations, several general hypotheses are formulated which can be viewed as suggestions for future research.

78S08476 Liu, William T. & Elena S. H. Yu (U Illinois, Chicago 60680), **Refugee Status and Alienation Theory: The Case of Vietnamese in U.S.**

1978
2069 ¶ Described is the theoretical difference between refugees & immigrants in integration of such a population into the host society. Data were derived from the movement & subsequent adjustment of a small number of Vietnamese families when they first arrived in Camp Pendleton in 1975, & two years later. Alienation in the case of these refugees goes beyond psychological dimensions; it includes the social network structure, the points of transition between refugee status & immigrant status, & the formation of an ethnic community. The 60 families were interviewed in May 1975 & every six months thereafter for two years. In addition to basic mobility data & demographic transitions, medical data & stress indices were maintained along with a careful documentation of life change events.

78S08477 Lodhi, Abdul Qaiyum (Scarborough Coll U Toronto, Ontario M1C 1A4), **Conditions of Successful Underdevelopment: A Study of Urbanization and Rural Underdevelopment in Pakistan**

1978
2070 ¶ Although Pakistan's Ur population has significantly increased & a number of cities have grown in the past thirty years, the country remains predominantly Ru, & to a great extent, its economy depends on agricultural products. Recognizing the importance of a number of other variables, devel-

opment theory & the policy adopted by Pakistan appears to have favored urbanization & Ru underdevelopment. Ru underdevelopment, which has persisted in Pakistan since independence, is one of the many consequences of a colonial type of social relations among various strata (internal colonialism). This colonialism stabilized & perpetuated social, economic, & regional inequalities. Pakistan's foreign policy & foreign trade policy not only increased its dependence on foreign capital, especially from the US, but systematically & negatively affected the prices of agricultural & other Ru products, thus contributing to Ru underdevelopment. The policy of growth & concentration of industry in & around Ur areas further contributed to this process. Substantial investment & reinvestment helped the growth of industry, while agriculture received a less than moderate share of national income. As a consequence, unemployed Ru labor became available at cheap rates, while at the same time Ur manufactured goods & other services found their way into the Ru market at high prices, keeping the flow of income in favor of cities. This gave the cities financial control over village communities, & contributed to the arrested development of villages. Physical & social necessities & facilities are far less than adequate in most Ru areas, thus affecting the life chances of a very large proportion of the country's population.

78S08478 Lombardi, Franco (U Genova, Italy), **Birth, Growth and Stagnation of the "Law and Development" Literature**

1978
2071 ¶ An investigation is presented of the origins & developments of what is referred to as "law & development" or "law & development" literature. Two possible operations of the "modernizing" functions of law (ie, land reforms, tax reforms, bureaucratic reforms, credit laws, legal education), & (2) theoretical investigation & its more or less, explicit presumptions & consequences. Attention is directed to clarification of the use of such terms as modernization, legal functions, modernizing process, etc. A first step is the analysis of American cultural & political background. Starting with the work of T. Parsons, the "development scientist" has contributed to an incremental & reformist conception of the role of law in social change. This is also reflected in the analysis of the shifts in US policies toward the "less-than-developed" countries: from a strictly economic concept of aid, to a more complex & sophisticated political & social concept, clearly evidenced in Title IX of the Foreign Assistance Act. The new trend is also reflected in the "law & development" literature models proposed by R. Seidman, M. Galanter, D. Trubek, L. Friedman, & others. This literature, & the methodological framework it suggests, have frequently failed to grasp reality, indicating Western models of democracy & reforms where the facts reveal an almost inescapable pattern of strong authoritarian government.

78S08479 Long, Larry H. & Celia G. Boertlein (Population Division US Bureau Census, Washington DC 20233), **Urban Residential Mobility in Comparative Perspective**

1978
2072 ¶ Recently available data permit comparisons of the volume of geographical mobility in several countries, thereby providing insights into an important dimension along which nations vary. The US, Canada, & Australia have high rates of residential mobility—higher than five other countries (UK, Ireland, Japan, Taiwan, & New Zealand) for which comparable data exist. But the incidence of population mobility is lower in New York City & other older US Ur areas than in many large cities of the abovementioned countries. Data indicate that short-distance (intra-Ur) moving is partly a function of the rate of long-distance migration, & since the migration rate to cities is decreasing in the US & many other highly urbanized countries, so apparently is the incidence of residential mobility in Ur areas. Nations & individual cities & metropolitan areas vary considerably in residential mobility rates, & current theories of spatial

mobility are evaluated in terms of their ability to account for this variability. Some new directions are offered by way of developing a more general theory of geographical mobility.

78S08480 Lopez, David E. (U California, Los Angeles 90024),
ISA **Worker Training Programs in Brazil: Who Benefits?**
1978 ¶ Two Brazilian manual training programs are
2073 examined in the context of the authoritarian
institutional structure & high unemployment economy
that characterize Brazil & much of the semideveloped world.
An organizational approach is adopted, & two questions are
posed: who controls, & who benefits? The older & better-
established program (SENAI), originated during the fascist
sindicalist Vargas era. Industrialists succeeded in having SENAI
put directly under the control of their organizations rather than
under the Ministry of Labor. Its schools & courses have been
oriented to the needs of larger industrialists, to the dismay of
smaller entrepreneurs, & have resulted in wage-depressing
oversupplies of some skills without meeting the demands for
others. The bias for large (& increasingly foreign-based) firms has
recently intensified with the growth of agreements that allows
large companies to use SENAI resources for on-the-job training
that relates to the firm's specific needs rather than to more
transferable general skills. SENAI serves the legitimate technical
needs of large Brazilian industry. PIPMO, a government run &
financed program, was supposedly founded to encourage the
training of needed semiskilled workers. Through this program
the government shares the cost of wages while workers are being
trained. However, sufficiently skilled workers are often already
available, so either they are recruited as "trainees" or new
workers are brought in unnecessarily. In either case, periods of
employment last only as long as "training" funds are available.
The net effect on wage levels is probably negative & the net effect
on employment is probably only minimally positive. In contrast
to SENAI, PIPMO has made only slight contributions to
improving the skills of Brazilian workers. Neither program has
contributed significantly to the welfare of Brazilian workers, &
their effects on economic growth are open to debate. But both
have served their intended interests: large industry in the case of
SENAI & smaller firms in the case of PIPMO. Brazil's
undifferentiated division of authority & high unemployment
economy are factors so massive that their effects outweigh any
benefits that training programs might bring to the Brazilian Wc.

78S08481 Lopez, David E. (U California, Los Angeles 90024),
ISA **The Intergenerational Maintenance of Home Bilingual-**
1978 **alism among Chicanos**
2074 ¶ A review of the literature on bilingualism's
relationship to other social traits suggests the dual
hypotheses that stable bilingualism is associated with Hs but that
if there is any causal relation it is that Hs is conducive to stable
bilingualism, not that bilingualism in itself contributes positively
to the status of individuals or families. Used are 1973 survey data
from Los Angeles & multiple discriminant function analysis
(MDFA) supplemented by cross-tabulation to search out the
distinctive characteristics of bilingual Chicano families intra- &
intergenerationally. Comparison of group means indicates that
bilingual homes, in both the R's generation & that of her
parents', tend to rank midway between predominantly Spanish &
predominantly English homes on measures of SES & social
assimilation. The first function of the MDFA is generally
composed of indicators of Hs & order the group centroids
English-both-Spanish, high to low. These results reflect the
general pattern of language shift & SE advancement among
Chicano couples in Los Angeles. But in most MDFA's a second
function distinguishes bilingual couples from monolingual
English & Spanish ones & is largely composed of high
background status factors like years of schooling. When Rs are
categorized intergenerationally into stable users of Spanish,
stable bilinguals, & shifters, then the first function is still

composed of Hs indicators but now the stable bilinguals have the
highest centroid, followed by shifters & stable Spanish users.
Thus, the hypothesized positive relation between bilingual
maintenance & Hs is supported. The second function of
intergenerational analysis, supplemented by cross-tabulation,
provides limited support for the secondary hypothesis that high
SES supports bilingualism but that home bilingualism has no
clear positive or negative SE consequence.

78S08482 Lorch, Barbara Day & Lou Ellen Crawford (U
ISA Colorado, Colorado Springs 80907), **The Physician's**
1978 **Wife: A Case for Caste**
2075 ¶ There has been a failure to recognize Fs as a unit
of analysis in social stratification theory. The
prevailing focus is based on the assumption that a F's position in
a class system is dependent on, & similar to, that of the M to
whom she is attached. In the US, members of the same family
commonly share identical degrees of status, privilege, power, &
wealth, by virtue of their common membership, yet actual
differences can be observed. The purpose is to use the case of the
MD's wife to demonstrate the importance of using the individual
in the various social systems in which he or she functions to
better understand the complex process of social stratification.
The study is based on literature in the field, selected items from
a survey of a 50% systematic probability sample of wives of MDs &
lawyers in Colorado Springs, & knowledge derived from personal
experience. The central thesis is that the role expectations
associated with the occupation of an MD, with that of a wife of
an MD, & with the position of women generally, place wives of
MDs in a low caste-like position. The interrelatedness of these
caste-like elements with specific socially defined norms & values
is examined in terms of their effect upon role expectations,
behavior patterns, the exercise of power, & deviation from the
norm. Ways are suggested by which MDs' wives may change
their activities & thereby change their perception & society's
perception of their status.

78S08483 Loseke, Donileen R. & John A. Sonquist (U
ISA California, Santa Barbara 93106), **The Computer**
1978 **Worker: Value Systems and Work Compensations**
2076 ¶ A mail survey & telephone interview techniques
were used to obtain descriptive information on a
variety of job characteristics, including the types of compen-
sation & reward systems available to computer employees, & the
importance attached to them by workers. Rs (N=200) included
computer programmers, systems analysts, data processing
managers, software engineers, & professors of computer science,
all relatively new occupations in a new & rapidly changing
industry. Survey questions measured the objective forms of
compensation received by these persons & subjective forms of
recognition employees could receive. Compensations & available
recognition were formed into Likert scales to measure total
reward structures. The importance placed on these job char-
acteristics by employees was measured by parallel questions &
then formed into Likert scales. Discrepancy scores between
perceived importance & availability of specified reward con-
figurations were formed. The data contrast the reward structures of
various groups in the industry. Individual factors include age,
length of employment experience, educational level, & employ-
ee's place within the job hierarchy (job title). Organizational
factors include type (public vs private), size, & product type of
employing organization. The framework is the ideology of
professionalism. Most computer workers are highly educated
(Coll degree) & the ideology of professionalism is very prominent
within the field itself. Differences between academic & non-
academic employment is discussed. Groups of workers are
identified who have the greatest divergence between values &
available reward structures. These are related to discontent
within occupational groups.

- 78S08484** **Lötsch, Manfred** (Institut Social Science, Dieckmannstrasse Berlin German Democratic Republic), 1978
Changes in Character of Labor in Perspective to Social Stratification
 2077

¶ A relevant question facing sociology today concerns the social implications & consequences of the scientific & technological revolution. Will the change in working conditions, particularly the emphasis on intellectual factors, lead to a reduction of social differentiation, or are the differences between manual & mental workers becoming the primary areas for future social differentiation & stratification. Within socialist society, changes in content & character of work are important aspects of the comprehensive social process aimed toward social equality. Step by step, differences in working conditions, living conditions, & education are being reduced. Support for the idea of increased equality can be found in studies that have been conducted in the German Democratic Republic during the last ten years.

- 78S08485** **Lucas, Yvette** (Centre recherches sociologiques U Toulouse, 31081 Cedex France), **Governmental and Public Incitement to Introduce Automation in Industry** (Fr)
 2078

¶ The sixteen countries participating in AUTOM study represented socialist & capitalist countries. Researchers in each country's team completed questionnaires relating the role of national (state) governing bodies, private companies & associations, trade unions, & political parties, to influence on technological change & its social consequences. Responses were analyzed, principally those regarding the introduction of automation. Answers are provided to questions of the who, what, & how of automation.

- 78S08486** **Luchterhand, Elmer G. & Norbert Wieland** (Brooklyn Coll City U New York, NY 11210), **The Focused Life History in Studying Involvements in a Genocidal Situation**
 ISA
 1978
 2079

¶ To develop an interpretive case history of a single genocidal episode, documents were gathered at eight archives & at offices in two villages & one market town. Eighty interviews were conducted with 71 persons, including 11 survivors of an outlying concentration camp near Nuremberg, 11 persons from the camp administration & the consortium of major German firms engaged in constructing an underground aircraft engine plant, & 46 witnesses (more accurately, copresents) from the study area, representing almost all local occupations, SCs, & types of involvement in the episode. From the 71 Rs, 12 were selected to develop life-history material, focusing on their concern with, or direct involvement in, the genocidal episode. Presented is the life history of the secretary (to each of the three commanders) of the concentration camp. This man was a Protestant minister at the time he joined the Nazi party in 1930. He also joined the SA-Reserve (Storm Troops) in 1933. His involvement in the Church struggle figured in his expulsion from the SA-Reserve in 1935, & from the Nazi party in 1939. During WWII he was transferred with other members of his air force ground crew unit to duty at a concentration camp, where he was given the rank of *Oberscharführer* (sergeant) in the Waffen-SS, 1944/45. Focus is on his interaction with the three camp commanders, others in administrative positions, & with prisoners in the camp. At times, his behavior bordered on the heroic. In postwar trials he was a witness for the prosecution. An interpretation is offered based on extreme role conflict & the continuously felt need to account for activities & involvements antithetical to the career of clergymen. The construction of this life history helped to clarify genocidal processes.

- 78S08487** **Luchterhand, Elmer C.** (Brooklyn Coll City U New York, NY 11210), **Role Conflicts and the Reduction of Stress by Victims, Perpetrators and Co-presents in a Nazi Holocaust Episode in a Rural Franconian Community**
 ISA
 1978
 2080

¶ Dealt with is the resolution of extreme role conflicts by persons representing a wide range of involvements in Nazi holocaust. It was hypothesized that social interaction would be patterned, & conduct formed, to a large extent in keeping with three fairly well-defined types of involvement represented by victims, perpetrators, & co-presents. Although some crossing of the structural barriers within the camp & the underground aircraft project was assumed, it was further hypothesized that the reduction of stress resulting from the extreme role conflicts would largely conform to patterns characteristic of the three main types of involvement. Data were obtained through 82 interviews with 71 persons, including 11 survivors of an outlying concentration camp of the Flossenbürg network, 11 persons from the camp administration & the consortium of major firms constructing an underground aircraft engine plant, & 46 witnesses (more accurately, copresents) from the study area, representing almost all local occupations & social strata. Twelve Rs were selected for development of life-history material. The particular episode-&site combination was chosen in part because of scope-&size considerations, partly because of the extremely high death rate, but mainly because of the visible quality of events. Data were examined in terms of various groupings of cases such as camp & construction-project administrators from the SS, project engineers & other middle-level personnel, copresents from the community, prisoner officers, & common prisoners. The reduction of stress resulting from the extreme role conflicts was effected in complex ways. For the prisoner population these were distinctive; for the administrators & copresents, much less so. The variety of means by which all three of these populations sought to deal with stress is discussed.

- 78S08488** **Ludz, Peter C.** (U Munich, 8000 Federal Republic Germany), **Roots of the Alienation Concept in Ancient Philosophy and Mediaeval Theology**
 ISA
 1978
 2081

¶ Evaluations of the concept of alienation gain new strength from a recourse to the intellectual origins of the concept in ancient philosophy & medieval theology. Alienation & its contextual concepts ("alien," "strange," "stranger," "strangeness," "estrangement," "loneliness," etc) have a long history. Surprisingly, many authors do not trace the concept in ancient & medieval thought. Thus, the current literature ignores a broad spectrum & context which emerge from early Egyptian & Hellenic documents, from Greek thought (ie, Pythagorean & Platonic schools), from monastic mysticism, & from eschatological & religious movements as represented by Manichaean literature. The early Gnostic forms of alienation belong to a historical background which encompasses the cultural milieu of Hellenism, the social & political conditions of the period of the Diadochi & later, the Roman Empire, & the early period of Christianity, in its heretic, as well as legitimized, forms. The various approaches of Gnosis have a common element: the search for new interpretations of Being through the concept of alienation. Gnosis refers to alienation as "alien life," as "being in a captive state" or caught by the earthly life. Alienation (strangeness), is conceived of as sufferance, as guilt, or as fatal entanglement. Gnostic alienation includes two features: the wish to free oneself from worldly life, & the longing for social contacts through brotherhood organizations. Both aspects having undergone "secularization" & various translations during the history of occidental thought, have entered the present understanding of alienation. Another root of alienation is found in medieval theology & philosophy. Augustine, Wilhelm of Auvergne, Thomas Aquinas, Master Eckhart, & Heinrich Seuse, all have established a contextual relationship between "alienation" & "peregrination." Alienation denotes the human condition in

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

which the spirit is able to free itself from the body, while peregrination refers to strangeness, to the separation of the soul from God. Thus, alienation, contrary to the usages in Gnosis & mysticism, is given a positive connotation: in the state of alienation (or "extasis," of Aquinas) man is able to communicate with God.

78S08489 Lukens, Janet Gay (U Wisconsin, Milwaukee ISA 53201), **Interethnic Conflict and Communicative Distances**

1978
2082 ¶ Discussed are three types of communicative distances which, in the order of presentation, reflect successively greater intensities of ethnocentrism: (1) indifference, (2) avoidance, & (3) disparagement. In addition to differences in speakers' choices of lexical items, phonological variants, syntactic structures, discourse structures & idiomatic expressions reflecting the three communicative distances, sociopolitical variables also influence speakers' choices of particular linguistic variants from a large repertoire of possible selections. The following sociopolitical attitudes & group orientations are examined with respect to their impact on the selection of specific linguistic characteristics & speech styles in establishing the three communicative distances: (A) the position of a speaker's ethnic or racial group in the power structure, (B) the extent to which the speaker perceives the dominant or subordinate position of his/her racial or ethnic group in the power structure to be legitimate or illegitimate, (C) the extent to which a speaker perceives attempts to bring about social change with respect to the dominant or subordinate position of his/her ethnic or racial group in the power structure to be a desirable or undesirable goal, & (D) the extent to which the formation of a partisan or nonpartisan group composed primarily of members of a particular ethnic or racial group is oriented more or less around the "maintenance function" of groups (in-group members united because of commonality & a shared set of values) than around the "opposition function" (in-group members united in a common effort to oppose an external force or outgroup perceived as threatening) or vice versa. A discussion is presented of practical implications.

78S08490 Luna Arroyo, Antonio (Plaza del Carmen 23 San Angel, Mexico 20 DF), **La sociología comprensiva en la investigación rural** (Comprehensive Sociology in Rural Research). (Sp)

1978
2083 ¶ During the last sixty years of agrarian politics, republican governments have been unable to solve the most elementary problems of the Ru population. There is no research institute that specializes in Ru sociology. Sociological methods & techniques must focus on improving the subhuman conditions of large clusters of the population, Ru & Ur. There is an urgent need to structure a national plan of sociological research, & using an interdisciplinary approach, to propose adequate solutions to the problem at hand.

78S08491 MacInnes, Daniel William (Saint Mary's U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3H 3C3), **The Problem of Relevance: A Case Study in Competing Identity Foci (Scots Ethnicity and Economic Co-operation)**

1978
2084 ¶ The relationship between differentiation & identity consolidation is explored with reference to the social circumstances surrounding the development of the Antigonish Movement in eastern Nova Scotia, Canada. Mol's theoretical perspective shows that the identity consolidation of economic cooperation (study clubs, producer-consumer co-ops, credit unions) emerged as a consequence of the differentiation that resulted from the area's industrialization in the early 1900s. Economic cooperation was variously informed by the preexisting identity (religious/ethnic focus), & by the variety of new identity foci (liberalism, scientific rationality, democratic participation). Primary & secondary historical data show that the choice of an identity focus was fraught with the problem of competing

ideologies. As such, cooperative identity became the most acceptable focus for identity consolidation because of its dual relevance to past religious ethnic identity consolidation & new liberal-economic environment introduced by the process of differentiation. Because the Antigonish Movement responded to the relativization of the religious-ethnic identity which had previously existed in eastern Nova Scotia, it was best able to focus the beliefs & commitment of its people in a new identity consolidation which synthesized essential aspects of the old & new modes of social existence.

78S08492 MacKay, Robert (U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1), **That Strangest Relationship of All: The Transformation of Intimacy**

1978
2085 ¶ Within phenomenological sociology, intersubjectivity is conceived as the condition which makes it possible for two people to share a common world. Where A. Schütz asks how it is that the We relationship is built up, the focus here is on how it is torn down & transformed. The emphasis on meaning as located in a subject has eclipsed the importance of relationships in research. Studies of consciousness (meaning contexts) have largely ignored the role of the body. In relationships, bodily presence is reflexive to the meaning of the relationships. Bodily absences, eg, separations, death, etc, lead to a space/time disjunction which reflexively signals & grounds such feelings as emptiness, grief, & anger. A study of disjunctive experiences must consider the reflexivity of consciousness & body as they are grounded in time & space.

78S08493 Mackie, Marlene (U Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4), **The Domestication of the Self**

1978
2086 ¶ Although sociologists have only recently begun to focus on housework as an occupation, the literature thus far suggests that the housewives' lot is not a happy one. Women doubt the significance of their role, & the work itself is monotonous, menial, lonely, & accorded little prestige. Moreover, few occupations implicate the self to the degree of housewifery. A comparative analysis is presented of the self-image & self-esteem of housewives, women in the LF, & the husbands of both (N=854). Data were gathered in Calgary, Alberta through a questionnaire-interview, which included the Twenty Statements Test & the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale. Among the hypotheses tested were: (1) F self-esteem is lower than M self-esteem, (2) housewives have lower self-esteem than do women in the LF, & (3) housewives value their work less than do working wives & men. In general, both the self-image content & the self-esteem levels of this Canadian sample fail to support the literature's position that housewifery is a "traumatic" occupation.

78S08494 Malhotra, Valerie Hammond (Carthage Coll, Kenosha WI 53140), **Social Policy and the Community Symphony—A Case Study**

1978
2087 ¶ Studied is the social structure of the community symphony, including its board, league, musicians & audience. A phenomenological approach to playing in the symphony was taken to determine the function of the activity in the mental life of these volunteer musicians. The methodology was a combination of participant observation & a questionnaire. The following conclusions were reached: (1) The community symphony serves a socially integrative function. It involves persons of diverse SE & educational levels. (2) Of those participating, 80% have had some musical training. (3) A broad spectrum of political orientations are represented, with musicians tending to be the most liberal. (4) Musicians are also the most anomic, according to the Srole scale. This is related to their greater tendency toward status inconsistency. (5) Phenomenologically, musicians vary greatly in their mental, visual, & auditory foci while playing. For many, absorption in the music supercedes personal or work-related problems. Others engage in

fantasizing while playing. (6) Social contacts & friendship networks are important secondary reasons for participating in the symphony, especially for the musicians. On the social level, persons of diverse SE backgrounds are involved in cooperative activity. Audience & musicians are able to exercise an already acquired skill of decoding or playing music. Because of the acute concentration required, playing in the symphony serves an important mental health function for the players.

78S08495 Manderscheid, Ronald W. (National Insttit Mental Health, Adelphi MD 20783), **A Biopsychological Systems Model of Stress and Coping**

ISA
1978
2088

¶ Recent theory & research hypothesize relationships among social structure, psychological & biochemical stress responses, modes of adaptation, & behavior. An empirically derived model is developed to link these variables within a single conceptual framework. In this model, structural stressors & structural, social, & psychological resources are viewed as countervailing forces that specify psychological & biochemical stress responses. Adaptation to stress, or coping, is conceptualized in two dimensions: cognitive & affective. Both serve to structure perception &, hence, behavior. The cognitive component also feeds back to inhibit psychological stress, while the affective component reduces biochemical stress. The former cybernetic loop permits experience to enter the psychobiochemical system; the latter, natural biofeedback. An analysis of personal alienation serves to exemplify the model. Interventions to reduce the likelihood of negative coping strategies are discussed.

78S08496 Mangalam, J. J. (Dalhousie U, Halifax Nova Scotia), **A Typology of Migration as a Prelude to Theory Building**

ISA
1978
2089

¶ Part of the reason for the lack of success of the existing theories of migration is that many of them try to explain-predict all facts associated with all instances of migration. Greater success might be achieved in building theories of migration, instead of a single theory, one for each clearly delineated type of migration. The range of each theory would then be neither too macro nor too micro, but of the "middle-range" type. This position presupposes a typology of migration, built upon what might be conceived as the fundamental dimensions of the phenomenon of migration. Pointed out is one such approach to a conceptually undergirded typology toward theory construction in the study of migration.

78S08497 Manheim, Ernest (U Missouri, Kansas City 64110), **Psychodynamics of Social Detachment**

ISA
1978
2090

¶ Alienation is defined as the inclination to reject or to withdraw from the social scene in which the individual holds a position. It is assumed that alienation results from an arrested & incomplete transition from one social situation to another. It is the carryover of expectations from one milieu in which they are customarily realized, to another milieu which rejects or cannot gratify them. The trend of these transitions is mostly from the closer, personal environment to the more wide-ranging, corporate type of action scene—from the small town to the metropolis, from the craft shop to the assembly line, from the parental home to the campus of a large U. The transition does not necessarily involve movements in space; the change may consist of new aspirations which the given milieu does not satisfy. Two concepts appear crucial to the analysis & measurement of the defined type of alienation: (1) blocked or rejected expectations, is used in an examination of the Marxian theory of alienation, & (2) social detachment or disaffiliation is held capable of measurement. As a possible gradient of detachment, consideration is given to a scale for measuring the range of alternatives which an individual can accept in place of his actual situation.

78S08498 Mannari, H. (Kwansei Gakuin U, Nishinomiya City Japan 662), **The Japanese Factory Reconsidered**

ISA
1978
2091

¶ An attempt is made to evaluate the theoretical frameworks on which the models of recent comparative empirical researches on Japanese industrial organizations are based, & to explore the possibility of a more comprehensive model. Theoretical models with substantial research findings by Japanese & Western sociologists reveal the complexity of social & cultural processes of industrialization among non-Western nations. A central issue is whether the Japanese factory's organizational structure & functioning patterns are modeled after Western organization models or if the Japanese organization is unique. There are wide disagreements on causal factors determining organizational structure & performance in the Japanese factory. On the basis of research results on the Japanese factory (Marsh & Mannari, 1976), & ongoing work, an attempt is made to assess a body of comparative analyses of Japanese industrial organizations, & to present a model dealing with dynamic relationships among cultural factors, organizational structure, & productivity. Studies of Japanese factories must be integrated into the mainstream of international research on complex organizations.

78S08499 Manz, Günter (Hochschule Ekonomie "Bruno Leuschner," 1157 Berlin German Democratic Republic), **Way of Living, Use of Time and Needs of Training and Education**

ISA
1978
2092

¶ The development of the way of living & of the mode of living can be represented, in part, by time-budget analysis. In the GDR, the development of the use of time gives an approximate survey of the satisfaction of needs in the intellectual-cultural area. Needs of training & education are satisfied during working time as well as during leisure time. The needs for education & further qualification, together form the complex of intellectual-cultural needs. Continuous adult education is required for socialist personality formation. Methodologically it is difficult to assess the needs for education. Reading of newspapers, journals, & specialized literature can be seen as a step toward further education. The time spent on training & education varies with the age of the group in question. Workers & employees with closed vocational training spend less time on education than younger workers. The introduction of the forty-hour work week has led to a modified division of the time spent on leisure, nonwork time, & working time.

78S08500 Marans, Robert W. (U Michigan Coll Architecture, Ann Arbor 48104), **Environmental Considerations and the Quality of Nonmetropolitan Living**

ISA
1978
2093

¶ Recent US census data indicate, for the first time, that Ru or nonmetropolitan areas of the country have grown at a faster rate than metropolitan centers. Findings from these preference studies dealing with the ideal community size, the type of dwelling, & the attributes of residential environments considered to be most desirable indicate that, for the most part, people's expressed choices have been acted upon in recent years. Consideration of data from recent quality of life studies in the US & UK points to the relative importance of the environment in the overall quality of life experience & suggests that environmental & ecological factors may be an attracting force in growing nonmetropolitan areas. Using data from a recent survey of residents of a rapidly growing nonmetropolitan area in northern Mich, the role of the physical environment as it relates to the quality of nonmetropolitan living is examined. At the same time, consideration is given to environmental & other factors in the views people hold for the future of their region. While environmental matters are important in people's evaluation of their region now, such nonenvironmental factors as economic opportunity are most important in explaining people's views about the future of the area as a place to live. The implications of such findings for public policy with respect to

future growth & development of nonmetropolitan areas are considered.

78S08501 Marcson, Simon (Rutgers U, New Brunswick NJ 08903), **Government Science in the United Kingdom**
 ISA 1978 ¶ A study was conducted of two ministries in the UK—the Dept of Trade & Industry (National Physics Laboratory) & the Dept of Education & Science (Medical Research Council Laboratory)—to answer the following questions: (1) How do the different social & cultural conditions affect the UK government research setting? & (2) How do government research settings affect the social system of science, its practices, organization, & output? The research design obtained a 25% sample of taped interviews in each laboratory, & a 25% sample of questionnaire returns. Studied were the social system of science, scientists as members of a profession & how this affects their work behavior, scientists as creative individuals, & the influence of the norms of science; & scientists as members of concrete groups & the consequences of this on their productivity, morale, & administration of research.

78S08502 Marković, Mihailo (Vladete Kovačevića 12, Beograd ISA Yugoslavia), **Alienation and Self-Determination**
 ISA 1978 ¶ Alienation is, among other things, absence of
 2095 self-determination. The two are opposite poles of a continuum that is characterized by the following dimensions: (1) In extreme cases of alienation, humans are subject to blind determination which resembles that which occurs in natural processes. As self-determination grows, more alternatives are available; these are given rather than created. (2) In the state of alienation, an individual or collective subject, is unaware of his own potential. Thus, existing social arrangements & previous behavior patterns are perpetuated. Emancipation begins with a radical, critical consciousness: life can be essentially different. (3) Choices of alienated humans are heteronomous. Emancipatory decision-making rests on criteria that have been built by the subject itself when it discovers the incompatibility of an imposed authority with its individual nature. (4) Alienated activity involves gaps between aspirations & actions. (5) Alienation from other humans precludes a necessary minimum of coordination. Control over results & consequences of one's action will be preserved only within a well-integrated community in which the individual retains freedom of self-expression while developing concern over the essential needs of others.

78S08503 Márkus, György (Garystrasse 69, D-1000 Berlin 33 ISA Germany), **Alienation and Reification in Marx**
 ISA 1978 ¶ The terms alienation (*Entfremdung*) & reification
 2096 (*Verdinglichung*) are generally used as synonyms in the interpretations of Marx & in Marx-inspired criticisms of modern industrial society. For Marx, however, the two concepts had different meanings. The concept of alienation refers to the relationship between societal & individual development in prehistory, & especially in capitalism. Reification concerns the relationship between the material-technical & social elements of the life-process of society; it refers to the fact that the objective-technical interconnections & functions of the social process of reproduction were & are insolubly intertwined with the social mechanisms which regulate the specific, historical aims of this reproduction & the specific type of intercourse between its human agents, the members of a given society. In *Capital*, Marx sketched the possibility of a radical institutional separation between the "self-management" of the association of producers, & the centralized "management of things." G. Lukács, in *History and Class-Consciousness* revived the original, emancipatory meaning of Marx's theory, & revealed the problematic character of the Marxian prospect of radically separating the technical from the social. This question remains for radical thinking, not only as it applies to the theoretical, but in its practical application

as well which demands a rethinking of the problem of industrial & political democracy in a socialist society.

78S08504 Marques Pereira, Jaime (U Recife, Brazil), **Industrialisation et développement en Amérique latine: le cas du Brésil** (Industrialization and Development of Latin America: The Case of Brazil)
 ISA 1978 ¶ Analyzed is the evolution of Latin American
 2097 thought concerning the relationship between industrialization & development. Studies on this theme began in Latin America with the creation of CEPAL (UN Economic Commission for Latin America). Initially, the theoretical work of CEPAL was directed toward an analysis of external commerce. The deterioration of the exchange rate posed grave problems for Latin America. Industrialization was seen as a product of the external crisis. Obstacles to the growth & diversification of industry were identified as consequences of imperialism. CEPAL analyses tended to ignore internal processes; this resulted in the omission of the complementarity between industrial economy & subsistence economy. In the 1960s it became apparent that industrialization would not eliminate underdevelopment, but would reinforce the archaic structures of subsistence economy. Industry depended on an expansion of the subsistence economy to keep it supplied with a LF & the means necessary to support the LF. The rejection of CEPAL philosophy posed two major problems: (1) the question of endogenous & exogenous factors involved in the transition to a semi-industrial economy, & the impact of imperialism on a dependent society in the process of industrialization, & (2) the specific role of capitalism in social structures developed from colonialism—the expansion of marketing relationships & their adaptation to precapitalist forms of production. The evaluation of these conflicts, which determine the course of development, depends on an understanding of endogenous & exogenous factors. Increased reproduction of procapitalist forms of production points to the exclusion of the masses from the developmental process. Thus, it is also essential to identify the nature of the articulation between modern & archaic in order to propose foundations for development in which expansion of the modern sector will not rely on exclusion of the majority of the population. Tr & Modified by B. Annesser

78S08505 Marsden, David Ward (U Sussex, Brighton BN1 9RF England), **International Comparisons and Policies for Extending Worker Representation**
 ISA 1978 ¶ Examined are the problems involved in using
 2098 international comparisons as a source of guidance for public policy in capitalist societies on questions of worker participation & industrial democracy. A central concept is that of a "frontier of control" or area of joint control over questions arising in the place of work, on either side of which are areas of unilateral control by employers & by the LF. The institutional structure of work place & higher level industrial relations divides up the frontier of control, stabilizing the existing distribution of control. These concepts evolved in the process of a comparative analysis of worker representation in West Germany, France, & the UK, based on published material. To understand the dynamics of different countries' institutions designed for worker representation & participation, they must be set in the context of the division & stabilization of the "frontier of control." Thus, in assessing the relevance of their performance for policy decisions in another country, a "double translation" must be made, allowing for the structuring of the frontier of control in other countries, & for this structuring in one's own. An analysis is presented of the dilemmas facing British unions & employers in the recent Bullock report.

Have you looked into the 3rd
 QUINQUENNIAL INDEX: 1963-1967 lately?



- 78S08506** Marsh, Robert M. & Hiroshi Mannari (Brown U, Providence RI 02912 & Kwansai Gakuin U, Nishinomiya Japan), **Factory Technology and Organizational Structure: A Comparison of Four Japanese Firms**

¶ Previous theory & research in England, Canada, & the US indicate that the nature of the dominant type of technology used in an organization has important causal implications for many aspects of the social structure of the organization. Focus is on industrial manufacturing firms in Japan; one factory in each of three types of technology: craft or unit production (Sake Company), mass production assembly line (Electric Factory), & automated continuous process (Petroleum Company). A fourth, ship-building factory, combines aspects of unit & mass production technology. Of the seventeen hypotheses derived from nine more general propositions about the relationship between technology, organizational structure, & employee behavior & attitudes, twelve are empirically confirmed. Despite this support for sociotechnical implications theory, reservations about it are expressed.

- 78S08507** Mårtensson, H. Solveig (Lund U, S 22362 Sweden), **On Child Contacts in Space-Time Environment**

¶ Childcare is viewed from four perspectives, three of them represent societal domains (family, municipality, childcare center), the fourth focuses on the child & her total environment as it reveals itself in daily life. A time-geographic approach is employed in both the definition of the problem area & the description of specific situations. The question is: How does the activity organization of a society (ie, working hours, location of homes & childcare groups, operating hours of these groups, etc) influence child development, with a particular view of the possibilities for lasting contacts between children & between child & adults? Data concerning daily attendance hours & attendance over a period of years were collected for all children & personnel within public childcare in a Swedish municipality of 50,000 inhabitants. The contact pattern stability is shown (ie, possibilities for contacts) & findings are related to prevailing interpretations of child psychology, with focus on child development.

- 78S08508** Martin, David A. (London School Economics, Aldwych WC2A 2AE England), **Music and Health with a Key to Harmony**

¶ A study is presented of the changing way music has been taught to contribute to wholeness & spiritual well-being. Focus is on the English experience, but a discussion of the general association between music & traditional religion in Christendom is included. Originally, music was regarded as the handmaid of religion, & like all handmaids, it was subordinate & in need of appropriate control. At the Renaissance it became an independent power, an emanation of the divine, an echo of the eternal harmony capable of conjuring away the troubles of distempered mankind. Then, with the onset of secularization in the early eighteenth century, music underwent a parallel transition & emerged as entertainment. However, new alliances between music & religion were forged: nineteenth century Protestants saw it as a support of morality, & nineteenth century Romantics saw it as a key which unlocked the rhythm of the universe & therefore was analogous to the beneficent power of Nature herself. In the nineteenth century, the public concert emerged as a kind of collective mass for the Mcs, & the English oratorio expressed the democratic, participatory faith of the English artisanate. In England, music cooperated with nature mysticism: a sacred score to put alongside the holy book of nature. With the decline of organized religion in contemporary England, music has increasingly shared with nature the role of religious mediator, the contemporary source of ecstasy & well-being.

- 78S08509** Martin, Harry W. (U Texas Medical School, San Antonio 78284), **Bureaucracy, Health, and Social Services: The Case of the Elderly**

¶ The development of industrial Ur society has been accompanied by increasing use of bureaucratic mechanisms for meeting human needs which are no longer adequately met by traditional institutions. This trend continues in spite of considerable theoretical & empirical evidence that bureaucratic organizational forms are not fully suitable for such purposes. Several dimensions of the issue are examined in terms of: (1) the individual-society relationship & societal emphasis upon performance norms, (2) the characteristics of bureaucratic structures & their impact upon the personality of their functionaries, (3) the impersonality of bureaucratic norms & behavior in rule-oriented interaction with clients, & (4) the modes of client behavior intended to influence bureaucratic decisions in favor of the client. These characteristics are evaluated with respect to the needs of clients in the bureaucratic service delivery nexus. Some alternative approaches are reviewed & needed areas of research & policy implications are outlined.

- 78S08510** Martiny, Ulrike (U Hamburg, 2000 Federal Republic Germany), **Two Remarks on Sociological Approaches to Life-Histories**

¶ Biographical approaches in the field of sociology face two problems: (1) it is desirable to link case-studies & general analyses of a society for a given period of time, & (2) a social problems approach should be linked to theoretical aims which have a broader application. A study of F office-workers in lower positions serves as an example. A structural & historical comparison of oral narration of life-histories is only possible if solutions are found to the problems mentioned.

- 78S08511** Martyna, Wendy (Stanford U, CA 94305), **Using and Understanding the Generic Masculine: A Social-Psychological Approach**

¶ Although English requires use of "he" & "man" whenever referring to a sex-unspecified other, this requirement has been criticized for its inequity, ambiguity, & sex-exclusiveness. These claims are empirically explored, demonstrating that the generic masculine, as used & understood, is often ambiguous or sex-exclusive, & that the sexes differ in their usage & understanding of "he" & "man." The first studies examine how the generic masculine is used. If "he" is truly generic, it should be used whenever referring to a sex-indefinite antecedent. Students (N=455; ages five to twenty-five) completed sentence fragments about hypothetical people in M-related, F-related, or neutral roles. Both sentence type & sex of subject significantly influenced choice of generic pronoun. For M-related sentences, "he" was used 93% of the time. For F-related sentences, "she" was used 80% of the time. For neutral sentences, "he" was used 60% of the time, while alternatives ("they," "he," or "she") were used 30% of the time. Thus, generic "he" is inadequate to convey the full range of generic meanings: it is routinely replaced by alternative terms, depending on the presumed sex of sentence subject. In addition, Fs used significantly fewer "he's" than did Ms, regardless of sentence type, & significantly more alternatives when responding to the neutral sentences. Reports of imagery which accompanied pronoun choice revealed that Ms received significantly more M imagery in response to neutral words. Fs seemed to generate a generic "he" based on grammatical standards; Ms generated "he" in response to sex-specific imagery. Another study examined how the generic masculine is understood. Coll students (N=120) were shown sentences about a sex-unspecified person ("someone" or "anyone"), using either "he," "they," or "he or she," & were then asked whether M & F pictures applied to the sentences. Pronoun use significantly affected this judgment. When the sentence & picture were shown sequentially, 20% judged that the F picture

m

did not apply to the generic "he" sentence. When they were shown simultaneously (thus heightening the salience), 34% returned this judgment. Even in clearly generic context, "he" functioned ambiguously, allowing some people to reject & others to allow a F interpretation. Finally, 206 people were asked to generate names to describe a set of sex-unspecified people who were referenced with either "he," "they," or "he or she." Again, pronouns significantly influenced response. More M names were generated in response to "he" than to "they," & more to "they" than to "he or she." In addition, Fs generated significantly fewer M names, regardless of pronoun used. In general, Fs use "he" less, & seem to comprehend it more often in its generic sense. To do otherwise would mean self-exclusion. In contrast, Ms seem to use "he" as a sex-specific term, & to comprehend it more often in its specific sense. Consequences are discussed & are shown to be both psychologically & socially significant.

78S08512 Matejko, Alexander J. (U Alberta, Edmonton T6G ISA 2H4), **Self-Contradictory Leisure in the Developed Mass Societies**

1978
2105 ¶ In modern mass societies (capitalist & socialist), leisure becomes an object of manipulation to keep people under control within the parameters of a given system. From the dialectical perspective, such a manipulated leisure contributes to the struggle of opposites within society; the task of the sociologist is to analyze the outcome of this struggle. Spontaneity, freedom, privacy, & intimacy are the universal characteristics of leisure that are endangered within mass society. It is not possible to liberate people from monotony, parochialism, narrow materialism, & anxiety without upgrading the cultural & spiritual content of leisure. The excessive privatization & commercialization of everything have negative effects on leisure. The same can be said about massive political indoctrination. Modern society does not have to be a detriment to the quality of leisure. The massive availability of reasonably priced goods & services creates a very substantial educative & cultural potential which should be fully utilized within the framework of an appropriate social policy.

78S08513 Matejko, Alexander J. (U Alberta, Edmonton T6G ISA 2H4), **The Status Incongruity of Polish Scientists and Its Impact on Their Intellectualism**

1978
2106 ¶ Special social & political attention is paid to academia in all Soviet bloc countries, including Poland. According to Marxist-Leninist ideology, it is science which should replace religion. The number of people active in academia & in applied research is growing; this group constitutes an important factor within the social structure of the whole society. More importantly, however, the prestige of academia is very high in Eastern Europe & many young people dream of entering its ranks. Under the centralized one-party system in Poland, the power & influence of scientists is heavily controlled by the political bureaucracy. Although scientists enjoy prestige & some privileges, they are also expected to be the obedient servants of higher authorities. Within the social sciences this leads to very substantial status incongruity. Concern here is on the social mechanism of this phenomenon & its consequences for the product delivered by scientists.

78S08514 Matejko, Alexander J. (U Alberta, Edmonton T6G ISA 2H4), **Structural Contradictions of the Developed Mass Societies: The Case of Canada**

1978
2107 ¶ Modern, developed mass societies are characterized by: high levels of consumption & leisure, control by large, complex organizations, intensification of science & technology (split into "core" & "periphery" among the working masses), pressure from various occupational groups, & a growing gap between the aspirations of the masses & the objective ability to satisfy them. The organic integration of such societies is based on a highly developed DofL; their super-

structure is the product of mass manipulation. The dynamic & manipulatory nature of modern, mass societies makes it difficult for them to achieve the relative maturity & internal equilibrium that is typical of slow-growth societies of the past. Growing internal contradictions in modern capitalist & state socialist societies, & their disintegrative tendencies are no longer under the effective control of the ruling elites. Canada enjoys one of the highest standards of living, freedom, & multicultural stimulation. However, the cohesiveness of Canada has become seriously endangered by the centrifugal pressures exercised not only by the Quebecois, but also by various interest groups (lobbies), provincial & local aspirations, high consumption standards, parochialism, & lack of common language between various strata & occupations, etc. The theoretical model of mass society helps to understand Canada's problems. They are not adequately explainable on the basis of the currently dominant liberal, conservative, or radical (socialist) intellectual traditions because the artificial nature of complex organizations, mass media manipulation, & the predominance of publicly sponsored services (the nonprofit sector) has not been fully understood by the advocates of those traditions.

78S08515 Matuschek, Helga (Institut Soziologie U Wien, Austria), **Problems of Sociological Measures for Guest Workers**

1978
2108 ¶ Many European countries who accept guest workers face economic problems. Because of international relations, it is very difficult (often impossible) to send workers back to their home countries. There is a need for unskilled & semiskilled labor, but native workers refuse to accept jobs that had been held by foreign workers; unemployment is preferable. This causes financial, political, & psychological problems within society. Until now, sociopolitical measures have been based on the principle of rotation & have, therefore, only aimed at overcoming initial difficulties. Experience in European countries has shown that about 25% of all foreign workers have lived in the host country for more than ten years & wish to stay on. Present sociopolitical measures refer only to certain groups of guest workers. They deal mainly with work & accommodation. Housewives, unmarried mothers, children, unemployed youngsters, old people, the mentally ill, etc. have either no access or only limited access to social welfare institutions. Effective remedial measures should not be based on the principle of rotation, but should emerge from a concept that includes criteria & integration instruments to make the adaptation to foreign conditions easier for the guest workers. Measures should aim at the solution to problems that arise when a foreign worker & his family try to adapt to life in the new country, but at the same time want to keep their cultural identity. An inclusive general concept is necessary.

78S08516 de Maupeou-Abboud, Nicole (Groupe Sociologie Travail U Paris, 75005 France), **Anciennes et nouvelles aristocraties ouvrières dans différents secteurs technologiquement avancés. Discussion des thèses radicales à la lumière de la recherche** (Old and

New Worker Aristocracies in Different Technologically Advanced Sectors. Discussion of Radical Hypotheses in the Light of Research). (Fr)

¶ The lack of semantic precision in the notion "worker aristocracy" is at the root of the variation in theories of workers' movement during the past twenty years. The perjorative meaning which the term originally held disappeared with the appearance of the ideal model of the "new Wc," although sociologists argue this point among themselves. Since the more recent emergence of institutional criticism in the social & economic sciences, the perjorative meaning has returned in connection with the models of *nantis* (those who "feather their nests") & of *petits chefs* ("petty bosses"). The notion is inseparable from the idea that changes wrought by modern capitalism have led to a deep division within

the Wc which reinforces the supremacy of the new worker aristocracy over the "true proletariat," & is damaging to the worker movement. An analysis is presented, within this framework, of the structure of qualification & status among petrochemical workers. Preliminary data from a collective research study are used to show that this model cannot be generalized. A study of the policies of training & qualification in the printing trades, & in maritime transport, shows that these fields are characterized by a dissolution of former worker aristocracies which existed (workers dealing with books, dockers), without subsequent formation of new privileged groups to replace them. The disparity between professions is explained with reference to economic, technological, & political factors. The debate on this question is no longer relevant. New policies for training youth destined for jobs as workers tend to reduce the level of distinctions concerning qualification & status. This is more obvious in that youth is increasingly forced into the "secondary" LF (unstable & precarious employment). Tr & Modified by B. Annesser

78S08517 Mayer, Rudolf A. M. (U Munich, 8000 Federal Republic Germany), **The Influence of Cultural Policy Making to the Reality of Theatre Work and Consequences for Use of the Theatre as a Cultural Service**

ISA 1978 2110
 ¶ Policy-making for theatre must be recognized as an integral part of cultural policy. The focus of this policy-making is to offer theatre as a special kind of cultural service. Policy for theatre is normally viewed as subventional. Therefore, theatre competes with other cultural goods & services, all of them involved in budgetary fighting with other social & political goals, ie, leisure & recreation, traffic & infrastructure, social & health services, etc. Cultural policy is considered as contributing to the dissemination of values & value-systems which offer alternative orientations for life. In this connection, theatre as a special kind of cultural activity, is of interest to political groups. The basis of analysis is a theoretic model of "theatre as a specific part of the system of social communication."

78S08518 Mayhew, Bruce H. & Paul T. Schollaert (U South Carolina, Columbia 29208 & Old Dominion U, Norfolk VA 23508), **A Structural Theory of Rank Differentiation**

ISA 1978 2111
 ¶ Following J. Millar & numerous subsequent theorists, consideration is given to the conduciveness of population size & volume of wealth to inequality—defined as the degree of stratification, or the number of ranks or strata in a social system. This objective is realized by constructing an elementary statistical model incorporating only sociological assumptions about the nature of population elements & units of wealth. The model shows that the degree of stratification is statistically determined by the conjunction of these two variables without recourse to additional assumptions. Specifically, it shows that inequality will occur by chance in any situation where these two variables are larger than one. The degree of stratification is shown to be a direct function of system scale (simultaneous & proportional changes in population & wealth) &, for any given population size, a direct function of the volume of wealth alone. The model has several implications above & beyond its utility as a baseline: (1) although developed & illustrated here for economic differentiation alone, the model generalizes to predict ranked inequality in any measurable status characteristic or resource—ie, measured units of power, (2) it applies in the same way & makes the same kinds of predictions for micro- & macro-level population units. It predicts inequality in small groups of people in the same fashion that it predicts inequality among organizations, communities, or nations, (3) this model is not inconsistent with major theories of inequality; it is consistent with Marxian conflict theory & functionalist consensus theory, (4) the model points up the value of ecological theories in

constructing explanations of inequality; it indicates that any set of conditions which produces an increase in Σ population & Σ wealth is a set of conditions conducive to an increased degree of ranked inequality, & (5) it points up the utility of developing structural explanations of social phenomena (such as social stratification) without recourse to arguments relying on assumptions about the characteristics of individuals. In this regard, the model serves as a challenge to theorists who have offered less parsimonious theories of inequality in small groups, such as G. C. Homans.

78S08519 McConaghy, Maureen J. (U Chicago, IL 60637), **ISA 1978 2112**
Determinants of Sex-Role Learning: A Study of Swedish Children

¶ While several different theories exist regarding the determinants of sex-role learning, these theories have not been competitively tested. Reported is a simultaneous test of the major implications of reinforcement theory, observational learning theory, & cognitive theory. Data were derived from structured interviews of 237 Swedish children ages three to nine, teacher observation & interview, & parent questionnaire. Results suggest that while reinforcement of sex-role behavior has expected effects on sex-role learning, the explanatory power of reinforcement theory is generally less than that of observational learning & cognitive theories. A revised cognitive theoretical hypothesis is offered regarding opposite effects upon sex-role learning of two stages in the development of the child's understanding of gender. Sex-role learning determinants are not (as is often assumed) sufficiently well understood, & both theoretical insights & empirical work are needed in this area. Important implications for programs of sex-role contravention are drawn from the results.

78S08520 McDonald, Catherine A. (U Connecticut Health Center, Farmington 06032), **ISA 1978 2113**
Political-Economic Structures and Approaches to Traditional and Modern Medical Systems

¶ A discussion of the WHO-UNICEF (Joint Committee on Health Policy-Report of 20th session, Feb, 1975) suggestion to train indigenous healers to be first-line deliverers of medical care. Rather than evaluate this proposal directly, focus is on the factors influencing the relationship between indigenous & current western medicine. A framework viewing the potential health impact of the use of indigenous healers is constructed through the comparative method of R. H. Elling (see SA 2045/H6733). A review of data & historical, cultural, & political theories of the status of native medicine, leads to the conclusion that the politics of health care is an impediment to the provision of "health care for all" & suggests that the politics occur within the context of the political economy. Thus, events in the health care system are seen as influenced by the larger sociopolitical system.

78S08521 McElrath, Dennis C. (Adlai E. Stevenson Coll U California, Santa Cruz 95064), **ISA 1978 2114**
Changing Social Differentiation of Rome 1951-71

¶ An earlier study of Rome, based on 1951 census materials, showed social rank (economic status) & family status to be significant forms of social differentiation in accounting for local area variations in a variety of relevant variables. However, while these differentiations were clearly analytically useful, they were not as dissociated from one another as one would expect in large-scale industrial societies. Cross-sectional studies from several other countries indicated that the separation of family status from social rank does not occur, even in the major cities of small-scale societies such as Egypt, Ghana, Jamaica, & elsewhere. Findings suggested that in 1951 Rome was in a transitional stage, possibly moving toward a large-scale society in which local areas of cities are clearly differentiated by both economic & family status. A longitudinal analysis of local

areas in Rome & changing social structure of Italy between 1951 & 1971 was carried out using census findings to determine if the increasing scale of Italian society during these postwar years was associated with an increasing separation of family status from economic status. Findings reveal that this expected dissociation did occur during this twenty-year period. Not only are measures of these different forms of differentiation increasingly dissociated, they are also increasingly more useful in accounting for local area differences. In addition, the spatial distribution of differentiated localities significantly shifted toward increased spatial segregation & separation by economic as well as family status. Findings are interpreted as lending additional support to the theoretical perspective of social area analysis & as further grounding this approach in concrete observations. Several substantive observations of changing Roman social ecology are of special interest to continental observers. The emergence of a linear rather than centralized pattern of U_c residences during the postwar years & the apparent movement toward peripheral "suburban" familism without suburban sprawl are findings of wide interest to U_r planners & others concerned with U_r development on the continent.

78S08522 **McFarland, David D.** (U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Spectral Decomposition as a Tool in Comparative Mobility Research**
ISA 1978
2115

¶ The left eigenvector corresponding to eigenvalue unity has long been recognized as providing important information about the transition matrix for a mobility process, & thus about the process itself. It indicates the occupational distribution which would eventually result, were the mobility patterns under consideration to persist. But left eigenvectors corresponding to eigenvalues other than unity have been ignored, as have both right eigenvectors & eigenvalues generally. Eigenvalues other than unity, together with their corresponding left & right eigenvectors, provide important information about mobility processes. They are useful in comparative analysis, whether the comparisons be between real data & hypothetical data (such as "perfect mobility"), or between observed data for two countries, or for two different eras or subpopulations within a single country. Eigenvalues other than unity, describe transitory effects which, although negligible in the long run, may be of significant magnitude in the more proximate future. They reveal the nature of these transitory effects (eg, a transitory barrier tending to prevent mobility between the skilled & unskilled manual categories) & the speed with which these transitory effects become overwhelmed by the main trend contained in the dominant left eigenvector (eg, negligible by the third generation). The use of this tool in comparative research is illustrated by reanalysis of two mobility tables: the Negro table & the non-Negro table from the OCG study of occupational mobility in the US (O. D. Duncan, in *Demography*, 1968, 5, 11-22, Table 4).

78S08523 **McGuire, Meredith B.** (Montclair State Coll, Upper Montclair NJ 07043), **Religion and Socio-Economic Change: The Case of Rural Ireland**
ISA 1978
2116

¶ Social analysts typically view religion as an inhibiting factor in social change, but three cases of development/change programs in Ru Ireland produce some counterevidence. Three modes of interrelationship between religion & change-oriented programs are distinguished: (1) according to whether the change-oriented program radically challenges the existing SE structure, & (2) the extent to which religious legitimations & personnel are deployed in support, officially or unofficially. Characteristics of religion & society that may be explanatory factors are examined. One factor is cognitive style: religious motivations are consistent with the operative paradigms, & change-oriented groups which lack religious identity are perceived as anomalies. Also, distinguishing between the "official" religion & "common" religion of the people, it was

found that numerous values from the "common" religion do serve to promote SE change. Two historical factors in the case of Ireland make this possible: the identification of the existing social order as a disruption of "genuine" Ru Irish culture, & the potency of a national revolutionary myth against which the existing order can be measured & criticized. At the same time, other values from the "common" religion serve to inhibit change. Thus, these cases illustrate the complexity & dynamics of the relationship between religion & SE change.

78S08524 **McKinnell, Aubrey, Tom Atkinson & Frank M. Andrews** (U Southampton, England & York U, Downsview M3J 1P3 Ontario), **Structural Constancies in Surveys of Perceived Well-Being**
ISA 1978
2117

¶ Considered are Quality of Life surveys in Britain, the US, & Canada. Focus is on the statistical & psychological models that fit the data. By "structural constancies" is meant those properties of the model that remain invariant from survey to survey, & country to country, despite the somewhat different measures that have been used. The starting point is the linear additive model in terms of which evaluations in separate life domains can be used to predict feelings about life-as-a-whole. Certain features of the model do not appear to vary much between different sets of data. Principles employed by Andrews in fitting measurement & structural equation models to American survey data are extended to Canadian data. Validity & method effect coefficients were found to be similar for English & French-speaking subsamples of the Canadian population, & comparable to values found in the US. Interesting substantive differences occur, however, in the Canadian subsamples for path coefficients linking certain domain factors to the life-as-a-whole concept in the structural equation model.

78S08525 **McNelly, Geraldine Day** (Coll Staten Island, NY 10301), **Power and Authority: Choosing an Appropriate Stereotype to Facilitate Problematical Situations**
ISA 1978
2118

¶ The use of stereotypes is a genre of communication. Women rely on stereotypes to facilitate situations. Women who operate well in many situations may use many stereotypes. In fact, a woman who does so may be stereotyped further as a "wonder woman." It may be assumed that such behavior is passive or reactive, ie, women may be seen as reacting to situations & to men rather than initiating & creatively directing situations toward their own goals. Ironically, it may be said that women behave socially with a certain freedom in that many stereotypes are available on which to act. This assumption depends on an analysis of the behavior in terms of play or drama. However, for most women the process may be alienating & ego destructive. Mental health & personal maturity of all members of society as well as the intimate relationship between members of the society are thwarted by such communicative processes.

78S08526 **McRoberts, Hugh A. & Kevin Selbee** (Carleton U, Ottawa K1S 5B6), **Trends in Occupational Mobility in Canada: A Comparison**
ISA 1978
2119

¶ Using data from the Canadian Mobility Study & from the OCGI study, occupational mobility in Canada & the US is compared for Ms who were sixteen years old between 1924 & 1953. Data were coded into six comparable occupational groupings & the problems involved in doing this are discussed. The analysis of trend is carried out both within & between countries, & on populations including & excluding farmers. Using log-linear models, no trend is found in mobility in either country, & further, when the two countries are compared there is no difference in mobility between the two countries over the period in question.

- 78S08527 Mehrländer, Ursula** (Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, ISA Godesberger Allee 149 D-5300 Bonn Federal Republic Germany), **Career Pattern of Native and Foreign Youth in the Federal Republic of Germany**

¶ Two hypotheses were tested in a study of 840 youths in the Federal Republic of Germany: (1) a number of influencing factors would have validity for the attitude to vocational education of both German & foreign youth, & (2) a number of factors would have specific influence on foreign youth. Educational behavior was limited to participation in employer-provided vocational training (apprenticeship). To test these hypotheses, comparisons were made between: German M apprentices-foreign apprentices, & German young M laborers-foreign young laborers. Parental SS, school record (type of school attended & graduation) & labor market conditions strongly influenced attitude to vocational education. In turn, parental SS strongly influenced the economic status of the family, family conditions, number of children & mothers' employment. SS also influenced the type of formal schooling of the youths, especially in regard to the type of school attended. Most youths have completed only elementary school. This in itself is a precondition for occupational choice & career pattern. SS of the youths' families greatly influenced their information status about occupations & training possibilities. There was a lack of information among those youths whose fathers were semi- & unskilled workers. The youths stated that they were not greatly influenced by parents, peer groups, &/or labor exchange counseling in their choice of occupation. Parental influence was greater than that of peer groups. The first hypothesis was confirmed. All influencing factors proved to be effective for both German & Italian youths. Significant differences were established between the apprentice-young laborer groups, but not between nationalities. The second hypothesis was also supported.

- 78S08528 Meier, Arthur** (Academy Educational Sciences ISA GDR, 110 Berlin), **Factories as Agents of Educational Development**

¶ Discussed are the negative consequences of the gap between schools & factories on the horizontal dimension of education. Contemporary problems of socialization are considered. Although education has an economic function, modern, capitalist enterprises are far removed from collaboration with schools which provide a general education; in principle they are obstacles to educational progress. To reconstruct an earlier relationship between schools & enterprises, a revolutionary change is needed—a revolution of the system of production relations & reform of the school system. Examples & data are provided to reflect educational development in a socialist society & to illustrate the efforts toward linking education & work for youth. The boundaries between schools & factories were diminished, new social roles were created (“worker-teachers” & “teacher-workers”) & both social organizations show complementarity. Within socialist society, objective contradictions exist between the school system & the production system. Those contradictions are identified & discussed from the social change perspective.

- 78S08529 Meier, Klaus V.** (Faculty Physical Education U Western Ontario, London), **On the Inadequacies of Sociological Definitions of Sport**

¶ There are few words in the English language which have such a multiplicity of divergent meanings as the word “sport.” A review of the sociology of sport literature indicates that the problem of definition is one of the most basic & extensive, if highly contentious, issues in the field. Despite the importance of the problem, debate continues, inaccurate & contradictory statements abound, & consensus is largely absent. An attempt is made to overcome limited views to produce an adequate definition of sport, locating its precise boundaries & ferreting out its essential core. The research

procedure consists of five major components: (1) a preliminary assessment of the requirements & difficulties of the task, (2) a disarmament of the “nonessentialist” argument that sport cannot be defined, (3) a systematic analysis & critique of the individual factors & characteristics deemed to be essential components of the concept of sport in a rigorous scrutiny of more than fifty research studies which concern themselves, at least in part, with this task, (4) the presentation of work toward an acceptable definition of sport, & (5) a differentiation of the concept of sport from the concepts of play & game.

- 78S08530 Melbin, Murray** (Boston U, MA 02215), **What We Can Learn from Temporal Ecology**

¶ A study is presented of the distribution of populations & their activities in time. The twenty-four-hour daily cycle is a natural object of analysis for this purpose, & bears on important matters in social life. Data reveal: (1) how we may learn about connections between distant cities, (2) how knowing the timing of social behavior can aid in understanding the causes of such behavior, & (3) the usefulness of such knowledge for social policy. Comments on concepts & vocabulary, type of information, & the kind of analytic tools to be applied in the study of temporal ecology are discussed.

- 78S08531 Mercer, Neil McKay, Elizabeth C. Mercer & Robert Mears** (Open U Leicester U, 1E1 7HR England), **Linguistic and Cultural Affiliation amongst Young Asian People in Leicester**

¶ Findings are presented from an ongoing study of the cultural & linguistic affiliations of young Asians in Leicester. It is clear that these teenagers have ambivalent attitudes to the culture of their parents & of the wider British society. Discussed are: (1) the extent to which language is an indicator of cultural attachment, & (2) the ways the use of English & Gujarati are defined as socially appropriate by informants. Survey methodology involved individual structured interviews, group-administered questionnaires, & Likert scales; 200 young people, ages fourteen to eighteen, were involved.

- 78S08532 Metelka, Charles J.** (U Wisconsin-Stout, Menomonie 54751), **Tourism as a Path toward Social Development**

¶ Tourism is a social force in virtually every culture. It can be regarded as an indicator of social development. The very act of “inviting” visitors implies that an area's residents have a world view, a community/national identity, & a standard of living which permits such an invitation to be extended. Tourism can be viewed as a means of social development for the destination area residents. In addition to the often noted economic/employment potential, tourism can serve as a catalyst for community renewal programs, ethnic identity, & the improvement of social interaction skills. Tourism also serves as an indicator & as a means of social development from the perspective of the visitor. The travel-for-fun experience is chosen by a person only if that person has reached a level of security & confidence which permits voluntary risk-taking behavior. Similarly, the controlled safe-unknown situations afforded by tourism allow the tourist to explore & expand his concept of self.

- 78S08533 Meyer, Marshall W.** (U California, Riverside 92521), **Effects of National and Local Environments on City Bureaucracies**

¶ An examination of effects of the national environment, the local environment, & other variables on organizational innovations at the community level using time series describing the finance functions in six US cities from 1890 to 1975. Findings include: (1) Events at the national level appear to account for most organizational innovation at the highest level of administration in cities, ie, creation of new city departments with such distinctive functions as budgeting, purchasing, & data

m

processing. (2) Organizational changes at lower levels of hierarchy, however, are predicted by local political events, but the direction of changes caused by local events is unpredictable. (3) Differences between national & local sources of change account for the relative stability of departmental units compared to the instability of lower level units holding across all six cities. These results suggest that organizational structures of high visibility are mechanisms through which national currents penetrate local communities, & that less visible & less institutionalized organizational structures vary in response to leadership preferences & technical requirements of work.

78S08534 Meyer, Ruth (Institut Soziologie U Bern, Switzerland),
ISA **Value Change in the Swiss Population**

1978 ¶ Values can be described as basic standards
2127 anchored in a person's cognitive system according to which he judges his own & other people's behavior—values assert what behavior ought to be. They may transcend specific objects & situations, but are the basis for specific norms or models for social behavior in particular situations. They have been socially learned, & may change in interaction processes between the individual & his surroundings. The value concept seems suitable to link macro- & micro-sociological paradigmata. The central research in connection with a general theory of social behavior, questions the determinations & possibilities to assimilate information & to transform it into reality perception & reality form. Questions are raised concerning: (1) the values & value classifications in specific societies, (2) the value differences between specific social segments, in national (& cross-national) comparisons, (3) the value conformities & value conflicts between specific social sectors (& the mechanisms to resolve such conflicts), & (4) the consistency, elasticity, & modification of values & value systems in a concrete lapse of time. Methodological concerns include the construction of indicators, & techniques for inquiries & their evaluation. Data are based on a 1976 survey of adult Swiss population in all four parts of Switzerland. Questions focused on values in the fields of work/economy, education, family, politics, military, & religion. Methodology included regression analysis in nonparametrical methods (Minissa, Guttman Lingoes SSA). The question of value change was answered by cohort analysis. Earlier material from a youth survey & international data are available for comparison of results.

78S08535 Meznarić, Silvija (Faculty Sociology Political Science, Titova 102 Ljubljana Yugoslavia), **From Emancipation of Women—Toward What? A Re-appraisal of Personal Experiences Praxis of Contemporary Movements for the Liberation of Women**

ISA
1978
2128 ¶ Women & men are treated as historical subjects; as producers of their historical lives (Marx). Briefly reviewed are the attainments & accomplishments of some women's liberation movements. They are evaluated as part of the consciousness of the modern proletariat. The methodological assumption is: empirical research of any concrete or empirical proletariat is a part of the systematization of its consciousness. It is thus a part of the proletariat's role, generalized onto the whole of a (given) society. An attempt is made to show that the paraphernalia of women's liberation movements has led toward the reduction of historical action, toward the mere dimension of placebo, permitting bourgeois reason to exist. These movements are in danger of becoming the newborn reduction of the *Vernunft* on the instruments of continuing viability of bourgeois & socialist societies. To escape the instrumentalization of the movements, women must consider: (1) the relation of goals & means, & (2) reason inherent in the very goal of emancipation. Since there is no abstract praxis as such, the only way out of "attained emancipation" is for women's movements to function as part of the proletariat, as the proletariat itself. Women's liberation movements should be constituted as revolutionary movements.

They must be aware that it is not enough to rebel against—or to fight for—particular conditions of modern bourgeois society. Such movements will progress toward liberation only to the extent that they are constituted as movements against the "whole production of life on which bourgeois society bases its survival" (Marx).

78S08536 Michalet, Charles-Albert & Robert Cohen (CEREM U Paris X, 92001 Nanterre-Cedex France), **Transnational Banks and the Integration of the WCS (World Capitalist System)** (Fr, Eng)

ISA
1978
2129 ¶ Transnational banks (TNBs) act both as significant economic & political forces on the world scale, influencing patterns of world development more directly in the last few years than since the turn of the century. Discussed is the role of TNBs in the integration of the world capitalist system, emphasizing their qualitatively different roles in the past decade, including: their increased role in funding LDC debt & setting conditions for LDC development, their development of new areas of capital sources for transnational corporate clients, & their expansion into new types of nonbanking activities. The increased power of TNB & their closer links to TNCs provide the world capitalist system with greater power to reorganize production on a world scale. New forces, such as OPEC & other cartels, will find it difficult to countermand the power & functioning of this new system.

78S08537 Michel, Andrée (CNRS, Paris 75017 France), **Rôle novateur des femmes dans les sociétés industrielles avancées** (Innovative Role of Women in Advanced Industrial Society). (Fr)

ISA
1978
2130 ¶ The concept of the "pressure group" is used to characterize the emergence of feminist movements in industrialized countries in this half of the twentieth century. Two hypotheses are proposed: (1) feminist pressure groups exert pressure on the economic & social policies of the countries concerned, & will do so more heavily in the future, & (2) these pressure groups play an innovative role in the reduction of inequality & stratification between the sexes by industrialized societies. The hypotheses are supported by historical & sociological documentation. The innovative role of women in a number of areas is cited. Examples for France include: (A) workers contesting professional classifications which allow underpayment of women, & (B) intellectuals contesting the principle of abstract liberty invoked by men in order to impose a degrading image of women (pornography), or a debilitating image (housewives), in the press & in schoolbooks. Women's struggles call into question all areas of political, economic, & social structure in advanced industrial societies. These struggles do not suffer from the usual cleavage of M dominated political parties. Examined also are the SE & ideological factors which led to the emergence of feminist movements.

78S08538 Michelson, William (U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1), **Residential Mobility as a Dynamic Process: A Cross-Cultural Perspective**

ISA
1978
2131 ¶ Research conducted in Toronto indicates that choice of housing is not a static match between the characteristics of the housing & its potential occupants. Even within a given stage in the life cycle, many families expect to change places of residence. They choose & regard housing according to criteria which are appropriate to a given time period but which are not necessarily considered exclusive, important, or permanent to the persons involved. Hence, various forms of housing &/or location are often chosen by cohorts of families at different stages in a sequence of residential moves. This concept of a family mobility cycle, derived in Canada, is tested with reference to selected sets of data from Sweden. Even under different economic & administrative ground rules concerning housing, which might be expected to alter the appearance of the

concept were it to rest only on a nonsocial basis, evidence supports the existence of the family mobility cycle.

78S08539 **Micklin, Michael & Carlos A. Leon** (Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers, Seattle WA 98105), **The Factorial Structure of Alienation in a South American City**

1978
2132
¶ Findings are reported for measures of alienation in a South American Ur population; results are compared with those now available in the research literature. Data are drawn from a survey of 681 adults residing in Cali, a city of approximately one million inhabitants located in southwestern Colombia. Rs were selected through a stratified probability procedure & represent the full range of SE levels in the city. Seventy-six attitude statements reflecting proposed dimensions of alienation were evaluated by each R, primarily on a five-point continuum. These items were drawn from previously published measures including the various dimensions of alienation per se, anomie, self-esteem, self-estrangement, status concern, family traditionalism, general traditionalism, general trust, stratification of life chances, preference for manual work, preference for Ur life, occupational primacy, & integration with relatives. Factor analysis scores are related to a variety of relevant background characteristics (eg, age, sex, education, occupation, occupational mobility, migrant status, & migrant type), & results are interpreted within the context of Colombian social & cultural organization. Results are compared with those from prior studies. Major emphasis is on similarities & differences in the substantive structure of alienation factors. Further issues for cross-cultural alienation research are discussed.

78S08540 **Micklin, Michael & Carlos A. Leon** (Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers, Seattle WA 98105), **Recognizing Psychiatric Symptoms: A Study of the Labelling Process among Health Workers and the Public**

1978
2133
¶ Based on E. Goffman's *Relations in Public*, (1971), several questions are raised: (1) What is the range of acts recognized as psychiatric symptoms? (2) What is the logical connection between the acts so recognized & the inference that they disclose assumptions about the self? (3) What variations in recognized symptoms of mental disorder are evident among different units of social organization? (4) What are the implications of the assumption that these acts can neither be allowed nor managed? These questions are addressed within a single cultural context, & patterns of symptom recognition for two units of social organization are compared: health workers & the general public. Interviews were conducted with 794 community residents & 333 health workers in Cali, a metropolitan area located in southwestern Colombia. As part of a larger study of images of mental illness & its treatment, Rs were asked to indicate the three most important characteristics for identifying a person who is *loco* (insane). Identified symptoms fall into three broad categories: physical, psychological, & behavioral. Of the responses for the public sample, 66% indicate behavioral symptoms, while for the health workers this figure is 53%. Psychological symptoms constitute 16% of the public responses & 33% of those given by health workers. The remaining responses fall in the physical category & show little difference between health workers & the public (17% & 14%, respectively). Further differences between the two samples are seen when more specific, within category, symptoms are examined. The public is more likely to identify characteristics involving behavioral acts & language, while health workers show greater recognition of reasoning ability as a significant psychiatric symptom. Implications are discussed in terms of the questions raised above & interpreted within the context of the labeling perspective. The psychiatric symptoms recognized by these Rs reflect more of a concern with the interpersonal management of the mentally ill than acts that are necessarily harmful to the disturbed person.

78S08541 **Milbrath, Lester W.** (State U New York, Buffalo 14261), **Policy Relevant Quality of Life Research**

1978
2134
¶ The "global" perspective of quality of life (QofL) research must be continued to provide a complete setting for measuring & evaluating the manifold components of QofL. Given the above, it is important to recognize that communities or nations can effectively influence only certain aspects of QofL. Governments can do much more to improve the quality of the physical environment than they can to improve the quality of family life. QofL studies should be so designed as to emphasize, & give specificity to, those components of QofL which can reasonably be expected to be improved by concerted societal or governmental action. Another reason for this emphasis is that QofL studies already show higher levels of satisfaction for those elements of life which are substantially within the control of the individual in contrast to the lower levels of satisfaction for those elements of life which require concerted societal action to improve. The major outline of a research design which can be used cross-nationally to pursue this objective is presented & defended.

78S08542 **Milorad, Timotió V.** (Narodnih heroja 21, 11070 N Beograd Yugoslavia), **Multinationality and All People's Defence in the Yugoslav Political System**

1978
2135
¶ An examination is presented of national structure & the social & political conditions which create the conditions for a successful, defensive organization of society, based on content analysis, illustrations from actual social practice & empirical data, & constitutional & legal conditions. National controversies can be transcended & nations can live together in unity within the context of a multinational country if exploitation is abolished, & national & human rights are recognized & upheld. Such national unity & brotherhood is the essential source of strength for Yugoslavia's all people's defense system.

78S08543 **Minor, Michael J., Norman Bradburn, M. & Nora C. Schaeffer** (National Opinion Research Center, Chicago IL 60637), **The Structure of Life Satisfaction: A Comparative Analysis across Social Groups**

1978
2136
¶ The issue of variability is addressed in the structure of self-reports of life satisfaction across social groups. Structures are estimated for different age, sex, & work status groups using ordinary least-square techniques which regress life satisfaction onto eight carrier variables: self-reports of satisfaction with leisure, finances, work, dwelling unit, neighborhood, ratings of age-comparative health status, & positive & negative effect. Examination of the regression coefficients indicates that, in the majority of instances, the eight carrier variables are significantly different from zero & that taken together, they account for about 30% of the variation in life satisfaction. The largest coefficients tended to be for the variables of satisfaction with leisure, finances, & work. Comparison among age, sex, & work status groups yielded several significant differences.

78S08544 **Mistzal, Bronislaw** (Instytut Filozofii i Socjologii, Warszawa Poland), **Un ouvrier varsovien—une perspective approfondie. Les histoires de vie des habitants d'une ruelle ouvrière** (A Warsaw Worker—An In-Depth Perspective. Life Histories of the Inhabitants of the Working Quarter). (Fr)

1978
2137
¶ Despite limitations & misunderstandings regarding the biographic method, it is useful in enhancing the sociological perspective. The life histories of about twenty workers are analyzed. These workers demonstrate a typical persistence of certain elements of their social consciousness in the face of the changing conditions of social reality in Poland. The material may be used not only for sociological analysis, but for elaboration of a sociohistoric platform, because it reveals the importance of

m

historic events in the lives of individuals & allows reconstruction of particular visions of great social processes.

- 78S08545 Moberg, David O.** (Marquette U, Milwaukee WI 53233), **The Development of Social Indicators of Spiritual Well-Being for Quality of Life Research: Progress and Problems**
ISA 2138

¶ Building upon contributions in the US by the Section on Spiritual Well-Being of the 1971 White House Conference on Aging, & subsequent work of the National Interfaith Coalition on Aging, several strands of exploratory research were undertaken toward the eventual development of an index of spiritual well-being. Questionnaires with several types of items about the nature of spiritual well-being indicate that 72% of the 123 Rs from three Colls & an Ur community believe that it is possible for people to know whether or not they possess spiritual well-being. A substantial majority (65%) believe they personally possess it, but most also think that only few (48%) or half (26%) of the population actually do have it. The leading characteristics they associate with the concept are peace with God, inner peace, happiness, finding meaning in life, harmony with self, being good to others, & having faith in people. God, family, friends, prayer, church, the Bible, & other religious influences had affected Rs' own spiritual well-being the most. Belief in a Supreme Being & in Jesus Christ as one's own Savior were highest among the beliefs they considered necessary in order to have spiritual well-being. Interviews with Catholic religious leaders & priests reveal their tendency to treat spiritual well-being as a synonym for spiritual maturity & good mental health, but interviews with evangelical Protestant Christians suggest that they generally believe that mental health is a consequence of, but not identical with, spiritual well-being, that spiritual well-being is possible through faith in Jesus Christ at any of the early as well as later stages of development.

- 78S08546 Mok, Albert L.** (U Antwerp, Belgium), **The Role of Occupations in the Development of Capitalist Societies**
ISA 2139

¶ K. Marx paid little attention to the modes in which classes express themselves in definite social forms (Giddens). Occupations are the main vehicles for the reproduction of social differentiation & of common life experiences over the generations. Under certain historical societal conditions concerning the DoFL & the nature of property & market relations, the process of social reproduction basically develops in two ways: (1) SCs are formed as a result of processes of occupation formation under the influence of the DoFL, & (2) SCs are formed under conditions of property & market relations which are then crystallized into occupational formations. The former alternative is characteristic of developments that took place in what Wallerstein calls the core states of the world economic system (ie, northwestern Europe), the latter alternative is characteristic of the peripheral states (ie, Latin America, & in Europe, Poland). Again, according to Wallerstein, the formation of strong national political systems (states) in the core of the world system is of central importance, as is the development of much weaker states in the periphery. A crucial element in these developments is the process of occupation formation. Strong states & a core position in the world-economy are found only where occupation formation preceded class formation, & the weak political systems & a peripheral position in the world-economy where occupations are merely the instruments by which the structure of class relations is crystallized into definite social forms. Empirical examples are given of the contribution of occupations to the development of the core of the world-system, or to what are here called advanced, capitalist industrial societies.

- 78S08547 Mol, Johannes J.** (McMaster U, Hamilton Ontario 18S 4K1), **Maori Identity and Religion**
ISA 2140

¶ Four sacralization mechanisms are applied to the study of Maori identity in the pre-European era: (1) Objectification strengthened the tribal order by means of such symbols as canoe, land, & chieftainship. (2) Commitment in Maori society took the form of *aroha* (love) & *tapu* (awe toward the sacred) which delineated & separated an intricate system of identity boundaries. (3) Ritual preserved identity by harnessing & guiding necessary change from one pattern to another. Meeting, eating, & singing together on the *marae* (meeting place), the carvings of ancestors of the meeting house reinforced tribal traditions. (4) Myths provided the fitting contour for Maori society. Generally, the basic antipodes in the myths relate to M & F, sky & earth, war & peace, order-challenge & order-maintenance, & the fixed & the fickle.

- 78S08548 Monk, Richard** (Ann Arundel Community Coll, Arnold MD 21012), **The Use of Foreign Mass Media as an Effective Nonviolent Strategy by Participants in Internal Wars**
ISA 2141

¶ Political, economic, & other links between various nation-states, including relations with those countries that might be experiencing revolutions, have been widely discussed in the literature. The literature also provides discussions of how revolutionists have attempted to use neighboring nation-state responses to their own advantage. However, there has been little or no effort to systematically determine which, if any, neighboring state's mass media tend to be utilized by revolutionists. Nor has there been any attempt to use existing theories to link the various tactics engaged in by revolutionists to gain support of the foreign media (such as buying coverage, allowing reporters freedom of movement, or simple deception) & the existing ties between the two countries. To partially correct this neglect, a search of existing models of international systems is made to determine what, if any, light such current models shed on the use of North America's press by Cuban revolutionists in two different periods of Cuban history. From this discussion, a tentative theory of foreign press media use by revolutionists & preexisting links between nation-states is proposed.

- 78S08549 de Moraes von Simson, Olga R.** (Rua Ponbal 415, 01253 São Paulo Brazil), **Family and Carnival in Brazil during the 19th Century**
ISA 2142

¶ A review of changes in the Brazilian carnival reveals a transformation in the Ur Brazilian society of the nineteenth century—in family mores & in the organization of Ur activities. Observations include: (1) the evolution of four Brazilian Ur centers during the nineteenth century, (2) the artificial adoption of European bourgeois behavior patterns by high strata families of these cities, (3) the importance of the Ur commercial sector promoting, stimulating, & enabling the adoption of new European patterns, (4) the chronological variations in these changes partly based on the move of coffee plantations from Rio de Janeiro to São Paulo through the Paraíba River Valley, & (5) the possible changes in behavior patterns of low strata Ur families which, it is assumed, are different from changes in the higher strata groups. Three types of data were used: (A) reports of foreign travelers who journeyed through Brazil during the period under study, books by Ur columnists & memoirists, (B) newspaper collections from the second half of the nineteenth century & the two first decades of this century, & (C) interviews with people who enjoyed carnival in the beginning of this century.

- 78S08550 Moriarty, Dick** (U Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P4), **SIR/CAR Analysis Technique for Voluntary School Sport or Amateur Athletic Organizations**
ISA 2143

¶ The Sports Instit for Research Model integrates the work of R. M. Stogdill & the Ohio State

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Leadership Instit with that of D. Katz & R. L. Kahn of the U of Michigan Survey Research Center (& Research Center for Group Dynamics) to generate a paradigm for analysis of organizational symmetry between various levels of the organization & cycles of conflict & change over time as the organization grows & develops. Change agent research methodology combines organizational analysis, organizational development & organizational research in a three-phase process to: (1) compare avowed goals & actual behavior, (2) utilize group dynamics to develop a cadre of change agents, & (3) reaudit the organization to assess the effects of Phase 1 & 2 intervention. SIR/CAR is a self-help systems analysis technique which brings together theoreticians & practitioners to make the organization more effective & efficient by reducing the gap between avowed goals & actual behavior. The system is fully conceptualized & operationalized & has been used in a number of major research studies conducted at either the local, county, provincial/state, national or international level on sports & nonsports organizations. The fundamental thesis tested in these studies has been that the problems which plague organizations do not originate at the technical skills level, but rather at the administrative decision-making level where goals & means are analyzed & at the boundary system level where organizational management manifests to society the role & status of the organization. The hypothesis is that effectiveness & efficiency are blocked when voluntary mutual benefit or service organizations equate & evaluate goals, means, & conflict management techniques with those of nonvoluntary government or business organizations (or vice versa). Mutual benefit & service organizations require an adaptive subsystem for research & development to assure effectiveness & efficiency (& in some instances, survival). SIR/CAR provides an appropriate systems analysis technique for evaluation & policy research in voluntary organizations.

78S08551 Mossuz-Lavau, Janine & Mariette Sineau (Centre d'étude vie politique française contemporaine, Paris 175007 France), **Economic Integration and Changing Sex Roles in Politics**

¶ It is hypothesized that the attitude which reserves politics to men is linked to the weak economic integration of women (LF participation, level of qualification, income level, & unemployment). To measure women's economic activities, it is insufficient to use only the profession of the S, the qualification, sector of activity, size of factory, & salary must also be considered. Other measures include the effects of LF participation by women on attitudes toward changing sex roles in politics (using such components of SS as social origin, educational level, & husband's profession). Several questions, hierarchically classified, should be used to measure degree of participation by women in politics. Questions concern the opportunity for women to have as much of an interest in politics as men; to participate in political activities as much as men; to assume political responsibility as much as men. To study these questions, a survey was conducted in Jan 1978 among 2,000 men & women. These data provide indicators of the SS of the Ss. Since data collection occurred during an important electoral campaign, the results contribute relevant information toward an explanation of changing sex roles in politics.

78S08552 Moum, Torbjørn (Institt Social Research, Oslo 175007 Norway), **Environmental Quality and Quality of Life in Two Norwegian Communities**

¶ Data from personal interviews with random samples in two Norwegian communities (N=446) are used to investigate how the Quality of American Life Model (QAL) can be applied to the area of the natural environment. The core elements of the model are supported by the Norwegian data. However, when dealing with the more peripheral parameters, certain divergencies emerge. In particular, the role of personal characteristics (SS, life history, attitudes) seems to take

on qualitatively different meanings depending on the nature of the objective environment. In this regard, the assumptions of additivity on which the QAL model is based seem to need revision. The selection of frames of reference & standards of comparison appear to be the outcome of an interaction between objective attributes of the environment & individual level variables. Findings shed some light on the subjective-objective indicators controversy in quality of life research in that they point to the primacy of objective factors in two respects: (1) objective conditions seem to exert an influence on variables at all levels, ie, their effects are not entirely mediated by intervening variables in the way posited by the QAL model, & (2) objective attributes of the environment seem to independently define the meaning of social & attitudinal properties of the individual in relation to the dependent variables of the model.

78S08553 Muhondwa, Eustace P. Y. (U Dar es Salaam, Tanzania), **Inaccessible Free Health Service: An Impressionistic Assessment of the Unwillingness of a Rural Population**

¶ An exploratory research survey to formulate hypotheses of the likely factors which explain the unwillingness of some peasants in Tanga, Tanzania, to seek hydrocelectomies. The Health Belief Model provided a general theoretical framework. Fifty informants with personal experience of the condition were selected from five villages in the area. Twenty-seven had hydroceles; the other twenty-three had already had theirs operated. All were interviewed individually using an open-ended questionnaire. Various modifying & enabling factors were identified as well as pertinent belief & attitudinal factors. The way patients are handled both before & after the operation, how the hydrocelectomies are performed, & the dire economic conditions under which many peasants live seem to be the most crucial factors. Those who go for an operation tend to have two big hydroceles accompanied by intermittent severe pains, so that they are no longer able to go about their occupation adequately, or they tend to be too sensitive & conscious of their condition as to be inhibited in their efforts to socialize. While economic factors—so popular as an explanation for all kinds of problems in developing countries—may constitute the major impediment to the utilization of some service even when there is no fee for service, it is worthwhile examining how these factors actually operate & impinge on individual households. This may enable the providers of services to find ways of minimizing the burden on those who might otherwise not seek the service, instead of becoming complacent & blaming the economic factors which may seem well beyond their control.

78S08554 Mukherjee, Ramkrishna (Indian Statistical Instit, Calcutta 700035), **On the Appraisal of Quality of Life**

¶ Quality of life (QoL) is a value-laden concept because it refers to a selection of those qualities which are desirable & those which are undesirable from all the qualitative attributes & their quantified indivisible elements which are involved with, or respond to, the life process of humans. For either of the two aspects, a unidimensional scale is employed, with the 0-point at one terminal & the maximum value at the other; thus, no note is taken of the relational link between the corresponding desirable & undesirable attributes & elements. A bidimensional scale can take the relational link into account & make the appraisal of QoL more efficient. The procedure is not simple; it requires successively higher levels of analysis & comprehension of the phenomenon of life-quality. However, even at the first level, the value-laden concept of QoL can be raised from its prescriptive status to a diagnostic one by systematizing the value differentials. Empirical research can discern which is the QoL the people (or distinctive segments of the people) in any place-time circuit are striving for, irrespective of how impressively all the value preferences are formulated &

how diligently some of them are implemented by the national & international agencies.

- 78S08555** Muller, Edward N. & Carol J. Williams (U Arizona, ISA Tucson 85721), **Growth and Decline of Political Support-Alienation: A Test of Primacy versus Social-Learning Theories**
1978
2148

¶ Because findings from political socialization research suggest that political support-alienation is an attitude acquired during childhood, advocates of the "primacy principle" assume that it is resistant to change among adults. An alternative hypothesis may be formulated on the basis of social-learning theory. From this perspective, general political orientations such as support-alienation will be open to change, depending on the reinforcement contingencies to which the individual is exposed. The more the individual receives positive reinforcement, ie, the experience of satisfaction with political outputs, the more his generalized affect for the political system will incline toward the support end of the continuum; the more the individual receives negative reinforcement, ie, the experience of dissatisfaction with political outputs, the more his generalized affect for the political system will incline toward the alienation end of the continuum. If the primacy hypothesis is correct, elites which effectively socialize youth to support the system will have created a quite resilient buffer against the development of alienation among adults during times of ineffective performance by incumbent politicians. By contrast, if the social-learning hypothesis is correct, maintenance of system support will be far more problematic, dependent upon the degree to which incumbent political authorities are responsive to the needs & demands of the citizenry. Longitudinal data are required to test these hypotheses. Reported is a test of models representing the primacy & social-learning hypotheses, based on data from a two-wave panel study (N=1,310) of residents from a variety of Ru, Ur, & U communities in the Federal Republic of Germany, carried out from 1974 to 1976.

- 78S08556** Murphy, James J. (San Jose State U, CA 95192), A ISA **Review of Concepts and Approaches to Leisure Service Delivery**
1978
2149

¶ The concept of leisure service delivery within a humanistic framework has two general goals: (1) making available, through an event or series of experiences, opportunities for human expression which enable a person to grow in dignity & work & develop to the fullest of one's capacity, & (2) removing barriers which impede or prohibit participation because of racial, physical, social, ageist, or sexist discrimination. In relation to an enabling process, the goals of a community catalyst are to: (A) Develop the community's capacity to solve its own problems. This might mean establishing advisory boards or recreation councils made up of a cross-section of community residents who could recommend improvements. (B) Make use of outside human services & resources. The leisure service agency must be knowledgeable about & initiate comprehensive planning & coordination of existing social services. (C) Recognize & meet community needs. A needs assessment process & plan should be developed by each agency to correctly measure the extent of service delivery needs, gaps, & areas of duplication. (D) View leisure services as a holistic entity & community problems as an outgrowth of the total environment. All professional recreators must understand that an important role should be to ensure that the civil & human rights of all individuals are not unjustly restricted from leisure expression & that people have full & complete accessibility to realize their leisure needs. Individuals comprising various age groups, SCs, genders, occupational groups, or stages of human development must be granted the opportunity to participate in activities of a similar nature & be treated impartially, without regard to former discriminatory class divisions, sex role segregation, or other arbitrary restrictions.

- 78S08557** Murty, Lakshmi, A. Marzotto & O. Culpan (Rutgers ISA U, New Brunswick NJ 08903), **Cross-National Comparison of Household Division of Labor: The Case of Two Generations in Four Countries**
1978
2150

¶ This is part of a larger cross-cultural study focusing on several dimensions of sex roles. Focus is on the distribution of ten household jobs between the sexes in the parental family, its relationship to the expected DofL in the R's family when the wife is working & when she is not working. Various sociodemographic variables are used as independent & control variables in an effort to better understand the dynamics of DofL within the family regarding who: (1) shops for groceries, (2) washes dishes, (3) cooks meals, (4) manages money, (5) cleans house, (6) cares for children, (7) buys clothes, (8) buys furniture, (9) does laundry, & (10) disciplines children. Three additional chores are asked of US Rs: (A) home repairs, (B) lawn-mowing, & (C) house-painting. These chores are not applicable to the other three countries investigated—India, Turkey, & Italy. For the parental family the response choices are: mother, father, both, children, & housekeeper. For the R's own family, the response choices are: self, spouse, both, & housekeeper. The data were collected through a survey research design. The sample consisted of approximately 5,000 undergraduate, M & F students from thirteen Us—India, Turkey, Italy, & the US—and was stratified to account for (& balance) areas of specialization that are dominated by either men or women. By selecting the sample of Us from diverse regions in each country, subcultural &/or regional variations were represented. Tabular as well as correlational analyses were performed using chi-squares, Kendall's tau, & Pearson's correlations procedures.

- 78S08558** Muthén, Bengt (U Uppsala, Sweden), **Analyzing the Response Structure of Dichotomous Items**
ISA
1978
2151

¶ Some recent statistical developments regarding factor analysis of dichotomous items are described. The strength of the new techniques is demonstrated by means of an analysis of six abortion items, for which data were collected by the National Opinion Research Center. In a first step, the dimensionality of the item responses is investigated in a way analogous to ordinary factor analysis. In a second step, the factor structure is compared for different groups of individuals, consisting of different samples from 1972 to 1977 & for groups with different education. A factor model with certain invariant measurement properties is found tenable; the model makes it possible to study differences in factor means over groups.

- 78S08559** Nagy, Emil (Military Academy, Budapest X 11 Hungary), **Way of Life of Today's Soldiers in the Hungarian People's Army**
ISA
1978
2152

¶ The 1970s reflect a growing interest in the way of life & the quality of life. These concerns have effected radical changes in the military. Research concerned with the military way of life reveals an ad hoc & improvised character. An experiment was devised, using more complete qualitative & quantitative methods, to compare the condition-system & the activity structure of the army. A multidimensional attempt is made to assess the army's macro- & microstructure. This method was based on Marxist teachings.

- 78S08560** Nahir, Moshe (U Manitoba, Winnipeg R3T 2N2), ISA **Extra-Academy Lexical Modernization in Modern Hebrew**
1978
2153

¶ Following Israel's establishment in 1948, the military realized the acute shortage of terminology which was needed by the newly formed armed forces, much of whose hardware & warfare concepts were imported. The Higher Terminology Committee was therefore, composed of representatives of local committees established in all branches of the military, who were to translate into Hebrew foreign technical

literature relevant to the respective branches. These committees identified the numerous foreign terms which had no Hebrew equivalent. The High Committee then discussed various options & decided on the Hebrew terms to be used. This work was disseminated to the various branches, culminating in 1957, in the voluminous *Dictionary of Military Terminology*. Following continuous importation of hardware as well as concepts, "maintenance" work went on, resulting in 1966, in a revised, expanded edition. New central committees were formed, however, to work on entirely new lexical areas, eg, nuclear & computer technologies, while another edition of the Dictionary is in preparation. While no quantitative investigation of acceptance of these numerous new terms has been carried out, many have been transferred into the Academy's dictionaries in various lexical areas & eventually into general dictionaries published commercially. The Israeli military, as well as other extra-Academy terminology-creating bodies, have thus served as agents for the implementation of language-planning policies, their function being that of lexical modernization. Adapted to individual circumstances in other language areas, they may also serve as a successful, workable model of one aspect of language planning.

78S08561 Nakamura, Hachiro (Seikei U, Kita-machi Kichijoji
ISA Musashino-shi Tokyo Japan), **Community as Trans-**
1978 **planted into Japan**
2154

¶ Japan's remarkable economic growth has afforded its population a greatly improved level of living. There has been a concomitant move for the creation of community in the Ur areas of Japan. Field research reveals evidence contrary to a Japanese version of the Wirth-Redfield type of Ur stereotype. Discussed are those factors which it is assumed have contributed to the increasing desire for community & to the pessimistic view of Ur living conditions that prevailed in the midst of Japan's economic progress. Reference is made to the role sociologists in Japan should have played in the context of the economic boom.

78S08562 Namer, Gérard (8 Domaine de Château-Gaillard,
ISA 94700 Maison Alfort France), **The Sociology of**
1978 **Knowledge with J. -J. Rousseau: Liberating Alien-**
2155 **ated Political Consciousness and Alienating the**
Citizen by Political Consciousness

¶ The SofK, in a society characterized by inequality, reveals how political knowledge is hidden among other areas of knowledge (*Premier Discours*), ie, in a society of economic inequality it is nothing but denial of the totality of social relations, or a secondary theorization of abuse, or of the situation of the privileged (*La Nouvelle Héloïse*). To expose the construction of political false consciousness by the rich, is to present the opportunity for collective political creativity, ie, the moment of general will; but only after the *Contrat Social* presents the final scheme of the *Considération sur la Pologne*. In a law-ruled society, legislators & others in authority indoctrinate, through norms & by means of the economy, a political knowledge that is unequally divided among men: this social construction of unequal political knowledge forms the foundation of the new society of political inequality. Social pedagogy, carried out without knowledge of the citizen, lets every knowledge depend on political knowledge, & every SC depend on a political technocracy that evolves in the Mc, owing to the latter's monopoly on political knowledge.

78S08563 Nandan, Yash (Rider Coll, Lawrenceville NJ 08648),
ISA **Industrialism and Development: The Needed Con-**
1978 **ceptual Clarity to Identify Cleavage in Terminology**
2156 **and Social Structure**

¶ Structurally, today's world manifests as much of a dual typology as it did to the classical social scientists of the eighteenth & nineteenth centuries. The types, however, suggest different levels of economic growth & consequently the realities

suggest different SE relationships between the two organisms. An analysis of contemporary society (divided into a binary structural form) requires an understanding of the dynamic historical forces that have shaped it into a sociopolitical world of the poor & the rich, of the "haves" & "have-nots"—the industrial societies of the West & the developing societies of the Third World. Examined are the historical forces that led to the stable formation of a postindustrial society faced with appalling poverty & underdevelopment in the nations of the Third World. Since the 1960s, these Third World nations have begun to receive small amounts of development aid from wealthy, donor countries. A theoretical analysis is presented of industrialism & development that is constructed with a focus on the dual types which represent "donors" & "recipients" of aid, technology, cultural ethos, & ideologies.

78S08564 Nasatir, David (California State U, Dominguez Hills
ISA Carson 90747), **Social Experimentation in Cross**
1978 **Cultural Perspective**
2157

¶ Examined is the "historical comparative" & "multivariate-elaboration" research traditions in sociology; the application of concepts from experiment design as a method for creating a new & fruitful methodological synthesis is considered. Culture is treated as a variable in this synthesis & an overview of techniques for accomplishing this task is presented. Central is the use of machine-readable data collected at different times & places for various purposes. A discussion of the use of such materials is presented. A summary is presented of current developments among various national & international, professional & governmental groups who are shaping the direction of future research involving the exchange of machine-readable data in the social sciences, across national borders.

78S08565 Natanson, Maurice (Yale U, New Haven CT 06520),
ISA **A Phenomenological Approach to Anonymity and**
1978 **Alienation**
2158

¶ Both anonymity & anonymization are essential features of the social world. Focus is on some of the epistemological problems which underlie the anonymity that is found in the world & the ways in which aspects of that anonymity are constructed. The approach taken to these issues is largely the phenomenology of Husserl; more specifically, however, the point of methodological departure is the work of A. Schütz. In particular, the conception of anonymity is seen as part of the process of typification: the way in which common sense constructs its portrait of the everyday world as well as the way in which the social scientist builds theoretical models which are constructs of mundane typifications. Typification is seen as an essentially abstractive procedure by means of which ordinary human beings in daily life are able to come to terms with their immediate & more remote experience. For some, typification is viewed as reductive or even degrading & as leading to some order of alienation. Anonymity is not viewed here as a version of alienation; to the contrary, anonymity is, in certain respects, opposed to alienation. The central problem is that of the epistemic structure of the anonymous. Phenomenology in its descriptive as well as analytic aspect is used as a means of displaying & clarifying the meaning of anonymity & its relationship to alienation.

78S08566 Nayar, P. K. B. (U Kerala, Trivandrum India), **Role**
ISA **of Sociologist in Development Planning: Some**
1978 **Points for Consideration**
2159

¶ Examined is the potential of sociology as a policy science. The traditional role of the sociologist has been to analyze social problems through surveys & community studies; such undertakings were often done more for academic recognition than for policy formulation. With the increasing complexity of social systems & the consequent inability of policymakers to rely on traditional knowledge for the solution of

social problems, the role of the sociologist has changed. There is close relationship between the use of sociology as a policy science & the stage of development of a society. In developed countries sociology is used extensively in policy making & program planning; in developing countries the science is yet to be considered in this context. Actually, the developing countries have a greater need for social scientific data for planning & development activities than do the developed countries. Welfare programs which dominate the development activities of traditional societies require for their success an understanding of the societal needs & responses to programs, based on scientific data rather than on conventional knowledge or rule-of-thumb methods. Absence of a scientific approach to such problems has contributed to delays in goals achievement, & increasing cost & frustrations among those involved. The roles of the sociologist in development planning are identified as: theorist, adviser/consultant, & technician. The current trend is for overemphasis by sociologists on the ability of sociology to solve social problems, & an underemphasis by policymakers to recognize the utility of sociology. Some areas of collaboration between the social scientist & the policymaker are identified.

78S08567 Nichols, Patricia C. (San Jose State U, CA 95192),
ISA **Dynamic Variation Theory as a Model for the Study**
1978 **of Language and Sex**
2160 ¶ Studies of language & sex done within the static

structuralist paradigm (Sapir 1929; Haas 1944; Flannery 1946) have provided inadequate explanations for differences in language use. Recent studies conducted within the dynamic variation paradigm (Fischer 1958; Labov 1966; Levine & Crockett 1967; Shuy, Wolfram & Riley 1968; Wolfram 1969; Sankoff & Cedegren 1971; Trudgill 1972; & Nordberg 1973) indicate that a model of language which recognizes inherent variability will provide a more adequate description of language differences. Variation studies to date, however, have used inadequate methods for the social classification of women, & the resulting explanations of language use are faulty. The two approaches to the study of language & sex are compared. Modifications of the dynamic variation model are proposed, to include qualitative analysis of the functions of language within individual speech communities. A model which includes both quantitative & qualitative analyses is necessary to adequate explanations of differences in language use.

78S08568 Nigam, Krishna (B-1/26D, Nagwa Lanka Varanasi
Uttar Pradesh India), **An Empirical Test of Marx's**
1978 **and Blauner's Thesis on Alienation**
2161 ¶ Marx's thesis that historically, factory technology

brings about the estrangement of the industrial worker from his work has been tested empirically & confirmed. An important empirical test was made by Blauner (1964). His research strategy is that given the degree of alienation in its four dimensions (powerlessness, meaninglessness, isolation, & self-estrangement) as the dependent variable, the variations with reference to the type of technology used may reasonably be explained as the independent variable. On the basis of his study among four different sociotechnical systems, Marx's view is supported to the extent that alienation among workers increases with increasing complexities in technology, but tends to decrease in automation. Both Marx's & Blauner's theses about the impact of technology on the level of worker alienation are tested. Matching samples of 100 workers were drawn from four types of sociotechnical systems of production: the craft, the continuous process, the machine-tending, & the techno-modern. Six explanatory variables were used: age, education, income, job opportunity, job satisfaction, & job commitment. The levels of alienation among workers of these four systems have been ascertained on the basis of data collected with the help of an alienation scale constructed along a Marxian theoretical frame of alienation. Findings, based on causal analysis, analysis of

variance, & t-test of significance, support Marx's & Blauner's theses only partially, & provide new insights into the phenomenon of worker alienation.

78S08569 Nippert, R. Peter (U Münster, 4400 Federal Republic
Germany), **Dentists' Work and Dental Needs**
1978 ¶ Analyzed are the results of two parts of the
2162 International Collaborative Study on Dental Man-
power Systems in Relation to Oral Health Status
(ICDSM). The study was financed & prepared by the OMS & the USPMS in five countries. Results are drawn from a sample of consumers representing the German Federal Republic, ages eight to nine, thirteen to fourteen, & thirty-five to forty-four, & a sample population of dentists. Results are compared & differences are noted between the opinions of the dentists & the dental status of the population. There is a predominance of restorative work. A model of dental health behavior is constructed to reflect professional & public ideas about the importance of dental care. Based on this model, a definition is proposed for current needs in dental care. Conclusions are based on two different reference systems: that of the dentist is constructed on the basis of professional values internalized during years of study, & reinforced by daily work; that of the patient is related to the definition of social function, which varies with class membership & idiosyncratic factors. These two reference systems explain why dental needs are viewed differently by the two groups & why these needs may be interpreted as the reason for unsatisfactory dental health behavior. Tr by B. Annesser

78S08570 Nowakowska, Maria (Marszałkowska 140-100, 00-
061 Warsaw Poland), **A Formal Theory of Group**
1978 **Structure and Alienation**
2163 ¶ The goal is to present an original, formal theory

of group development & of the resulting phenomenon of alienation. The basic conceptual scheme is: A set of certain goods (eg, positions, rights to control, power, etc) is distributed among members of a group. With each such distribution, described by a matrix $C=(c_{ij})$, where c_{ij} is the amount of goods of type j assigned to person i , one may associate its admissibility $a_C(t)$, changing in time. The admissibility $a_C(t)$ depends on admissibilities $a(c_{ij},t)$ of assigning the amount c_{ij} of goods j to person i at time t . The latter are assumed to vary in time in such a manner that for all $t_1 < t_2 < t_3$, if $a(c_{ij},t_1) > a(c_{ij},t_2)$, then $a(c_{ij},t_2) \geq a(c_{ij},t_3)$. Thus, every function $a(c_{ij},t)$ has at most one peak. The changes of admissibility of the above type are induced by the underlying change of some variable (eg, education, skill, authority, etc). It is assumed that each person i has a preference relation on the set of all distributions C of goods. These preferences permit formal definition of the relations of preferential concordance & preferential orthogonality between persons, & thus, define concepts such as clique. Each person is assumed to yield a certain degree of control over the distribution C of goods. Whenever the admissibility of C declines, two groups emerge—those who favor the existing distribution C , & those who tend to replace it by a new, more admissible distribution C . These groups may join forces, thus creating a monopoly. Any person outside a monopoly, who receives fewer goods than admissible for him, is (by definition) alienated. Constructed is a set of empirically testable hypotheses concerning strategies of monopolies & strategies of groups of alienated persons. A dilemma exists: in order to achieve stability, one has to resign from fairness, while in order to achieve fairness, one has to make constant changes in distribution (hence, resign from stability of solution).

78S08571 Oden, Birgitta & Joseph Zitomersky (History Instit
Lund U, Sweden), **Old Age, the Work Process and**
1978 **Family Networks in Sweden: A Historical Perspec-**
2164 **tive**
¶ Examined are the conceptual & socialstructural

aspects of historical changes in the status of the aged in Sweden, under the impact of urbanization & industrialization. Special emphasis is placed on changes in the work structure & on kinship support networks.

78S08572 Odenyo, Amos Otieno (York Coll City U New York, Jamaica 11451), **Professionalization Amidst Change: The Case of the Emerging Legal Profession in Kenya**
ISA
1978
2165

¶ Occupations have histories of interaction with their environments. In the case of the Kenyan legal profession, that historical interaction, spanning two distinct environments, has determined much of its present posture. Data were gathered by field research in Kenya between 1974 & 1975. In addition to historical information, two basic instruments were used in data collection: (1) A questionnaire consisting of both precoded & open-ended questions was administered to a stratified (Africans, Asians, Europeans) random sample (N=129). A portion of the questionnaire assessed the attitudes of lawyers along the lines suggested by the professional model. Data analysis was accomplished through the standard Likert technique of attitude scaling. (2) A series of in-depth interviews was held with a special group of lawyers (N=15) selected for their unique professional experiences. Data support the argument that the profession initially developed under a mild form of state mediative control but quickly progressed, through skillful manipulation of the colonial administration, to an unparalleled degree of self-regulation which it enjoyed until the eclipse of that administration in 1963. With the advent of independence, a stronger mediative control was imposed on the profession, thereby pressing it toward devising new structures consistent with the new postcolonial social & political environment. Stronger mediative control will remain a pattern with implications for the development of other professions in Kenya & other Third World, postcolonial societies.

78S08573 O'Hara, Patricia & Carmel Kelleher (Agricultural Instit Hume House, Dublin 4 Ireland), **Adjustment Problems of Low Income Farmers: Implications for Rural Communities**
ISA
1978
2166

¶ The maintenance of viable Ru communities is largely dependent on the ability of the agricultural population to generate farming incomes comparable to those in the non-agricultural sector. Efficient use of farm resources, & hence the generation of satisfactory incomes in agriculture, demand that the farmer manage his operation according to modern business principles. This implies rational types of behavior involving continuous choice & decision making, & differing from the patterned & unchanging action characteristic of traditional farming communities. Modern agricultural policies are also based on the expectation of a high level of rationality among farmers. It is hypothesized that inability to use resources efficiently & improve income levels is associated with low levels of rationality. A sample of 100 farmers from two low-income farming communities was selected, & information was obtained by personal interview. Farmers' rationality was assessed on the basis of the nature of farming goals chosen, the manner of their selection, & the means used to achieve them. Four categories of farmers were derived representing farmers whose orientation to farming ranged from being relatively rational to relatively nonrational. Implications for policy making are discussed.

78S08574 Olsen, Marvin E. (Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers, 4000 NE 41st St Seattle WA 98105), **Local Organizations as Vehicles for Implementing Voluntary Energy Conservation**
ISA
1978
2167

¶ Voluntary programs for promoting energy conservation are commonly viewed as more desirable than financial or legislative approaches, since they do not pose problems of economic equity or legal enforcement. This presumes that such programs can effectively reduce energy consumption. A con-

siderable body of social science research indicates, however, that most voluntary programs—especially information & persuasion campaigns through the mass media—have almost no effect on energy consumption practices. At the same time, several theories of social innovation & some limited empirical evidence suggest that voluntary conservation programs can be effective if they center around interpersonal social influences within local organizations such as friendship groups, block clubs, neighborhood associations, voluntary interest associations, & community schools. Energy conservation programs based on the principle of implementing change through local organizations are presently being developed & tested in several West Coast US communities. Focus here is on: (1) a review of existing theory & research supporting the argument that voluntary social change is most effectively implemented through local organizations, (2) a description of the energy conservation programs utilizing local organizations that are presently being developed in Seattle, Wash, & Eugene, Ore, & (3) preliminary results from an empirical evaluation of the effectiveness of the Seattle program.

78S08575 Oren, Paul (U Paris VIII (Vincennes), France), **Political Stances of the Subordinated: A Tri-Dimensional Stylistic Analysis**
ISA
1978
2168

¶ The example of Harlem is used to illustrate differences between the political options of mainstream & of subordinated peoples. Eight archetypal options are defined by the corners of a cube having the binary variables of organized/individualistic, accepting/reflecting, & activist/passive as its dimensions. For the political mainstream of a competitive society, this yields labels of liberal, progressive, conservative, conformist, radical, revolutionary, reactionary, & cynical. Because exploitation & exclusion on scales beyond those of class-based discrimination & prejudice are hallmarks of categorical subordination, the pressures of slum &/or ghetto produce a different set of options: assimilation, integration, pluralism, accommodation, opportunism, liberation, separatism, & escapism. In Harlem, these become the following political stances: "strivers," activists, "responsible," "respectables," hustlers, revolutionaries, black nationalists, & derelicts.

78S08576 Ornstein, Jacob (U Texas, El Paso 79968), **Research on Attitudes toward Chicano (Southwest) Spanish in the United States**
ISA
1978
2169

¶ Concern is with a report & analysis of the attitudinal portions of a sociolinguistic investigation carried out at the U of Texas, El Paso, by two psychologists, a sociologist, & a linguist. A stratified random sample consisted of 301 undergraduate Ss & a subsample of 30 bilinguals. Stratification followed: ethnicity, age, sex, SES, year of Coll, & major. The self-prepared Sociolinguistic Background Questionnaire (mostly multiple-choice type) contained a number of items relating to attitudes toward regional Spanish & English & their corresponding cultures, of which only Spanish is treated here. Anglos evaluated Chicano Spanish much more unfavorably than did Mexican-Americans, although 2% of the entire sample considered that "formal, educated Spanish" was spoken in the Southwest, yet in another portion of the questionnaire 33.3% of the bilinguals claimed that they could handle formal Spanish. Fifty-one % of the Anglos & 31% of the Chicanos evaluated the variety as "border slang," a most unfavorable finding, despite the influence of Chicano & other movements to elevate its status. Implications are discussed in relation to the confusion with Pachuco & with Spanish & English-based pidgins utilized by Mexican & Anglo monolinguals along the border. A major finding is the extent to which Chicanos as well as Anglos regard southwest Spanish as a stigmatized variety; this generates psychosociological personality problems, especially as regards self-image. Legitimizing southwest Spanish as a valid informal variety (vernacular) is the task of linguists, educators, & social scientists. A desirable model exists in the German-speaking

cantons of Switzerland where the *Schwyztütsch* dialect complements standard Swiss German, without denigration of either variety.

78S08577 Østerud, Øyvind (Instit Political Science U Oslo, ISA Blindern 3 Norway). **Configurations of Scandinavian Absolutism**

1978

2170

¶ A theoretical & empirical discussion is presented of the debate on the class character of absolutist rule in seventeenth century Scandinavia. The dynamics & composition of Swedish vs Danish absolutism are analyzed in relation to the basic model of Scandinavia—particularly Sweden—advanced in P. Anderson's *Lineages of the Absolutist State*. A critique of the Anderson categories is included, & Danish absolutism is diagnosed as yet another unique constellation of forces outside the preconceived models of absolute monarchy.

78S08578 Ostow, Robin (667 Dovercourt Rd, Toronto Ontario ISA M6H 2W5). **Autobiographical Sources of Freud's Social Theory**

1978

2171

¶ The religious & social theory which Freud elaborated in *Totem and Taboo*, *Group Psychology and the Analysis of the Ego*, & *Moses and Monotheism* is examined against the background of Freud's biography, especially his experiences as the founder of the psychoanalytic movement. Evidence is cited which suggests that these essays reflect ongoing structural problems in the early psychoanalytic cadres: authority, rivalries, minority status, etc. The works can be seen as a series of allegories about the origins of psychoanalysis & predictions for its future.

78S08579 Ostow, Robin (667 Dovercourt Rd, Toronto Ontario ISA M6H 2W5). **Occupational Backgrounds of Labour Migrants from Sardinia to Northern Italy, Belgium, and the Federal Republic of Germany**

1978

2172

¶ Labor migration is analyzed here as a case of occupational discontinuity on a large scale, affecting producers in the various economic sectors of a small agro-pastoral community in central Sardinia. The occupational changes experienced by the migrants shortly before & after the point of first emigration are a crucial phase in the larger process of uprooting & resettlement. Two hundred migrants were interviewed in depth regarding their occupational backgrounds in the village & work experiences abroad. The Ms were divided into four locally productive categories according to occupational role at the time of emigration: day laborers (35%), herders (31%), artisans (18%), & agriculturalists (6%); & a fifth locally nonproductive group 'immediate emigrants' (10%)—men who emigrated upon leaving (intermediate or trade) school. These groups showed no significant differences regarding area of destination or rate of job turnover abroad. They did, however, reflect the stages by which agro-pastoral populations in Sardinia have been uprooted in the postwar period. The F emigrants subordinate occupational commitments to family responsibilities. Of the Σ, 54% worked only in their family household prior to emigration; for the rest, migration abroad was preceded by employment as domestics in one of the larger centers in Sardinia.

78S08580 Pagelow, Mildred Daley (U California, Riverside ISA 92521). **Sex Roles, Power, and Woman Battering**

1978

2173

¶ Described is a two-year research project which investigated victims of domestic assaults, & professionals in both helping & law enforcement agencies.

The data from a sample of 100+ women were primarily obtained at shelters for battered women & their children in Calif, a small proportion from shelters in London & Dublin, & about 25% from nonrefugee volunteers. Survey questionnaire, interview, participant observation in group discussions, & historiography were used. The theoretical perspective is a tripartite model developed because other theories were either individual psychopathological

or too general, hence untestable, violent culture sociological models. Suggestions are offered regarding why some couples engage in physical violence & why some do not, & why some continue physically violent relationships. Endemic to this social learning perspective is a theoretic construct: traditional ideology. Assumptions are that traditional sex role socialization in the hierarchical structure of the patriarchal family leads men to expect power, domination, & control over subordinates—women & children—without clearly defined limits to the way they maintain superordination. Women are socially conditioned to accept subordination & also to be dependent & powerless in intrafamily relationships. A set of independent variables is suggested to explain why many women remain in violent relationships after primary battering. These are: resources, institutional response, & traditional ideology. The major proposition is: the fewer the personal & material resources, the more negative the institutional response to the victim, & the more intense the traditional ideology of women who have been battered, the more likely they are to remain in relationships with the batterers, & the less likely they are to perform acts which significantly alter their situations.

78S08581 Palen, J. John (U Wisconsin, Milwaukee 53201), ISA **Density, Crowding and "Pathology": Research and Reappraisal**

1978

2174

¶ Historically, Ur density & "pathology" have a long & unsavory association with density & crowding being blamed for epidemics, crime, & degradation. Empirical research has been far more ambiguous regarding such an association. An effort is made to examine relationships, if any, between density & crowding on one side & Ur health & crime on the other by dividing the city of Milwaukee into 23 community areas. Partial & multiple regression analyses suggest that on the ecological level overcrowding is associated with pathology while density, variously measured, is not. The importance of future research moving beyond demographic to social structural questions is discussed.

78S08582 Park, Peter (U Massachusetts, Amherst 01003), ISA **Social Research as an Instrument of Collective Action: A Methodological Model**

1978

2175

¶ A model of action research is proposed, which radically departs from traditional social science methodology in the following ways: (1) The formulation of the research problem is initiated from the community in conjunction with the researcher. The researcher must be from the community & must identify him/herself with community interests. The community also participates in the process of methodological decision-making. (2) The information generated by the research is shared by the community members toward strengthening community ties & eventually creating a politically active collective. The researcher plays a central role as a collector & disseminator of information; he/she, in effect, becomes a community organizer (an activist) at least in the instrumental sense. (3) Resources are provided for individual needs of the community which are uncovered in the process of coming in contact with community members & making inquiries of them. The research apparatus thus serves as an outreach network. (4) The ideological content of the research objective is made explicit & the research process is deliberately used to raise political consciousness of the community toward a realization of its action goals. (5) Less reliance is made on the survey research type of question-asking. Instead, participant observation in the ideal sense is realized, since the researcher is one with the researched, not a voyeuristic outsider. Effective social action requires sound social research. Hence the need for a meaningful methodology for action research. But social research also requires the participation of the community as an active partner. The relationship is symbiotic. On methodological, as well as socio-political, grounds it is argued that validity & reliability of data

derive not from detaching the researcher from the scene of inquiry, as the positivistic myth of objectivity would have it, but in achieving complete unity of the researcher with the researched in action objectives & research operations. In this sense, this model of research presents socially meaningful criteria for scientific knowledge, as well as prescribes a politically conscious research procedure for radical action.

78S08583 Parker, Stanley R. (163 Princess Ave, London N13 England), **Retirement—Leisure or Not?**

ISA 1978 ¶ Examined is the relationship between the concepts & experience of retirement & leisure. Various definitions & dimensions of both retirement &

leisure are discussed to see where any overlaps, similarities, & differences occur. Existing data on the leisure behavior & interests of retired persons are analyzed & compared with data on the leisure of employed older persons. Focus is on attitudes to retirement & leisure of a sample of working & retired Ms, ages fifty-five to seventy-two, & Fs, fifty to seventy-two, in Britain. A discussion is presented of the extent to which retirement may justifiably be regarded as a period of leisure, the circumstances in which it is experienced as something other than leisure as conventionally defined, & what is implied for social policies in the areas of retirement & leisure provision for elderly people.

78S08584 Pasquino, Gianfranco (Instit Carlo Cattaneo, Via Santo Stefano 6 40125 Bologna Italy), **From Military Regimes to Civilian Power: Obstacles and Routes**

ISA 1978 2177 ¶ The literature has identified three main routes from military regimes to civilian power: military withdrawal, civilianization of military regimes, & overthrow of military governments. On the basis of examples drawn from Latin America & from southern Europe, an attempt is made to clarify the factors necessary to undertake each route & to highlight the obstacles which prevent a return to a fully civilian & democratic government. Three major variables are considered important in influencing which pattern will emerge in the transition: the nature of the previous political competition & the process of restoring the military regime, the functioning of the military regime &, finally, the type of crisis, if any, which provoked the demise of the regime. Emphasizing the structure of the military establishment & the composition & organization of civilian political forces, it is concluded that a successful transition to a civilian democratic government entails a profound transformation of the military institution. The institutional unity of the armed forces will be impaired, & a cleavage within the military will develop. In the aftermath, the paramount problem will concern the creation & implementation of a viable model of civilian control of the "new" military institution.

78S08585 Patrick, Glenda M. (RR #2, Williamsburg Ontario K0C 2H0), **The Concept of Political Culture: Towards a Methodological Reconstruction of a Definition**

ISA 1978 2178 ¶ The primary objective is to clarify the meaning of the concept of "political culture" with a view to reconstructing a definition of the term "political culture." A systematic, comparative analysis of the concept "political culture" as formulated by T. Parsons, D. Easton, G. Almond, S. Verba, & L. Pye is made in terms of such dimensions as: subject source, empirical referent, form, content, & function. Definitions of political culture belong to one of four types: psychological, objective, heuristic, & comprehensive. The objective definition is favored over the widely used psychological definition of political culture.

78S08586 Patrushev, Vasili D. (Instit Sociological Research, Novosheremushkinskaia 46 Moscow USSR), **Way of Life: Tendencies of Development of Leisure Time**

ISA 1978 2179 ¶ The growth of free time available to working people is one of the characteristic features of

socialist society. The free time of industrial workers has reached the following dimensions: M workers 5 hours, F workers 3-3.5 hours per day; annually—on the average of about 1,700 hours, & for some even more than the annual duration of the working year. During the last ten years further increases of free time have occurred, these concern women more than men. The major problems & shortcomings are that people do not have the ability to plan for leisure time. Studies in the cities of Rostov & Omsk showed that many workers do not know how to perform several popular leisure activities (eg, swim, play volleyball, ski, etc). The management of free time & the planning of it assumes ever greater importance. Therefore, the idea of the Charter of Rest, advanced by the Second Congress on Leisure Time, in Brussels is worth supporting. Parallel to this, some fundamentals of the scientific organization of free time should be elaborated. Such a model is presented.

78S08587 Patton, Bobby R. & Virginia A. Eman (U Kansas, Lawrence 66045 & Bowling Green U, OH 43402), **The Language Implications of Psychological Androgyny**

ISA 1978 2180 ¶ Sexual identity was viewed from the psychological androgyny perspective advanced by Bem (1974) & Bem & Lenney (1976). Androgyny literally means "man-woman" & is taken from the Greek words "andro" for M & "gyn" for F. Bem's inventory allows Rs to characterize themselves as masculine, feminine, or both, by measuring each separately. Four distinct sexual identity categories are identified—masculine (high masculine-low feminine), feminine (low masculine-high feminine), androgynous (high masculine-high feminine) & undifferentiated (low masculine-low feminine). One major question was addressed: Do individuals with different sexual identities differ in their use of sexually identified language across situations? The methodology asked trained raters to rate written discourse produced by 141 Ss in response to a problem-solving interaction concerning designated individuals exhibiting stereotyped masculine or feminine behavior. Four situations with a M or a F exhibiting either masculine or feminine behavior were used, generating 564 pieces of data. Utilizing a newly established content analysis system, the raters classified the responses according to sexual identification. Both the independent variable of sexual identity & the dependent variable of language were classified as masculine, feminine, androgynous, or undifferentiated, using the above definitions. However, because of a low number of "undifferentiated" classified responses, this category was dropped from the language classification scheme. Chi-square analysis demonstrated that individuals with different sexual identities do use language differently across situations. Each individual did not necessarily respond with language analogous to his/her gender. Instead, two groups adapted to the situation with appropriate language. Androgynous & masculine identities were the most capable of adapting their language in a like manner to the sexually identified situation. Results are explained in terms of the psychological freedom & past exposure to both masculine & feminine characteristics of the androgyny identity & to the independent characteristics of the masculine identity. Results also show similarities between the feminine & undifferentiated identities who used language considered primarily feminine.

78S08588 Payne, Barbara P. (Georgia State U, Atlanta 30303), **Voluntarism and Volunteering of the Elderly: Research Need in Voluntary Action Research**

ISA 1978 2181 ¶ Although age has been used as a variable in explaining voluntary association membership & participation, & voluntary association membership & participation have been used as variables in social gerontological literature to measure activity & life satisfaction, few researchers have focused on the older volunteer & the voluntarism of older persons. In general, volunteering & voluntarism are subsumed in

voluntary association & leisure research. Changes in volunteering & voluntarism by the elderly since the 1970 White House Conference on Aging indicate the need for research that focuses on volunteering & voluntarism as a form of volunteering of the elderly to bring about social & political change—primarily to deal with age discrimination & provide social & economic support systems for the aged. Reported are specific research needs in these areas as identified in the Georgia State U Longitudinal Study of the Older Volunteer & from reports of the voluntarism activities of the elderly such as the Gray Panthers, legislative lobbyists, ombudsmen, etc.

78S08589 Peil, Margaret (Centre West African Studies Birmingham U, England), **Adaptation to Urban Life: A West African Comparative Study**

ISA 1978 2182 ¶ The Goldlust & Richmond model of adjustment to Ur life was developed from a study of immigrants to Toronto. Reported is a test of its validity in eight West African towns. The model suggests that adjustment varies with the premigration characteristics of the migrants, the conditions of their migration, the nature of the society into which they move, & the length of their stay. The attitudes & behavior of migrants are likely to change in the process of settling down in a new town, but migrants may also bring about modifications in the society, especially if they arrive in large numbers &/or are able to assume positions of political or economic power. Where the host population is better educated & has better access than migrants to economic, political, & social resources, the migrants may suffer discrimination & feel the need to group together for mutual protection. In West African towns, however, migrants are often at least as well educated as the indigenes & it may be the latter who feel discriminated against. Data come from interviews with about 150 men each in Tema (a new industrial town & port on the Ghanaian coast) & Ashaiman (a suburb); Banjul (the capital of Gambia) & Serekunda (a suburb); Aba & Abeokuta (provincial marketing & administrative centers in southeastern & southwestern Nigeria); Ajegunle (a suburb of Lagos, the Nigerian capital); & Kakuri (an industrial suburb of Kaduna, the former capital of northern Nigeria). Scales were developed to measure relative premigration advantages, strength of social contacts, economic position, political efficacy, & satisfaction with Ur life. The strength of correlations between these scales & the effect of length of residence & of living in towns of varying characteristics on the migrants' satisfaction are discussed. The widespread intention of West African migrants to return home eventually provides considerable contrast to the Toronto model. The numerous differences between the towns suggest that any urbanization model should undergo considerable comparative testing before it is accepted.

78S08590 Percheron, Anniek (Centre d'étude vie politique française, Paris 75007 France), **Does the Education Given in a French Family Prepare for Sex Role Changes in Tomorrow's Society?**

ISA 1978 2183 ¶ Focus is on norms concerning education & sex roles as accepted by parents & children. The analysis focuses on three dimensions: actual organization of family roles, importance given to the principle that boys & girls must receive the same education, & equality or inequality of education relating to sexual & political problems. Changes which can occur between the actual organization of roles & the methods by which children are prepared for these roles are compared. The question is explored as to whether changes occur because socialization practices have changed or because children reject family socialization. Analyzed are data from a national sample of parents & children (one parent, one child) with children ranging in age from thirteen to eighteen. The questionnaire, used with both populations, contained normative questions about daily practices.

78S08591 Peschar, Jules L. (State U, Groningen Netherlands), **Educational Opportunity in Holland and Sweden: The Semi-Experimental Approach**

ISA 1978 2184 ¶ An attempt was made to investigate inequality of educational opportunity (IEO) by means of a sequence of matched-group experiments. A semiexperiment was conducted in Holland between 1958 & 1973. HSC & LSC children were matched on sex, age, & IQ at the completion of primary school. A follow-up of educational career (from eleven to twenty-six years), revealed a substantive amount of IEO. The semiexperiment was replicated in 1970; findings were the same despite extensive educational reform. The same procedure was applied to Swedish data covering the period 1938-1972, results were comparable. A second Swedish data set (1961-1966) is expected to complete the sequence, allowing comparison of IEO changes within Sweden as well as between Holland & Sweden.

78S08592 Pettit, Philip (U Bradford, West Yorks England), **Three Conceptions of Verstehen**

ISA 1978 2185 ¶ The object is to examine & defend the view that the explanation of actions is significantly distinct from the explanation of natural events, meriting the name of *Verstehen* rather than *Erklären*. Three varieties of this view are presented, each roughly associated with a historical school of philosophy of social science. The first presents *Verstehen* as nonbehavioral, the second as noncausal, & the third as not falsifiable in the same way as *Erklären*. The first two doctrines are criticized & the third is accepted.

78S08593 Pettman, B. O. (International Instit Social Economics, Enholmes Hall Patrington Hull HU12 OPR England), **A Socio-Economic Systems Approach to the Quality of Working Life**

ISA 1978 2186 ¶ If the quality of working life (QWL) is to become a distinct "school," then it should possess all the attributes of a school, in particular, vocabulary concepts & methodology. The very importance of QWL problems in contemporary society would suggest that the realization of these attributes is an urgent task. What is needed is an integrated theoretical framework, & to this end a SE systems approach serves as the main focus here. This approach finds that concern should be with the study of the structure & processes of the dynamic field of societal relations within a complex & interdependent environment of many systems (social, economic, legal, political, historical, psychological, technological, & natural). Study is needed of environmental systems, the elements of the structure, the process of adaptation of these structural elements to their environment, the accommodation & conflict generated by these processes, the societal relations stemming from these reactions, & the feedback mechanisms whereby the open & dynamic system constantly adjusts. This systems approach is then applied to QWL studies to devise a reference framework of QWL relations. This framework is designed to fit the following & to explore their inter-relationships: (1) accessibility of work, (2) aspects of job content, (3) sociopsychological factors & relationships, (4) manifestations of alienation, (5) strategies of work humanization, & (6) measurement & methodology.

78S08594 Pinch, Franklin C., Charles A. U. Cotton & Judith Brown Pinch (U Maryland, College Park 20742), **The Educational Revolution and Its Implications for Military Manpower Acquisition in Canada**

ISA 1978 2187 ¶ Explored are the implications for manning the all-volunteer military under the conditions of increased educational participation at the secondary & postsecondary levels, with specific emphasis on the "educational revolution" in Canada between the late 1950s & early 1970s. Data show that while educational trends have upgraded the "quality" of young persons available for military service, they have also limited the numbers who are actually likely to apply for enrollment in the Canadian

Forces. A brief assessment is offered of ways in which the military has adapted to the impact of educational change, some parallels are drawn with other industrial nations, & projections are made as to how the military might cope with the educational trends of the future.

78S08595 Pitt, David C. (U Auckland, Private Bag New Zealand), **The Future of Rural Societies in Industrialized Countries**
ISA
1978
2188

¶ Examined are the kinds of structural changes likely to occur in Ru communities in industrialized countries. Signs of a Ru renaissance are indicated & explained. The social, political, & economic consequences of a shift in the Ru-Ur balance are explored. A major consequence will be that the sociological characteristics & problems of Ru communities in industrialized countries & the less industrialized Third World will be very similar. Case studies are used to shed light on the argument. Finally, the role of Ru sociologists in this situation is reexamined.

78S08596 Pitts, Ruth Ann (Coll U Saint-Jean U Alberta, Edmonton T6C 4G9), **Cultural Influence on the Psychological Effects of the Organization of the Enterprise**
ISA
1978
2189

¶ M. Crozier proposed that the quality of working life is influenced by the culture. This influence occurs at two levels: (1) the degree to which organization is hierarchical on a number of variables varies by culture, & (2) the reaction to this hierarchy depends on the culture. Thus, in French Canada, skill & power are more hierarchically distributed in large firms whereas contact with people is more hierarchically distributed in small firms. By contrast, in English Canada, lack of power is more hierarchically distributed in large firms. At the individual level, in French Canada, meaninglessness & self-estrangement are more influenced by lack of contact with people, & powerlessness is more influenced by lack of power. In English Canada, powerlessness is more influenced by economic stress, & self-estrangement is more influenced by lack of power. The result is that in French Canada meaninglessness & self-estrangement are related more to class in small firms than in large firms. It means that in English Canada, self-estrangement is related more to class in small firms. The following question is posed: Do we see a differentiation between other reference & self-reference which is reflected in a fear of face-to-face contacts on the one hand, & of close supervision on the other?

78S08597 Pitts, Ruth Ann (Coll U Saint-Jean U Alberta, Edmonton T6C 4G9), **Dimensions of Class in the Causes of Alienation and Abstentions from Voting**
ISA
1978
2190

¶ An attempt is made to determine whether the Marxist variables of lack of complexity in one's work, lack of power over one's work, & lack of contact with people on the job, cause the relationship between class (measured by occupation) & alienation, & between class & abstentions from voting. The analysis of a survey of 230 cases from London, Ontario reveals that lack of complexity, power, & contact with people are not the determining causes in the relationship between occupation & alienation, or between occupation & abstentions. Thus, a lack of power & the absence of people on the job are negatively related to meaninglessness & self-estrangement once occupation is controlled. These relationships do not reduce the occupation relationship as one would expect if they were the dimensions of occupation causing its relationship to alienation. The dimension of occupation causing its relationship to alienation is probably status. This conclusion is further suggested to the extent that its effects on alienation are reduced by dual consciousness toward work & authority. It appears that the lack of power & contact with people directly leads to abstentions, not because they cause alienation, but because they cause high self-esteem. The larger relationship between occupation &

abstentions is again due to status in that it is mediated by values. The status effects of occupation on alienation are due to their effects on values, & the direct effects of close supervision & isolation are contrary to those seen by Marx.

78S08598 Pitts, Ruth Ann (Coll U Saint-Jean U Alberta, Edmonton T6C 4G9), **Powerlessness: The Result of Value Estrangement of the Organization of Production**
ISA
1978
2191

¶ Two models of the causes of alienation are tested based upon two surveys: one in London, Ontario (N = 230 cases) & the other in Sherbrooke, Québec (N = 300 cases). The first is a modified Marxist model, in which the degree to which the characteristics of one's work (measured by lack of complexity, lack of power, & lack of contact with people) cause alienation, is mediated by values. These conditions will have more effect in Sherbrooke than in London because French Canadian values cause a desire for recognition from authority figures. The expected differences between French & English Canada are found in that the conditions of work cause alienation to a greater extent in Sherbrooke than in London. The second is a modified American model in which the values causing alienation are seen to be created by working conditions. Thus, a lack of power, complexity, & contact with people cause dual consciousness in which the values of the society are retained with specific attitudes adjusted to one's work, & this dual consciousness causes alienation. This model is confirmed in that the lack of power has indirect influence through dual consciousness toward work & authority. What is common in these models is that the effects of working conditions are mediated by values. Experience is entered with preconceived ideas based on values, & this perception of the situation influences whether working conditions will be alienated or not.

78S08599 Plasek, Wayne & Manuel I. Moreno (California State U, Northridge 91324), **Conceptions of Socialist Development: Their Relation to Modes of Social Planning**
ISA
1978
2192

¶ Analyzed are models of social planning in terms of their relation to underlying conceptions of socialist development. The modes of social planning examined are: (1) the Soviet model, (2) the Yugoslav model, & (3) the Chinese model. Several problems relating to the conceptualization of socialist planning are discussed: (A) neglect of historical specificity of conditions, (B) lack of analysis of dialectical relationships within these conditions, eg, new & old aspects of modes of production, forces & social relations of production, & (C) the need for critical theory & empiricism. These problems result in the following: (a) the replication of formalistic solutions, (b) the replication of major contradictions, & (c) the possibilities for a dereified, Marxist, scientific body of knowledge concerning socialist development.

78S08600 Podmore, David (U Aston, Birmingham England), **The Community Activities of Solicitors**
ISA
1978
2193

¶ The involvement of English solicitors in community activities & politics was investigated. A sample of 103 solicitors in private practice & 25 working in business organizations was interviewed, located in Birmingham & Worcestershire. A schedule composed of open-ended & multiple-choice questions was used. It was hypothesized that: (1) solicitors in private practice would be more involved in community affairs & politics than solicitors in business, (2) solicitors in large private practices would be more involved in community affairs & less involved in politics than those in small practices, (3) solicitors in private practices outside the central Birmingham area would be more involved in community activities & politics than those practicing in the central area. Hypothesis (1) was supported (strongly) & (3) (less strongly). For Hypothesis (2) it was found that solicitors in large practices

participated slightly more in both forms of activities than those in small practices. The greater involvement of private practice compared with business solicitors can be understood in terms of aspects of the explanatory model—the need to “advertise ethically,” community pressure on them to participate, & their greater “dispensability” in their occupational roles. Among private practice solicitors the tendency for those in large practices to be more involved than those in small firms can be understood in terms of their greater “availability” (having partners & staff to deputize for them), & the greater strains & pressures (financial, in terms of workload) on small firms. The higher participation of solicitors not in the central Ur area may be understood in terms of their accessibility to the public, their less specialized & demanding work roles, & hence, their greater “dispensability.” The future pattern of solicitors’ involvement in community affairs & politics is considered.

78S08601 Poisson, Jean Paul (3 Ave Vavin, Paris 75006 France), **Pour une étude sociologique des milieux artistiques: Les artistes parisiens de la 1ère moitié du XVIII^e siècle** (Toward a Sociological Study of Artistic Environments: Parisian Artists in the First Half of the Seventeenth Century). (Fr)

ISA 1978 2194
 ¶ A quantitative study is made of a sample of 10% of all the documents signed between 1600 & 1650 in the offices of Parisian notaries by painters, sculptors, engravers, illuminators, & art dealers. Most of the documents deal with marriage contracts, rent agreements, sales, apprenticeships, litigations wills, inventories, etc. Using these documents, the economic & living conditions, lifestyles, mentality, demography, religious fervor, social relations, & other SE & cultural aspects of life in the artistic milieu in Paris in the first half of the seventeenth century are studied. Artists appear to have had, on the average, a higher economic status than what was expected. They formed a distinct level in the social hierarchy, with greater possibilities of advancement than were found in society as a whole. Such a study is easy to conduct for the seventeenth & eighteenth centuries because of the existence of established archives, but the method could be adapted to contemporary studies. Tr by B. Annesser

78S08602 Pollak-Eltz, Angelina (U Católica, Caracas Venezuela), **Catholic Pentecostalism in Venezuela**

ISA 1978 2195
 ¶ Focus is on the “official” charismatic movement in the Catholic Church in Venezuela; it was introduced in 1973 & found adherents among members of the Mc, ie, students, nuns, & priests. Also described are several “marginal” movements, which derived from the “official” movement, & which incorporate Protestant or spiritualistic aspects, & groups that existed before the charismatics came to Venezuela. Pentecostalism, both in its Catholic & Protestant forms, is spreading rapidly. The functions of these movements in Venezuelan society & reasons for their success are discussed. It seems likely that Pentecostalism will merge more & more with the syncretistic & spiritualistic cults which are popular in Venezuela.

78S08603 Poujol, Geneviève (Institut National d'Éducation Populaire, 78160 Marly Le Roi France), **Le Prétexte Culturel** (Cultural Pretext). (Fr)

ISA 1978 2196
 ¶ An attempt is made to determine the origin of old & new cultural associations & institutions. Their maintenance in the face of conflict, the aid they receive, & the results they produce are analyzed. A period of fifty years is studied. The idea of diffusionism concerning the origin of these associations & institutions is refuted, as are recent theories of cultural power, cultural reproduction, & the “Machinery of Cultural Action” (*Appareil d'action Culturelle*). With regard to their maintenance, despite their failure to attain fixed objectives, long-term social & political promotion of agencies benefiting from cultural action is noted. Cultural action serves as a means of

apprenticeship to power for future officials, & cultural organizations are schools which teach the design of society. Tr by B. Annesser

78S08604 Powell, Walter W. (State U New York, Stony Brook 11790), **Control and Conflict in the Publishing Industry**

ISA 1978 2197

¶ As a result of the growth of numerous large media & entertainment conglomerates, the decade of the 1970s has seen the mass media become a focal point of controversy as a major economic & cultural phenomenon. The publishing industry, in particular the mass market trade sector, has been significantly affected by these developments. British & German publishers are entering the US market. Many gloomy prognostications are being proffered for the future of the book trade. Based on participant observations in two publishing houses & open-ended interviews with approximately 70 editors, key features of the business are outlined & reasons are advanced for why it is unlikely that publishing will become as oligopolized as the music, film, or TV industries. A two-tiered system is developing, with one segment a part of the entertainment business & the other sector continuing to operate very much as it has in the past, remaining closely tied to the country's educational apparatus.

78S08605 Powers, Edward A., Willis J. Goudy & Patricia Keith (Iowa State U, Ames 50011), **Older Workers in Small Towns: Withdrawal Patterns and Consequences**

ISA 1978 2198

¶ In 1964, a sample of older men (N = 1,870) living in or near small towns in Iowa were interviewed. Rs were fully employed in one of five occupational categories that are representative of circumstances that can affect later life transitions—farmers, factory workers, owner merchants, & salaried & self-employed professionals. Ten years later, when they were at least sixty years of age, all who could be located (N = 1,332) were reinterviewed. Longitudinal data were available to consider the relative effects of age, occupation, & employment status on change in work & retirement attitudes, income, health, outlooks on life & family ties. Compared with older US men in Ur settings, these Ru men have fared well. Age was the primary factor affecting their changes in employment status, although the influence of age differed somewhat by occupation. Other factors, such as job characteristics, work & retirement attitudes, self-perceptions, & other sociodemographic measures, were not consistently related to current employment status. For retired men, the transition generally had not been difficult, although again, there were differences by occupation. Finally, occupation related more strongly to life evaluations than did age or employment status. Policy implications of these & other findings are explored.

78S08606 Preisler, Bent (U Aarhus, 8000 Denmark), **Socio-Psychological Roles, Sex, and the Linguistic Categories of Modality: Report on a Sociolinguistic Investigation in Progress**

ISA 1978 2199

¶ It was hypothesized that: (1) Twenty years after Strodbeck & Mann, men still show more “assertive” behavior than women in mixed discussion; F behavior tends to be more “supportive.” This pattern exists even if the participants are equals in terms of formal or material SS. (2) The assertive/supportive role is not only characterized by a relatively large quantity of task-oriented/socioemotional acts; the language & other behavior which carries each type of communicative act is also of a relatively assertive/supportive quality in terms of the linguistic categories of modality (grammatical items & structures marking the content of the utterance as more or less possible/desirable from the speaker's point of view), the assertive/supportive role can be defined through the distribution of “categorical”/“tentative” linguistic features. (3) The above

correlations will be stronger, among older participants, the lower they are in relation to social stratification vis-à-vis: (A) education, (B) occupation, (C) father/husband's occupation, & (D) family income. Tape recordings were made of 24 group discussions with 4 participants in each. The participants were a highly stratified, random sample of 48 men & women, representative of the industrial community of Lancaster. They each participated in a sexually mixed discussion group, then in a sexually homogeneous one. Each person participated only with people of the same age & from the same social stratum. Vertically, the sample was divided into three social strata corresponding to managerial, clerical, & manual workers; horizontally, it fell into two generations separated by twenty years. Each communicative act (Bales's categories) was registered on a form which also contained information about the identity of initiator & receiver, & about the linguistic or paralinguistic realization of the act. The information was then computer analyzed & interaction categories/profiles were correlated with different linguistic & paralinguistic structures. Participants were compared in terms of the difference between their performance in the sexually heterogeneous as opposed to the homogeneous group.

78S08607 Prelević, Miloš (Boulevard Avnoja-52, Belgrade Yugoslavia), **All People's Defense of Yugoslavia—Enactment of Marxian Idea of the Armed People**
ISA 1978 2200 ¶ After comparing the theoretic position of the All People's Defense (APD) of Yugoslavia to the idea of

Marx, Engels, & Lenin, two theses are explained: (1) how the theory & practice of APD has enriched the study of the founders of Marxism, & how it has adapted itself to current historical situations, & (2) how the problem of the ADP relates to defense in a socialist society.

78S08608 Pronovost, Gilles (Groupe recherche en loisir U Québec, G9A 5H7), **La recherche en loisir et le développement culturel** (Research on Leisure and Cultural Development). (Fr)

¶ Two arguments are used to justify the role & importance of research on leisure in the cultural development of a society. The first is based on the emergence of the science of leisure as a means which industrial societies provide themselves to better understand themselves (a phenomenon analogous to that which gave birth to sociology). The second deals with the fundamental relationships between leisure & culture. All developments of knowledge about leisure are, in the strictest sense, cultural developments. Tr by B. Annesser

78S08609 Przeclawski, Krzysztof (Wilcza 63/37-00-679, Warsaw Poland), **Le tourisme comme facteur du changement socio-culturel** (Tourism as a Factor of Socio-cultural Change). (Fr)

¶ International tourism is becoming one of the most important factors in sociocultural change, particularly in developing countries. It is a meeting of cultures. The greater the differences between the culture of the tourists & that of the natives, the greater the sociocultural change in the host country. Tourism can play two roles: that of an independent factor, or that of a factor complementary to the effects of urbanization. The direction & depth of changes are determined by: (1) The previous degree of isolation of the country, lack of external contacts, & tradition of hospitality. (2) The welcoming organization, "tourist ghetto," & interaction with natives. (3) The type of tourist—organized mass tourist, or "drifter." (4) The type of tour—individual trip, organized tour, or lodging in a hotel or with residents. Several aspects of sociocultural change in the host country can be distinguished: (A) preparation for becoming a tourist area, (B) an initial period, with a visible "demonstration effect," & (3) the developed period where tourism becomes the essential element of native life. Sociocultural changes may be

viewed as functional or dysfunctional, depending on the developmental model. A local policy is necessary to cope with the destructive effects of tourism. The policy must deal with land management, limitation of number of tourists, welcoming organizations, publicity, etc. It is most important to discover an individual path of social & cultural development & to integrate tourism as a positive factor in this development. Tr & Modified by B. Annesser

78S08610 Queisser, Thomas D. (American Instit Research Behavioral Sciences, Cambridge MA 02138), **Diagnosing Organizational Needs and Resources of Volunteer Groups and Mutual Help Networks**

¶ Six geographical sites in the continental US were selected to reflect a variety of regions, population densities, economic & work characteristics, racial & ethnic mixes, degrees of organized volunteer activity, & other factors. Approximately 300 organizations were sampled. Organizations were chosen to reflect differences in purpose, size, age, & legal & financial status. A subsample representing groups defined as self-help or mutual help was included. Selected groups conformed to seven general purposive types: (1) education & employment, (2) health & mental health, (3) family & social support services, (4) civic affairs, (5) environmental support & recreation, (6) legal advocacy & civil rights, & (7) indirect support services. Within each organization, up to 3 Rs representing different organizational perspectives were selected for in-depth interviewing. Interviews elicited data regarding: organizational characteristics, needs which impair organizational effectiveness, & resources that might meet needs. The most prevalent needs discovered fell under the following functional categories of nonprofit management work: fundraising/money, volunteer administration, community relations, program management, & administration of paid personnel. Although there was consensus regarding needs, three variables affected their level of criticality: (A) There were significant differences between articulated needs & those inferred from critical incidents. (B) The 3 R types expressed different needs that reflected their unique organization perspectives (staff & leaders tended to emphasize fundraising/money needs, while volunteers & members felt strongly about administrative needs & their effects on service delivery). (C) Needs varied by organizational age or life-cycle stage (new groups need assistance with establishing basic management systems & learning successful programs ideas; older groups reflected needs related to their transition to permanence, development of procedures to effectively deliver services, etc). Most sampled groups sought resources to meet their critical needs. Local sources were most frequently used. State, regional, & national technical assistance providers were cited infrequently. When assistance was obtained, it was judged by Rs to be only partially satisfactory.

78S08611 Rabkin, Yakov M. (Institut d'histoire et sociopolitique sciences U Montréal, Québec H3C 3J7), **Science and Technology: In Search of a Measurable Relationship**

¶ Presented is a critical appraisal of the nearly fifteen years of attempts to quantify relations between science & technology. This is an update of a previous review of the field written by D. de Solla Price in *Technology and Culture*, 1965. Three main types of study are covered: (1) input-output analyses done by economists & economic historians, (2) citation & reference studies based on data supplied by the Institut for Scientific Information, & (3) synthetic works produced by philosophers & historians of science & technology. The common preoccupation with finding a causal relation between science & technology gives way to a series of homologous studies of distinct cases of technological innovation. The relative abundance of models, metaphors, & theories concerning the science-technology interplay is attributed to the absence of consistent & comparable data on how technological innovation takes place.

correlations will be stronger, among older participants, the lower they are in relation to social stratification vis-à-vis: (A) education, (B) occupation, (C) father/husband's occupation, & (D) family income. Tape recordings were made of 24 group discussions with 4 participants in each. The participants were a highly stratified, random sample of 48 men & women, representative of the industrial community of Lancaster. They each participated in a sexually mixed discussion group, then in a sexually homogeneous one. Each person participated only with people of the same age & from the same social stratum. Vertically, the sample was divided into three social strata corresponding to managerial, clerical, & manual workers; horizontally, it fell into two generations separated by twenty years. Each communicative act (Bales's categories) was registered on a form which also contained information about the identity of initiator & receiver, & about the linguistic or paralinguistic realization of the act. The information was then computer analyzed & interaction categories/profiles were correlated with different linguistic & paralinguistic structures. Participants were compared in terms of the difference between their performance in the sexually heterogeneous as opposed to the homogeneous group.

78S08607 Prelević, Miloš (Boulevard Avnoja-52, Belgrade ISA Yugoslavia), **All People's Defense of Yugoslavia —Enactment of Marxian Idea of the Armed People**
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78S08608 Pronovost, Gilles (Groupe recherche en loisir U ISA Québec, G9A 5H7), **La recherche en loisir et le développement culturel** (Research on Leisure and Cultural Development). (Fr)
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78S08609 Przeclawski, Krzysztof (Wilcza 63/37-00-679, Warsaw Poland), **Le tourisme comme facteur du changement socio-culturel** (Tourism as a Factor of Socio-cultural Change). (Fr)
1978
2202 ¶ International tourism is becoming one of the most important factors in sociocultural change, particularly in developing countries. It is a meeting of cultures. The greater the differences between the culture of the tourists & that of the natives, the greater the sociocultural change in the host country. Tourism can play two roles: that of an independent factor, or that of a factor complementary to the effects of urbanization. The direction & depth of changes are determined by: (1) The previous degree of isolation of the country, lack of external contacts, & tradition of hospitality. (2) The welcoming organization, "tourist ghetto," & interaction with natives. (3) The type of tourist—organized mass tourist, or "drifter." (4) The type of tour—individual trip, organized tour, or lodging in a hotel or with residents. Several aspects of sociocultural change in the host country can be distinguished: (A) preparation for becoming a tourist area, (B) an initial period, with a visible "demonstration effect," & (3) the developed period where tourism becomes the essential element of native life. Sociocultural changes may be

viewed as functional or dysfunctional, depending on the developmental model. A local policy is necessary to cope with the destructive effects of tourism. The policy must deal with land management, limitation of number of tourists, welcoming organizations, publicity, etc. It is most important to discover an individual path of social & cultural development & to integrate tourism as a positive factor in this development. Tr & Modified by B. Annesser

78S08610 Queisser, Thomas D. (American Instit Research Behavioral Sciences, Cambridge MA 02138), **Diagnosing Organizational Needs and Resources of Volunteer Groups and Mutual Help Networks**
ISA
1978
2203

¶ Six geographical sites in the continental US were selected to reflect a variety of regions, population densities, economic & work characteristics, racial & ethnic mixes, degrees of organized volunteer activity, & other factors. Approximately 300 organizations were sampled. Organizations were chosen to reflect differences in purpose, size, age, & legal & financial status. A subsample representing groups defined as self-help or mutual help was included. Selected groups conformed to seven general purposive types: (1) education & employment, (2) health & mental health, (3) family & social support services, (4) civic affairs, (5) environmental support & recreation, (6) legal advocacy & civil rights, & (7) indirect support services. Within each organization, up to 3 Rs representing different organizational perspectives were selected for in-depth interviewing. Interviews elicited data regarding: organizational characteristics, needs which impair organizational effectiveness, & resources that might meet needs. The most prevalent needs discovered fell under the following functional categories of nonprofit management work: fundraising/money, volunteer administration, community relations, program management, & administration of paid personnel. Although there was consensus regarding needs, three variables affected their level of criticality: (A) There were significant differences between articulated needs & those inferred from critical incidents. (B) The 3 R types expressed different needs that reflected their unique organization perspectives (staff & leaders tended to emphasize fundraising/money needs, while volunteers & members felt strongly about administrative needs & their effects on service delivery). (C) Needs varied by organizational age or life-cycle stage (new groups need assistance with establishing basic management systems & learning successful programs ideas; older groups reflected needs related to their transition to permanence, development of procedures to effectively deliver services, etc). Most sampled groups sought resources to meet their critical needs. Local sources were most frequently used. State, regional, & national technical assistance providers were cited infrequently. When assistance was obtained, it was judged by Rs to be only partially satisfactory.

78S08611 Rabkin, Yakov M. (Institut d'histoire et sociopolitique sciences U Montréal, Québec H3C 3J7), **Science and Technology: In Search of a Measurable Relationship**
ISA
1978
2204

¶ Presented is a critical appraisal of the nearly fifteen years of attempts to quantify relations between science & technology. This is an update of a previous review of the field written by D. de Solla Price in *Technology and Culture*, 1965. Three main types of study are covered: (1) input-output analyses done by economists & economic historians, (2) citation & reference studies based on data supplied by the Instit for Scientific Information, & (3) synthetic works produced by philosophers & historians of science & technology. The common preoccupation with finding a causal relation between science & technology gives way to a series of homologous studies of distinct cases of technological innovation. The relative abundance of models, metaphors, & theories concerning the science-technology interplay is attributed to the absence of consistent & comparable data on how technological innovation takes place.

78S08612 Ramey, James W. (Box 426, New York NY 10956),
ISA
1978
2205

Incentives to Promote Home Care of the Aged
¶ A study was conducted in Cleveland, Ohio, & replicated in Winston-Salem, NC, of both financial & service incentives that might influence kin, by blood or marriage, no matter how distant, to care for elderly relatives. In the Cleveland study there was a clear-cut preference (over 50%) for a monthly check, while 22% opted for complete medical services. No other incentive was chosen by more than 7% of the Rs. In the US today, about 40% of the elderly live with relatives. Of the Rs, 59% said that they would accept such a relative (N=356). There was an inverse *r* between age of R & willingness to accept an elderly family member in the home. NC data have not yet been completely analyzed but appear to be similar. Of the NC Rs, 61% were willing to participate in a demonstration project. Such a project is currently being developed under a grant from the Administration on Aging. Four alternatives are being developed: (1) an Administration on Aging Area Agency module, (2) an outside contractor module, (3) an interagency task force module, & (4) a module utilizing an agency likely to administer such a program if it became national policy, ie, the Social Security Administration. Findings from the first two studies & the rationale & steps being taken to implement model demonstration project development are discussed.

78S08613 Rao, M. S. A. (School Economics U Delhi, 110007
ISA
1978
2206

Agricultural Development and Labour Migration: Planning for Labour Welfare and Development
¶ Agricultural development in terms of irrigation, commercialization, & adoption of new agricultural practices demands a large supply of labor with new skills. Laborers who have already acquired such skills in other areas move to the new development areas. Based on fieldwork, one such situation is examined in connection with the introduction of light soil Virginia Tobacco in the West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh (India). This innovation has mobilized a seasonal migration of laborers with varied levels of skills, coming from a radius of approximately 200 kilometers. Discussed are the various operational activities connected with tobacco cultivation & the type of skills required. The role of government agencies & certain businesses in the development of tobacco farming has been significant. While the farmers receive easy credit, fertilizers, technical help, & marketing facilities, the laborers are left to fend for themselves. Wage rates are low, the camping laborers live under miserable conditions, medical facilities are poor &/or inaccessible, & there are no educational opportunities for children who migrate with their parents. It is obvious that labor is an important input to productivity, but the laborers are entirely at the mercy of the farmers. There is no voluntary organization or union through which labor can negotiate better conditions. A plea is made for a plan for labor development & welfare as an integral part of the program of agricultural development. The role of the sociologist is discussed in this context.

78S08614 Rao, V. V. Prakasa & V. Nandini Rao (Jackson State
ISA
1978
2207

The Dowry in Indian Marriages: Attitudes, Expectations and Practices
¶ The purpose is to examine students' expectations of dowry for persons with different educational backgrounds, their attitudes & feelings about the present dowry system, & the practices of dowry payments in their immediate & kin families. A questionnaire was administered to a sample of 585 Coll students from India. The average dowry expectations are not consistent with the number of years of education, but they are in line with the prestige of education. Non-Hindus, metropolitan residents, high SES students, & medical students expect higher dowry than their counterparts. The majority of students consider dowry to be an unimportant factor in settling a marriage & feel that the present dowry system should be discontinued. However,

most of the Rs' brothers received dowry while their families gave dowry to their sisters. The kin families also practiced dowry payment at the time of marriage. The student body seems to be equalitarian in terms of control over the dowry as most of them believe that both husband & wife should decide about spending it. Of the sample, 75% consider dowry as an unimportant factor in the settlement of a marriage, but nearly 33.3% of Ms & 40% of their parents expect to receive dowry when they get married.

78S08615 Rayfield, Joan (York U, Downsview Ontario M3J
ISA
1978
2208

The Teaching and Learning of French in the Ivory Coast
¶ The language policy of the French in their African colonies was to teach the Africans as much French as was necessary for them to play their role as colonized peoples. The governments of the newly independent countries continued the methods & philosophies of the French & continued the French system of education only minimally adapted to the African situation. In the Ivory Coast the widely spoken African *lingua franca*, Dyula (Malinke) was officially ignored; language teaching recognized only French. French is learned in three main ways: (1) in the school system by the 50% of children of elementary school age who attend school, (2) "picked up" from the radio, cinema, & the street by young Ur adults & older children, & (3) (for very few) by adults in adult education classes. As a result, there is a variety of styles of French spoken, but two styles are stable & predominant: the popular style known as *français populaire* & a style differing from standard French only by its rhythm & a few peculiarities of phonetics, lexicon, & syntax. This relationship is examined, & the Ivory Coast situation is compared to those of the former British African colonies & the black ghettos of the US, with particular reference to the aims & methods of educators & governments, the results of their policies, & the attitudes of the people to whom the policies are applied.

78S08616 Record, Wilson (Portland State U, OR 97207),
ISA
1978
2209

Women and Black Social Scientists as Underprivileged Groups in American Society
¶ Addressed is the development of adversary organizations by women & blacks in the academic professional associations of the social sciences in the US. The central contention is that the new thrusts & challenges from these two groups (among others) were a response to the failure of the white Ms who dominated each of the several disciplines & their "peak" organizations to apply consistently their proclaimed "objective" & "universalistic" norms. The result was conflict in which women & black social scientists demanded changes while the established white Ms initially resisted only to later make grudging concessions. The conflict continues down to the present & is not likely to be resolved in the foreseeable future. Data are drawn from sources, ranging from informal, ad hoc documents circulated by the several contending groups to the most elaborate formal reports & highly specialized studies. Major reliance has been placed on in-depth interviews with the officers & other leading participants in both the social science associations & the adversary groups. Further data were developed by participant-observation techniques in both the informal as well as formal sessions of the groups, the adversaries & the "peak" entities. The three "peak" associations are the American Political Science Assoc, the American Psychological Assoc, & the American Sociological Assoc. The black adversary groups include the National Conference of Black Political Scientists, the Assoc of Black Psychologists, & the Assoc of Black Sociologists. Comprising the women's organizations are the Women's Caucus for Political Science, the Assoc for Women in Psychology, & Sociologists for Women in Society. Limited data were gathered on other "peak" associations & on their respective adversary groups. The adversary groups were instrumental in changing "peak" organizations' policies which, to date, have improved the

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lot of the "underprivileged" women & blacks in the social sciences in the US. Some policy implications are noted.

78S08617 Reddy, Richard D. (State U New York, Fredonia 14063), **Transnational Patterns of Individual Participation in Formal Volunteer Groups**

ISA
1978
2210

¶ The influence of a variety of personal factors on the activity rates of members of formal volunteer groups is considered. Factors were grouped into four categories: (1) background characteristics, (2) personality traits, (3) general attitudes toward voluntary action, & (4) specific attitudes toward the formal voluntary group in which the R had membership. Data came from a questionnaire study of samples of members of specific formal volunteer groups in the areas around Santiago, Chile, Caracas, Venezuela, & Boston, Mass. When "aggregated" in each country, the sample represented a variety of groups in terms of goals & membership composition. Analysis occurred on two levels: (A) by comparing results for the aggregated samples in Chile, Venezuela, & the US, & (B) by comparing the results for the specific groups in Venezuela & in the US (there being an insufficient number of cases sampled in the groups in Chile to permit analysis of each group). Among the findings are: (a) More variance can be accounted for when a sample consists only of the active & inactive members of a group (ie, Chile) than when the sample consists of members across the range of participation rates (ie, Venezuela & the US). Most of this differential comes from higher levels of variance accounted for by some personality traits & some specific attitudes. (b) Specific attitude accounts for much variance whether the sample consists only of active & inactive members or the full range of members; personality accounts for considerably more variance when the sample is of active & inactive members only than when it is of the full range. (c) There are differences in the importance of & in the direction in which certain personality & specific attitude variables predict between samples taken from different countries. (d) Some variables may be important in a group with instrumental goals but unimportant (or important in a different direction) in an expressive group. Different variables show a like pattern along the higher status/lower status continuum. These patterns hold across countries.

78S08618 Reimanis, Gunars (Corning Community Coll, NY 14830), **Alienation and Powerlessness in Four Cultures**

ISA
1978
2211

¶ Alienation (anomie), powerlessness (internal-external control), & their relationships were compared between four cultural groups: Northeastern Nigerians, African Rhodesians, European Rhodesians, & Americans in the US. Results supported hypotheses derived from theory & past factor-analytic work suggesting that personal control has deep-seated cultural roots & is less subject to fluctuations than control ideology & social control which are influenced by political & economic factors. Personal control showed no significant differences between the culturally more similar groups (Americans & European Rhodesians; Nigerians & African Rhodesians), while control ideology & social control were significantly different comparing the two African samples. The findings that the two Rhodesian samples were significantly lower in anomie as compared to the Nigerian & American samples, supported the hypothesis that alienation decreases during national crises. Individual item analysis of the I-E & anomie scales lent further support to the hypothesis that control ideology & social control type items are influenced by political factors. Effects from the current US government involvement in sexual equality reforms, was reflected by a higher F than M endorsement of the opinion that the average citizen can have an influence in government decisions. The higher degree of future uncertainty for Rhodesian Europeans than Africans was reflected by more of the former than latter endorsing the opinion that one has to live for today & let tomorrow take care of itself.

78S08619 Rex, John Arderne (U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England), **Structural and Cultural Factors in a Liberated South Africa**

ISA
1978
2212

¶ Liberation of South African society & the institution of majority rule will involve a restructuring of ethnic as well as class relations. There is considerable dispute among social scientists on the relationship between contending classes & ethnic segments. These differences are discussed & the major structural & cultural consequences of different hypotheses being true are indicated.

78S08620 Rezsöhazi, Rudolf (U Louvain, 39 rue Demaret 1350 Limal Belgium), **Ways of Life and Social Change. Methodology of a Recurrent Research**

ISA
1978
2213

¶ Neither sociology nor history has methodological & continuous records of the facts which they study. Considerable progress can be made by the periodic, standardized collection & recording of facts in strategic areas of social life. The "Social Diagnostic Service" of the U of Louvain undertook the systematic collection of phenomena characteristics of the ways of life of the population. The aim was twofold: (1) to reveal, in annual publications, the observed tendencies, & (2) to construct a tested & demonstrable theory of social change, based on accumulated observations. Five key subjects are studied: (A) the system of values, (B) the ways of life, (C) the process of the socialization of values & ways of life, (D) the innovating actors as far as values & ways of life are concerned, & (E) the new problems which arise from conflicts between values & ways of life. The five themes form a five year plan of investigation.

78S08621 Rhodes, A. Lewis (Florida State U, Tallahassee 32306), **Objective and Subjective Alienation of Labor: The Student Case**

ISA
1978
2214

¶ Tested are the hypotheses: (1) objective alienation (defined according to R. Schacht, 1970, p. 259) & perception of one's alienation are positively related, & (2) perception of one's alienation has an effect on subsequent behavior which is partially independent of objective alienation. Objective alienation (work estrangement) is operationally defined in terms of two indicators. One is the proportion of courses the student was required to take (against own desire) the previous term. The other indicator is placement (or not) on academic probation. Subjective perception of alienation from work (ie, the degree to which work is self-directed & the extent to which self-expression is found in work) is indicated by S's score on the five-item attitude scale. An example of the items is: "The work that I must do in my classes doesn't represent the real me." Factor analysis demonstrates that items on this scale constitute a dimension which is distinct from others such as normlessness, meaninglessness, etc, as measured by the Srole scale & other frequently used measures. This scale had a r of $+.53$ with Middleton's (1963) estrangement-from-work item. Behavior is indicated by S's grade point average at end of term. Results provide some confirmation of hypotheses. Problems of operationalizing objective & subjective states of estrangement from one's product, especially in the student case, are discussed.

78S08622 Riad, Tabbarah Bahige (UNECWA Beirut, PO Box 4656 Lebanon), **International Migration from Less Developed to Developed Countries: Issues and Policies**

ISA
1978
2215

¶ International migration is undoubtedly the most neglected area of population research; yet the need to undertake policies to regulate, or at least harmonize, international migratory flows has been widely recognized. The importance of this area arises not from the number of persons involved, but from the economic & social issues raised by these migratory movements. The most important population flows between less developed & developed countries are at present those of migrant workers with limited skills (including illegal migrants) & those of highly

qualified manpower (the brain-drain). Costs & benefits of these migratory movements can only be determined a priori at the present time because of lack of reliable & relevant data. Nevertheless, an attempt is made to discuss some of the major issues & policies involved in both types of migration from the points of view of the sending & receiving countries as well as that of the welfare of the migrants themselves & their families.

78S08623 Richer, Stephen & Florence Hughes (Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6), **French Immersion and Classroom Behaviour: A New Direction for Research in Second Language Learning**

ISA 1978 2216
 ¶ A set of hypotheses is developed about the classroom behavior of immersion & regular school children from a general theoretical framework derived from the immigration literature. Contrary to expectations, higher deviance was found in the immersion classes. The tentative data on cohesion, however, provided support for the framework. In attempting to reconcile these findings, a typology of language learning settings is generated which appears useful as a basis for further research.

78S08624 Richmond, Anthony H. & Jerzy Zubrzycki (York U, Toronto Ontario M3J 1P3 & Australian National U, Canberra ACT 2600), **Immigrants in Canada and Australia: Some Methodological Problems and Preliminary Findings of an International Comparative Study**

ISA 1978 2217
 ¶ Using 1971 census data & some relevant survey data, a multivariate model of immigrant adaptation is tested with particular reference to the degree of structural assimilation & convergence exhibited by immigrants & their children in Canada & Australia. Significant differences between the two countries related to the higher degree of pluralism & commitment to multicultural policies in Canada, are hypothesized. Examined are some of the problems of the comparative method involved &, particularly, the need to control for such intervening variables as size of population, rate of growth, level of postindustrialization, urbanization, sex, age, & education. Some preliminary findings on these intervening variables are presented.

78S08625 Riffault, Marie Cecile (Ministere Culture Bordeaux Ecole d'Architecture, Gironde France 33), **De l'indigent à l'économiquement faible Attitudes envers les "exclus" et choix de société. Recherche de variables interférant dans les deux domaines** (From Indigent to Economically Weak. Attitudes towards the "Excluded" and Societal Choice. Research on the Variables Operating in the Two Domains). (Fr)

ISA 1978 2218
 ¶ The analysis of attitudes toward the "excluded" presents the opportunity for isolation of the variables which play an active (though implicit) role in the more rationalized sectors of social life, particularly in the realm of political choices & decisions. Aside from the complexity of current problems & the lack of analytical tools for their resolution, the maintenance of stereotypes, values, & implicit norms which are not rational provide an element of confusion which impairs analysis of such choices. Research is based on two sets of facts: (1) Planning, a worldwide phenomenon, is presented in increasingly qualitative terms in France. The operating tools exacerbate the existing separation from new objectives. (2) Society has been divided into two groups: the "economically weak" or "excluded," & the dominant class. The latter includes all those, even the underprivileged, who are located within the economic norms & recognized values of society. The differences between the desired mastery of social & economic development (1) & the transformation of society (2) are increasing, despite the existence of intervention designed to deal with the "quality of life." Understanding of the excluded sector may aid in establishing a view of global society & in affecting the "rational" choices of management. The "marginalized" sectors, in their speech, practices, & internal crises, deal with the very

foundations of society. Because of this marginalization, the values & stereotypes of the "social" domain are rarely questioned, or changed in response to new practices & ideologies. There is a long-term survival & dynamism of political, economic, & religious options which are in contradiction to the needs of the isolated sectors. The attitudinal variables are studied on two levels: discourse & attitudes (institutions), which are analyzed over a period beginning in the early nineteenth century in a limited physical & social setting (central power & a local level, Bordeaux). The study of the evolution of groups & individuals is used to establish correlations between different behaviors directed toward the same social objects, & to isolate the stable elements of these attitudes, particularly those relating to political choices & practices. The environments or "events" in which these elements were formed or solidified are sought. The classic method of Durkheim & Mauss is used. The concepts & terminology of Lazarsfeld & Boudon are used in the study of attitudes. Tr & Modified by B. Annesser

78S08626 Rifkin, Susan B. (U Hong Kong, Pokfulam Rd), **From Community Health to Community Health: A Study of Community Participation in Community Health Programmes from Case Studies in Asia**

ISA 1978 2219
 ¶ There are two distinct approaches for community health programs which have emerged to improve the access to better health for the world's underprivileged people. The first is the technological approach which is based on the belief that improved health is a matter of modifying existing structures to accommodate the known health science & technology. The second is a teaching approach which is based on the belief that health improvement will be realized when the community has gone through a process where the available health science & technology can be perceived as useful in their own cultural, social, & economic contexts. While there is much literature on the technological approach to community health, very little has been done in analyzing programs which are developing along the lines of the teaching approach. Three different programs in Southeast Asia are investigated: (1) the Kwun Tong Community Health Project in Hong Kong, (2) the Community Welfare Development Program of the Banjarnegara Regency Klampok, Indonesia, & (3) the program of the Ru missionaries of the Philippines Health Team. The main characteristics of each program are described & analyzed in terms of five issues which have been identified by medical professionals, community development workers, & community health workers. The issues are: community participation, the role of medical professionals community development workers & community health workers, training for community health workers, sustaining & evaluating programs, & financial support. While the teaching approach is more difficult to implement because of the lack of experience, the need to retain flexibility (which prevents a rigid methodology to be developed) & the long lead time needed to see real results, it is the approach which, in the long term, is more likely to reach the goal of realizing health improvements for the world's poor & underprivileged.

78S08627 Riggs, Fred W. (U Hawaii, Honolulu 96822), **Bureaucracy: An Attempt at Concept Reconstruction**

ISA 1978 2220
 ¶ Utilizing the revised "Guidelines for Concept Analysis" by G. Sartori, some of the diverse definitions & usages of the word "bureaucracy" are analyzed in an attempt to order them in a systematic way, to distinguish their major meanings by distinctive terms, & to elucidate the theoretical frameworks or contexts in which each of them has been used.

78S08628 Riggs, Fred W. (U Hawaii, Honolulu 96822), **Concept Clarification in the Social Sciences: Implementation**

ISA 1978 2221
 ¶ In response to guidelines prepared for UNESCO

on its project to study concepts & criteria used in the social sciences, the Committee on Conceptual & Terminological Analysis prepared a report proposing steps toward implementation. These steps involve the collection of records on the key concepts used by social scientists in many different countries, languages, & disciplines & their subsequent analysis, utilizing the facilities of UNESCO's new terminology bank for the social sciences, called INTERCONCEPT. The theoretical justification for this project, in terms of the SofK, & the phenomena of conceptual proliferation & terminological overloading are analyzed. A draft questionnaire for the project is presented. Relations to the phenomena of "conceptual dependency" are discussed. The report provides the foundation for a continuing series of research projects.

78S08629 Riska, Elianne (Michigan State U, East Lansing
ISA 48824), **Behavioral Scientists in American Medical
1978 Education**
2222

¶ The following questions were explored: Why were behavioral scientists invited to join medical faculties in the first place? What changes in society, medicine, or the medical profession brought about participation by outsiders who represented "softer" sciences? Why did the American medical leadership advance the ideology that medicine has important social & economic features? Why should behavioral scientists be selected as agents to promulgate this ideology? This incorporation of behavioral scientists in medical education has primarily been a response to recent problems encountered in patient care that the medical profession deemed threatening to its autonomy. Although these problems are due to the particular structure of the health care system in the US, the medical leadership attributed them to deficiencies in human relations expertise among practicing MDs. American medical leadership has consistently changed the educational environment rather than reorganize health care delivery whenever it has been criticized for lack of interest in the health needs of the general public. For the past thirty years, medical educators have pointed to the renaissance of holistic & humanistic medical training as an indication of the profession's general commitment to resolve social problems in American medicine. But these behavioral scientists who are primarily responsible for inculcating holistic & humanistic techniques in medical practitioners perform only symbolic functions in this educational venture. The medical profession now legitimates its dominance in medical work & its claim to professional autonomy by referring to the additional authoritative scientific knowledge it receives from the behavioral sciences. The essential function that the behavioral sciences have in this reformed medical education, therefore, is to legitimize the status of the American medical profession in the traditional structure of health care delivery.

78S08630 Ritzer, George (U Maryland, College Park 20742),
ISA **The Paradigmatic Status of the Sociological Study of
1978 the Professions**
2223

¶ T. Kuhn's paradigm is applied here to a study of the professions. It is possible to identify three major paradigms in the sociological study of the professions. The first, or process paradigm, flows out of the Chicago school with the major input being E. Hughes's work. It focuses on the historical stages en route to professionalization as well as the ongoing processes that characterize contemporary professions. Participant observation has been the preferred method of those who adhere to the process paradigm. The second, or structural-functional paradigm, flows out of the Ivy League with the work of T. Parsons as the exemplar. Here the focus is on the structures & functions that distinguish the professions from all other occupations. Finally, there is the relatively recent power paradigm. This paradigm has an international flavor with major inputs from England (Johnson), France (Jamous & Peloile), & the US (Freidson, Larson, etc). The focus is on the use of power by the

professions to gain & retain their privileged position. Methodologically, those who support this paradigm seem more inclined to do historical comparative research. The sociology of the professions, like sociology in general, has multiple paradigms. This has led to considerable political infighting among those who study the professions. But while this infighting has not been decisive in sociology as a whole, there are signs that a dominant paradigm is emerging in the sociology of the professions. It appears that the process & structural-functional paradigms are of waning importance & the power paradigm is now becoming dominant in the sociology of the professions.

78S08631 Rixhon, Gerard (The Ford Foundation, MCC PO
ISA Box 740 Makati Metro Manila Philippines 3117),
1978 **Ethnicité et développement: une perspective des
2224 philippines** (Ethnicity and Development: A Per-
spective of the Philippines). (Eng)

¶ Past & present problems confronted by the various ethnic groups in the southern & northern Philippines are discussed. These groups have been faced with SE forces originating in the centralist policies of governments which have ruled the country since the colonial period. The Philippines is facing a problem not of "minorities" or a "Moslem problem," but a "majority problem" common to many new nations. Examined are the opposing forces in Mindanao, & the inability of these factions to reach a satisfactory compromise. The resistance of the Bontoks & Kalingas of Luzon to the "development" programs undertaken by governmental & private agencies in Manila is discussed. Analysis is based on an interpretation of historical events as well as data collected during twenty years in the region. The problem for the Philippines lies in the center of the country which is dominated by the majority. This problem will continue to weaken the country until the Philippines accepts the plurality of its peoples, & the diversity of their aspirations; radical changes must be implemented in both political & SE attitudes & structures.

78S08632 Robbins, Susan Wolfe (U South Dakota, Vermillion
ISA 57069), **Gender and Agency in Indo-European Lan-
1978 guages**
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¶ Several modern Indo-European languages use unmarked agentive nouns as both masculine & generic forms. Corresponding feminine forms require a marker (English woman, lady, -ess; French -e; German -in). Since unmarked forms denote norms, such languages assume that M agency is the cultural norm. In creating Esperanto, an artificial language, the concept of the masculine generic was extended to all nouns including kinship terms; all feminine nouns are marked with -in-. Hence, all semantic space is masculine. Historical linguists have argued that the Old English -ster agentive must have originated as a feminine agentive, or that -ster must have always been a generic agentive because men would not adopt a label originally denoting women. Both arguments are based on the untested assumption that earlier stages of the language must have reflected patriarchal values; this assumption rests on the unfounded belief that our cultural roots are patriarchal ones.

78S08633 Roby, Pamela A. (U California, Santa Cruz 95064),
ISA **Working Women and Organizing: Historical and
1978 Current Day Perspectives in the United States**
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¶ Today quiet, alienated workers & declining participation in working women's organizations point to the need for more informal, intimate, & localized groups & organizing efforts. Working women's organizations must develop practices & structures that pay attention to women who are already members of organized labor as well as to unorganized women. The traditional nurturing & caring that women generally give to children & spouses can be a powerful asset for the personal growth of the membership & for strengthening organizations when it is incorporated into the structure & functioning of working women's organizations. In addition, the

involvement of everyone in organizational decision-making is important to the health of working women's organizations not only because it helps maintain members' commitments, but because including everyone's experience in policy-making produces more effective, workable policies. Mass caring & mass involvement in policy-making depend upon leaders, or others who assume leadership, evaluating organizations' practices & policies & planning how to build in caring & active participation. Several starting points are suggested.

78S08634 Rockett, Ian R. H. (U Western Ontario, London ISA N6A 5C2), **Short and Longer Term Occupational Mobility of Recent Immigrants to the United States: A Comparative Study**
1978
2227

¶ The population comprised adult Ms of white (non-Spanish), black, Spanish, & Asian extraction, who attained permanent immigrant status in the US between 1960 & 1970. An appropriate native population served as a standard for comparison. The data derived from two Public Use Samples based on the 1970 US Census 5% schedule. Analysis of covariance was the major statistical procedure applied. Cross-tabular analysis was also used. Occupational mobility was measured in terms of prestige through the Treiman Standard Scale. These hypotheses were: (1) net downward occupational mobility of immigrants is a short-term product of the immigration process, & (2) the impact of the immigration process on the short-term occupational mobility of immigrants varies along two dimensions of ethnicity, viz, race & sociocultural distance, (A) the more stigmatized their racial group, the less favorable is the immigrants' occupational mobility, & (B) the more socioculturally distant is their country of origin from the country of destination, the less favorable is the immigrants' occupational mobility. While the first hypothesis was not confirmed, it appeared that Spanish & non-English-speaking black & Asian immigrants were downwardly mobile in the short-term. There was support for the second hypothesis. Generally, racial stigmatization (through labor market discrimination) & sociocultural distance generated mobility differentials in the expected direction. Sociocultural distance was found to be a more important mobility determinant than racial stigmatization. Only a partial test of the final hypothesis could be conducted. But in the longer term, it appeared that Spanish, non-English-speaking blacks & Spanish halted, if not reversed, their initial tendency to be downwardly mobile. This was the case whether these immigrants were high or low in the American occupational prestige hierarchy. The finding reflected diminished sociocultural distance & the lessened impact of the negative effects of racial stigmatization.

78S08635 Rodney, A. Clifton (Instit Research Human Abilities ISA Memorial U, St John's Newfoundland A1C 5S7), **Socioeconomic Status and Educational Performances: A Comparison of Students in England and New Zealand**
1978
2228

¶ Concern is with the effects that SE variables have upon the performances of students in England & New Zealand. Data from the IEA data bank are analyzed, & findings suggest that the SES variables have important effects upon the performances of students from both countries, in chemistry & physics. When verbal ability, sex, & other variables are controlled, students from the top SES group still have substantially higher performance scores than students from the bottom SES group. The differences are between 40 & 50% of a standard deviation for the English students, & between 20 & 30% of a standard deviation for the New Zealand students. The differences between the two countries illustrate the importance of comparative analyses & the fact that the findings from one country may not be generalizable to other countries.

78S08636 Rodriguez-Campoamor, Hernán (International Labour Organisation, Av JA Roca 710 30 Buenos Aires Argentina), **Workers' Participation in the Protection of the Work Environment: Role of the International Labour Organisation**
1978
2229

¶ The protection of the work environment has traditionally been promoted by philanthropists, studied by technicians, legislated by parliaments, enforced by governments, & implemented (in ideal cases) by employers. The participation of workers has usually been limited to complaints aimed at obtaining indemnities, or occasional outbursts against intolerable conditions. With the development of modern trade-unionism, the groundwork was gradually laid for the organized participation of labor at the local & national levels; however, it was only with the creation of the International Labor Organization that a series of worldwide standards was adopted to guarantee the formal participation of labor unions in programs & activities for the defense of the industrial environment. The literature dealing with the condition of the Wc in the UK & in other countries reveals the piecemeal approach to this problem until the introduction of international labor standards. The International Labor Code shows how workers increased their participation over the years. Historically, the process of this participation has been initiated on the shop floor, later continued at the national & international levels.

78S08637 Rosenfeld, Rachel Ann & François Nielsen (McGill U, Montreal Quebec H3A 2T7), **Differential Equation Models of Structural Change: The Problem of Substantive Interpretation**
1978
2230

¶ The use of differential equations models to study dynamic social processes, ie, processes which occur over time, has been rapidly increasing. There are, however, ambiguities in the interpretation of the parameters of these models. The interpretation of these parameters can best be developed by focusing on equations for the trajectory over time of the dependent variables (the integrals), rather than on equations for the instantaneous rates of change (the differential equations). The equation for the trajectory can be decomposed into two distinct & substantively meaningful components: one describing the speed of the process away from initial levels of the dependent variables, & one describing factors affecting the values of the dependent variables reached at equilibrium. The interpretation of parameters of dynamic models is illustrated with reference to research on two substantive topics: political mobilization & intragenerational occupational careers.

78S08638 Rosenmayr, Leopold (Instit Sociology Vienna U, ISA A-1080 Austria), **Focused Aging Research and Social Policy Measures (A View of Multigenerational Relations of the Family)**
1978
2231

¶ Evaluated are the capacities of the family in highly industrialized societies to play an important & active role in the social integration of the elderly; the question is posed with a view to (future) goals & means for social policy. The family, which holds a position of "conditioned autonomy," should be analyzed under the theoretical perspectives of: (1) an institution, & (2) a small group. It is hypothesized that the general support aged parents receive from their grown-up children, however inadequate, is still based on elements of identity between the family as an institution & the family as a group. Although relations between parents & their grown-up children seem to be one of the more conservative areas of the family network, changes in the firmness & scope of institutionalization are to be expected in this area. Using existing US literature on alternative family forms, new data from France, Poland, & Yugoslavia, & research in Vienna, envisioned is the reduction to (minimal) of "pragmatic exchange" & a decrease of demographic & sociological opportunities (decline of birthrate, increase in divorce) which would have favored the integration of the family. Starting

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from the value-premise with preference given to domicile-oriented aging policy, a double strategy is deduced: Support to the family & support to organizations alleviating the task of the family vis-à-vis its aging members. Specific tax write offs, income-tax reliefs, etc, loans for renovating the home or constructing an additional part, would contribute to strengthened intergenerational cooperation on the basis of an "intimacy at a distance" life style.

78S08639 **Ross, Jack C.** (Memorial U, St John's Newfoundland A1C 5S7), **Voluntary Associations in Single Industry Communities: Patterns of Paternalism and Pluralism**

ISA 1978 2232
 ¶ About 5% of Canada's people live in single industry communities, due to mining, pulp & paper, oil, rail, & defense operations, that are characterized by isolation & company-dominated government. Exploration for new energy sources & opening of the far north for development means that still more will follow. The communities have a high level of voluntary association activity, but a lack of instrumental organizations. A provisional explanatory model is offered using a classification of variables appropriate for the meager data that is available.

78S08640 **Ross, Jeffrey A.** (Hamilton Coll, Clinton NY 13323), **Language and the Mobilization of Ethnic Identity**

ISA 1978 2233
 ¶ Minorities result from prolonged & penetrating intergroup contact; they are defined by their powerless & inferior position in a stratification system. The identity of a minority group is defined by the dominant majority & imposed by the majority's greater power. Language, accordingly, depends upon the needs of the dominant group. Sometimes, minority languages are retained to reinforce social stigma. At other times, minority languages are stamped out & replaced by the dominant language or by a pidgin hybrid. Language is a reflection of the group predicament. Ethnicity is primarily a political phenomenon in which a collectivity organizes to exert pressure upon given domestic & international political institutions. Ethnic identity differs from minority identity in that it is self-defined. This self-definition may or may not stress the role of a distinctive language. If stressed, language is likely to be more symbol than essence. Ethnic groups find that they must utilize the language of the prevailing political order to effectively communicate their demands. Often, ethnic groups create special usages from the vocabulary & syntax of the dominant language to further symbolic interaction & group consciousness among their members. Ethnic groups that find they are not able or willing to seek adjustments in the status quo may seek a nationalist solution. When an ethnic group acquires statehood, hence nationhood, the question of official language often becomes acute & serves as the basis of internal cleavages over access to material, symbolic rewards, & offices. Linguistic differences that are not crucial to ethnic solidarity may become politicized, thereby undermining national unity & leading to the creation of new ethnic groups. Language has no single mode of relationship to collective identity; rather, it plays a key role in the unfolding progression of group interaction & identity formation.

78S08641 **Roy, Kuldip Kumar** (Editor *Religious Book Review Index*, Calcutta 19 India), **Element of Mysticism in Spiritual Health**

ISA 1978 2234
 ¶ Discussed are four phases of the relationship between various spiritual ailments & the stage of mystic mediation required to cure these ailments through spiritual awakening. There is nothing meretricious about it & no special aids are required; no titillation of the senses or stimulation of the passions is needed. With austere simplicity, & decent conduct & its reward, man can kindle within his being a pure, ample, ethereal air to breathe, in which magic does not intervene & in which he needs no intercessor with God. The

treatment thus involves a complete transformation of character & the freedom from remorse, anxiety, & mental distress by moving from one world of concepts, theories, & imagination into the world of reality, & ultimately allowing man to achieve self-realization.

78S08642 **Rubin, Joan** (California State U, Northridge 91330), **State of the Art of Implementation Processes**

ISA 1978 2235
 ¶ One of the least studied yet most important aspects of language planning is the process of implementation. Within implementation are considered the questions of personnel (who is responsible for decision-making, what social characteristics do they have, what criteria do they use in decision-making), work routines (which are known to be most effective), criteria/methods used to promote change, & evaluation procedures (the providing of information & feedback for decision-making). Implementation literature is reviewed, & suggestions are offered concerning future research needs.

78S08643 **Rudebeck, Lars** (U Uppsala, Sweden), **The Role of Politics in Different Types of Development Strategies**

ISA 1978 2236
 ¶ Three broad types of development strategies are distinguished: capitalist, socialist, & socialist oriented. To characterize these different strategies, it is crucial to know: (1) the origin of invested resources, & (2) by whom & how resource allocations & investment decisions are controlled. Differences in these areas are connected with the class interests & developmental goals of any given regime, &, thus, with differences in the strategy's structural preconditions of success. The origin of aid, credits, private investments of international finance capital, & internally generated surplus is an economic characteristic of development strategies reflecting a country's relationship to the world market. All types of resources are not available for all purposes. Thus the variable is also indicative of regime goals. Type of control over planning of resource allocations & investment decisions is a political characteristic. It is operationalized in terms of political structure & organization. Different combinations of these two variables provide basic elements for a broad classification of development strategies into capitalist, socialist, & socialist oriented. The active, organized participation in politics of the broad masses of the people is a threat to capitalist strategies of development, while it is essential to—although not always welcomed by the leaders of—socialist oriented & socialist strategies.

78S08644 **Rupel, Dimitrij D.** (Queen's U, Kingston Ontario K7L 3N6), **Art Production and Its Policies**

ISA 1978 2237
 ¶ Described is the character of art production in different social contexts: (1) capitalist, (2) socialist, & (3) self-managed society (eg, Yugoslavia). Using the Marxist method, as developed by Lukács, Goldmann, Benjamin, et al, the positions in which artists find themselves when identifying with, or detaching themselves from, the ruling ideology is examined. A critical assessment is made of the notion of art policy, as it appears in popular demands for government support of the production of art. A centralized system most often pressures the producers into conformism &/or inferior artistic results. In advanced capitalist societies, the question arises as to how much the critical attitude toward society has degenerated into a convention which society tolerates, & even encourages. Discussed are the advantages & problems of the self-managed system of cultural policy, which transcends the dilemma between identification & opposition by applying the concept of the free exchange of labor.

78S08645 **Rutman, Leonard** (School Social Work Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6), **Federal Social Policy Initiatives under Economic Constraints**

ISA 1978 2238
 ¶ During the mid-1960s, there were various social

policies initiated by the federal government in Canada—Medical Care Act, Adult Occupational Training Act, Canada Pension Plan, Regional & Economic Expansion Act, & the Canada Assistance Plan. Also, this was a time when the Unemployment Insurance Act was greatly liberalized to provide more generous benefits to claimants. Focus is on the changes that have occurred over the past ten years in order to determine the extent to which the federal government has altered financial arrangements & the scope of the programs in response to the changed economic conditions.

78S08646 Sacouman, R. James (Acadia U, Wolfville Nova Scotia B0P 1X0), **The Underdevelopment of Primary Production Dependent Rural Communities in Maritime Canada**

ISA 1978 2239
 ¶ A historical & structural analysis is undertaken of the underdevelopment of coal-mining, fishing, farming, & forestry dependent Ru communities in the Maritime region of Canada, from from 1870 to the present, together with an introductory examination of the resulting array of social movements that have been centered in this area. Quantitative materials & qualitative case studies are utilized to present a Marxian class analysis of the impact of the development of different primary productive social relations on Maritime Ru communities & on the scope & direction of resulting organized attempts at social change in the area. Following a comparison of the Maritime's data with data on Ru communities in other regions of Canada, an argument is advanced in favor of focusing upon the intricacies of social relations of primary production for the creative understanding of Ru communities in relatively industrialized capitalist nation-states.

78S08647 Saffioti, Heleieth Iara Bongiovani (U Estadual Paulista, Araraquara Brazil), **Domestic Employment and Capitalism**

ISA 1978 2240
 ¶ Empirical research was conducted with 1,097 F domestic servants in Brazil. The relationship between domestic servants & their employers is not characterized as a conflict between capital & labor. The basic conflict is found in the domination-subordination relationship. This results in a high turnover rate. Turnover also occurs because the capitalist labor market absorbs some of these workers from the informal labor sector. Domestic servants represent a reserve army to the capitalist sector (formal labor sector). Domestic service, as a remunerated activity, was created by the capitalist mode of production. However, it is a noncapitalist activity &, as such, it cannot be analyzed in terms of productive or nonproductive labor. Marxist categories are inadequate for analyses of non-capitalist activities. In the underdeveloped areas, where capitalism has not gotten a fast-hold, there exists a permanent condition of workers who move between the informal labor sector & the formal labor sector. This activity is vital to the survival of the capitalist mode of production.

78S08648 Sagatun, Inger Johanne (San Jose State U, CA 95192), **The Effect of Sex on Perceptions of Juvenile Delinquency**

ISA 1978 2241
 ¶ Attribution studies have shown that women are more likely than men to attribute failure to self, & that observers are more likely to blame women than men for failure. Research from socialization & criminology also shows that Fs are more easily perceived as guilty for negative behavior & punished more than Ms for similar offenses. Based on these findings, it was hypothesized that F delinquents are more likely than M delinquents to blame themselves, & that F delinquents may be seen as more guilty than M delinquents. A questionnaire study, using both multiple-choice questions & open-ended responses, was conducted among minors, their families, & their probation officers. The study was conducted in a large, Ur setting in Calif (N=approximately 100 probation officers & 100 minors

& families). Data were analyzed using chi-square & F-tests or were left descriptive when appropriate F probation officers were more likely than M probation officers to see both M & F delinquents as guilty. Mothers of delinquents were more likely than fathers of delinquents to blame themselves for their child's delinquency, & F delinquents were more likely to blame themselves than were M delinquents. Fs perceive themselves as more guilty than Ms, & F observers see others as more guilty than do Ms. Such sex biases should not be underestimated in the juvenile justice system. They may serve to consistently bias recommendations & dispositions, & to reinforce the stereotype that F delinquents are more guilty than Ms.

78S08649 Saint Jacques, Bernard (U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1W5), **The Factors of Age and the Concept of "Language Aptitudes" in Second Language Acquisition**

ISA 1978 2242
 ¶ Historically, there has been a considerable interest in the effect of age on second language acquisition. The prevailing opinion is that children are superior in second language acquisition to adults. This presumed superiority is usually derived from the concept of critical period for learning a language. This opinion is challenged. Related to the factor age, the concept of "language aptitudes" has considerable influence on second language learning & teaching. "Language aptitudes" refers to a set of cognitive or verbal abilities which appear to be related to second language achievement. The claim here is that the concept of "language aptitudes" has virtually no scientific support.

78S08650 Salamini, Leonardo (Bradley U, Peoria IL 61625), **Hegemony and the Sociology of Politics in Gramsci**

ISA 1978 2243
 ¶ Discussed are the implications of A. Gramsci's notion of "hegemony" as it concerns the problems of the relationship between structure & superstructure, political & civil society, & the socialist transformation of western society. Hegemony in Gramsci is the concrete realization of the dialectical process of history, political praxis being a conflict between "hegemonies." Socialist hegemony comes into existence in the historical development of subaltern classes when the proletariat transcends the limits of its corporate-economic origins, & starts to become a state. Such hegemony expands as its sociological base expands. The *terminus ad quem* of hegemony is the realization of a totality: the phase in which civil & political society, structure & superstructure, theory & praxis, society & culture, intellectuals & masses, are historically & dialectically unified. The condition *sine qua non* for the realization of such totality is the disappearance of the subject of hegemony, the party, & the state. Three phases in the development of socialist hegemony in Gramsci's theory are detailed: (1) hegemony (cultural & ideological direction) realized before its subject (proletariat) attains political power, (2) hegemony (cultural & political direction) realized when its subject becomes state, & (3) hegemony (structural & superstructural unification of society) realized when the state & thereby the subject of hegemony, disappear within civil society (ie, when the political state becomes an "ethical" state).

78S08651 Sariola, Sakari (U Kansas, Lawrence 66045), **Power, Alienation, and Historical Sociology**

ISA 1978 2244
 ¶ Historical sociological explanation consists not only of an effort to single out multiple associations between variables, but of an effort to analytically distinguish between the command-level of social action & the norm-level of responsive action. Power is a concept that connotes this distinction. Alienation refers to the subjection of the normative aspects of social order to the command aspect. Historically, the dealienating processes are crucial; & the study of dealienation involves certain transactions between the historian & the sociologist. There are resisting & dealienating

forces that, on different analytic levels, aim at reduction of alienation & thereby form a part of "class struggle" on macro- & microlevels. The sociologist must offer a sensitive vocabulary to analytically deal with dealienation & with resistance. Specifically, a distinction must be made between latent ("withdrawal," overcommitment, cult of person, fatalism, apathy, & escape) & overt resistance (protest, counteralliance, underground, self-organization, militancy, techniques of disruption) which form countervailing power fronts. The agents of the command-issuing official "will" are forced to cope with the countervailing responses by developing new approaches to "filter" these through political mobilization, through efforts at legitimation, etc. Some of this public action falls in the category of partial release, which may be considered preliminary to ideological yielding, resulting in social change.

78S08652 Saussois, Jean-Michel (Groupe Sociologie Travail U Paris VII, 75221 Cedex 05 France), **Incertitudes du sommet: autonomie de la base et/ou desorganisation de la pyramide?** (Uncertainty at the Summit: Autonomy of the Base and/or Disorganization of the Pyramid?). (Fr)

¶ Attempts to improve the quality of work may be divided into three groups according to the nature of: (1) responses to the lack of individual motivation, (2) responses to failures in the rational model of work organization, & (3) responses to a social organization of work which is detached from sociocultural evolution. The responses are best differentiated by the degree of ambition attributable to the authorities, those at the top of the pyramid. The third category of responses is considered here; these are the most ambitious, but also involve the most risk. The concept of "organizational autonomy" within basic groups of production is proposed. How can organizational autonomy of production groups be reconciled with control from the top? Rather than using a questionnaire, data are gathered from: (A) two studies (a factory producing pharmaceutical products, & a machine-tool shop) in which directors have gone as far as possible in allowing production group autonomy, & (B) a study of patronal & union literature concerning production groups. Three conclusions are reached: (a) Although there have been numerous attempts to improve working conditions, milder efforts are far superior to brash efforts. (b) Destruction of the pyramid is a calculated risk for those at the top to the extent that the field of a group's autonomy is defined strictly & the relationship with the power structure is clearly retained as a hierarchical structure. (c) Autonomy in production could produce a desire for autonomy which will increase as the French political & social contexts become more uncertain. What will happen if these groups represent the first step toward self-management? French social law, which does not recognize the notion of wage earners as a group in the judicial space of the business, remains a firm platform from which those at the top may plunge into the unknown.

78S08653 Sautu, Ruth (Centro Estudios Poblacion, Buenos Aires Argentina), **The Female Rural Worker in Argentina, Bolivia and Paraguay**

¶ Dealt with is the relationship between economic production in the Ru sector & women's work in Argentina, Bolivia, & Paraguay. Described are the historical & economic links among the three countries & the migratory movements from Bolivia & Paraguay toward the neighboring regions of Argentina, as well as the internal migration within Argentina. Focus is on the relationship between land tenancy, types of Ru exploitation, & the instability of labor conditions, family work (which includes Ms & Fs), & seasonal migrations. In those regions of the three countries where such industrial cultures as sugar cane, cotton, tobacco, tea, etc, prevail, latifundia exist side-by-side with minifundia, the latter being the supplier of a cheap seasonal LF to the former. Women work to help their M

family members, & the whole family moves from region to region & between countries following the harvest seasons. Eventually, some members of the family (primarily young women) break the cycle by migrating toward the Ur areas to become domestic servants. The major thrust here is to relate the SE structure of the Ru sector to labor conditions & seasonal migrations. Women's work is interpreted within the context of family work.

78S08654 Savramis, Demosthenes (U Köln, 5000 Federal Republic Germany), **Religion as a Subjective Experience and a Social Reality** (Ger)

¶ Religion, a multidimensional phenomenon, cannot be understood through data accumulation or reduction to social science statistics. It is both a subjective experience & an objective social reality. This is demonstrated by the presentation of the close relationships between religion & salvation, with specific focus on the distinction between folk religion & universal religion. In a universal religion, the content & forms of individual troubles can be designated. One must independently neutralize one's own calamities, & the decision of an absolute meaning is a personal one. Between the experience & decision occurs an encounter with strong personalities (eg, charismatic leader, founder of a religion) who promise salvation. The experience & the decision orient the individual toward a particular form of relief for his trouble. There are three basic types of salvation: (1) absolute spirituality, ie, mysticism, contemplation, etc, in which the world & its values are negated or ignored, (2) the world seen as rationally comprehensible, in which it is necessary to cast off calamities beneath the divine effects for redemption, & (3) a pragmatic or theoretical-philosophical materialism bringing victory over troubles. Religion is not a private matter, subjective, personal religious experiences compelling one to specific social actions. Thus, religion becomes a social reality chosen because the actions have a meaningful arrangement, which the calamity of the person can abolish. The social types oriented toward a folk religion tradition regard the group as more important than the individual. Obedience & dependence are highly valued, leaving little room for independent thought & action. Social forms oriented toward the universal religion tradition generally reach those in the folk tradition who have in themselves the embryo of a dynamic change. In the universal religion, one does not find salvation & one is not lost. The individual must seek & find it alone. This constant search for salvation, in efforts to end one's lost condition, creates conditions for tensions & reciprocal actions between religion & society, which can change & renew both.

78S08655 Schacht, Richard (U Illinois, 105 Gregory Hall Urbana 61801), **Economic Alienation: With and Without Tears**

¶ Many economic relations can be characterized in terms of "alienation"—a practice long antedating Marx. No form of economic alienation is intrinsically objectionable. Some are objected to because of their allegedly dehumanizing effects; but this is to claim that they issue in some sort of self-alienation, & so do appeal to some conception of what a genuinely "human being" consists. Any such criticism is no more cogent than the normative conception of human nature on which it rests. Discussions of economic alienation thus must be either restricted to descriptive analysis & theoretical interpretation, with no evaluative pretensions, or else must be provided with a justification of the position taken on this matter (a philosophical rather than a purely scientific task). To show what the former alternative might involve, several conceptions of economic alienation, using Marx's notion but presupposing (& entailing) no normative judgments, are elaborated & distinguished. One focuses upon objective SE relations, the other on experiential & attitudinal states of economic agents. Either could be employed by social scientists, regardless of ideological persuasion or philosophical conviction. Consideration then is

given to the question of what sort of conception of human nature & self-alienation would be required to endow either of them with normative significance.

78S08656 Schaff, Adam (Centre Européen Coordination Recherche Documentation Sciences Sociales, Grünangergasse 2 A-1010 Wien 1 Austria). **The Conceptual Network of Marx's Theory of Alienation**

ISA 1978 2249
 ¶ The aim of constructing a conceptual network of Marx's theory of alienation is not only to make precise the concepts used, but also to reconstruct the theory as it appears in his different writings. A distinction is made between objective alienation, ie, the functioning of the products of man independent of his will & in opposition to it, & subjective alienation, ie, the alienation of man from other people, the society, & his own "I." Reification means misinterpretation & misrepresentation of the relations between people (as if they were relations between things). This mystification of social relations is an effect of alienation. Therefore, the category of reification cannot be identified with alienation, nor can it replace it. Fetishism of goods is another way of conceiving social relations between people as a relation between their products. The difference lies in the perspective of the producers & the products. The category of fetishism cannot replace alienation. The three concepts: alienation, reification, & fetishism, create an organically linked totality, becoming a basis of Marx's theory of alienation.

78S08657 Schanne-Raab, Gertrud (Akademie Klausenhof, Postfach 244 4236 Hamminkeln 2 Federal Republic Germany). **Sociology and Small Farmers Development in the Asian Region of FAO**

ISA 1978 2250
 ¶ According to studies concerning the diffusion of innovations, the Ru poor will most likely resist social & economic changes or adopt them very slowly. The majority of the Ru population in Asia is poor & in the past has participated little in the development process. Can it then be concluded that all programs for the development of the lower Ru strata are doomed to fail? Or does it indicate that the usual approaches to planning & implementation of development programs have been insufficient? A reorientation is necessary. A new approach to total development requires the concerted efforts of various disciplines, institutions, & people. Sociology may contribute a methodology for the collection of information, emphasis on grassroots institutions, etc. & above all a holistic perspective stressing that the whole person should be the focus for development. "Planning from below" & "participation in decision-making" are the key terms. As illustration, an FAO project for small farm development in Asia is described.

78S08658 Scheer, Lore (Arbeitsgemeinschaft Lebensniveau-vergleiche, Postfach 149 1131 Vienna Austria). **Experience with Quality of Life Comparisons**

ISA 1978 2251
 ¶ Intercountry quality-of-life comparisons made by an Austrian study group using social indicators are discussed with respect to the difficulties encountered, the usefulness of the sectoral approach, the choice of indicators, the use of different weightings, & possible application. In a comparison of fifteen OECD countries, greatest emphasis was placed on health. A differential method of weighting was used to allow for the fact that the importance of an indicator is not the same for all people or for the same person at all times. Calculations were repeated, with widely differing weights assigned to the various indicators. Quality-of-life comparisons among countries cannot give absolute results; they can only be understood relatively—they show trends. Perceptual indicators, in particular, are useful in isolating trouble spots in which particular attention can then be given. The importance of simple models is stressed. An intra-Austria comparison, now in progress, which will attempt to synthesize objective & perceptual indicators, is described.

78S08659 Schmitter, Barbara E. (U Chicago, IL 60637). **Foreign Workers and Intermediate Organizations in West Germany and Switzerland**

ISA 1978 2252
 ¶ Theory & research in migration & particularly that of migrant adaptation & integration tend to focus on the migrant or on groups of migrants as the unit of analysis, while the structure of the receiving society tends to receive scant attention. Several sociologists have demonstrated that foreign migrant workers in Europe are poorly integrated into the social structure of the countries in which they work & have tended to remain for increasingly long periods. Addressed is the question of why this is the case. Examined are some aspects of the sociopolitical structure in West Germany & Switzerland with which migrants are likely to come in contact: labor unions, public authorities, schools, clubs, churches, welfare, & social organizations. Loosely following T. H. Marshall, & using data from Germany & Switzerland (which differ considerably as to the amount of "social citizenship" as well as "secondary citizenship" granted to migrants), it is argued that the nature & extent of these rights (ie, trade union rights & membership, the presence or absence of unemployment insurance, the extent of social security, etc), affect the nature & extent of future integration of migrants & particularly their children.

78S08660 Schneiderman, Eta I. (U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5). **Sex Differences in the Development of Children's Ethnic and Language Attitudes**

ISA 1978 2253
 ¶ Research on bilingual children's ethnic & language attitudes suggests that Fs exhibit clear linguistic & ethnic preferences at an earlier age than do Ms. A bilingual puppet show & an oral questionnaire designed to elicit responses to the two puppets were presented to approximately 300 Ss ranging in age from three to twelve years. The Ss were all French-English bilinguals in Welland, a town in southern Ontario. One outcome of the study was that very young girls were shown to be more ethnocentric than were boys of the same age. Among older Ss, ingroup preferences were exhibited by both sexes. The goal is to better understand the development of ethnic & language attitudes in children & to relate these attitudes to those of adults. Reports in the literature with regard to sex differences in the ethnic & linguistic loyalty of adults vary greatly. This suggests a need to go further afield in search of an explanation for the results of the Welland study. Among the topics discussed are the complex nature of attitudes, the limitations of attitude measurement techniques & the social & maturational factors involved in the transmission of attitudes from one generation to the next. Crucial questions must be answered in each of these areas before a true understanding of the process of ethnic & language attitude development in children can be achieved.

78S08661 Schneller, Eugene S. (Union Coll, Schenectady NY 12308). **Role Agreement and Disagreement in a New Health Profession: The Physician's Assistant**

ISA 1978 2254
 ¶ Findings from a survey of the recruits to the physician's assistant (PA) occupation (class of 1977) are incorporated with a survey of recruiters & educators of PAs to detail the variety of understandings of the PA role. An earlier study showed that recruits to the PA occupation (former corpsmen, nurses, premedical students, & others) tend to have a relatively homogeneous view of the role, the autonomy possible for the PA, & the ways in which the PA should be responsible to his or her supervising MD. The increased heterogeneity in role perceptions among PAs (as a result of PA training, socialization, & recognition of work possibilities) & the degree of incongruence in the ways in which the variety of individuals responsible for PA training assess the role are examined. If occupational design is to become a primary mode of occupational emergence (rather, for example, than the segmentation of existing occupations), it must be recognized that the designers of an occupation & those who

interpret & enact the occupation may have relatively different definitions of the occupation—its purpose, goals, & mission. The data demonstrate the problems inherent in defining & interpreting the PA role.

- 78S08662 Schweitzer, David R.** (U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1W5), **Immigration Trends and Native Antagonism toward Foreign Workers in Switzerland**
ISA 1978 2255 ¶ Focus is on the sociohistorical evolution of the Swiss immigration problem & the native reaction to

the massive contingent of unskilled & semiskilled foreign workers in Switzerland. Interconnections between: (1) current immigration trends & policies, (2) changing native mobility patterns, & (3) sociopolitical outcomes, are examined within the larger frame of democratic consociational analysis. The function & use of national referenda on the immigration question, the institutionalization of ethnolinguistic conflict, & the channeling of anti-immigrationist sentiments & political activities through the ultraconservative National Action & Republican parties—*Action nationale contre la pénétration de l'emprise étrangère* & Schwartz-enbach's *Mouvement national d'action républicaine et sociale*—is incorporated into the analysis. Three recent theoretical explanations for racial & ethnic antagonism (role-violation, exchange, & split-labor market theories) are assessed & applied to the Swiss case, with an eye to their limitations & potential for comparative applications in other Western industrialized societies.

- 78S08663 Segal, David R. & John D. Blair** (U Maryland, College Park 20742), **The Decline of the Citizen-Soldier: Institutional and Occupational Values in the U.S. Military**
ISA 1978 2256 ¶ The concept of the citizen-soldier is tied to the

mobilization-based model of the mass armed forces. With the transformation of military organization to an all-volunteer force-in-being, the relationship between citizenship & military service has changed. The "calling" that tied the citizenship to the military organization has been replaced by two alternative orientations: the institutional orientation emphasizes military values & career orientation, & reduces the importance of the citizenship component; the occupational orientation stresses the similarity between military service & civilian employment, & reduces the importance of both the citizenship components, & the uniquely military aspects of soldiering. These concerns are related to the themes of civil-military convergence, industrialization of the armed forces, & structural pluralism. The applicability of these formulations to a modern military force is tested using survey data. The implications of the analysis are pointed out for the management of military personnel.

- 78S08664 Sennett, Richard** (New York U, NY 10003), **On the Concept of a Social Injury**
ISA 1978 2257 ¶ The goal here is to show how social injuries (ie,

anomie, alienation) are different in kind from physical wounds & psychopathologies. In the last few years, sociologists with an interest in phenomenological & processual meanings in social experience have attempted to get away from the image of social wound as analogous to a physical wound. These efforts have foundered, however, on two accounts: (1) The description of the processing of a social wound often becomes the elaboration of a hermetically closed system, so that the origin—the existential "meaning" & the behavioral consequences of the wound—are separated from each other. Or (2) the personal meaning of an experience like work-alienation is specified in a wholly other domain of discourse, that of psychological—mostly psychoanalytical—theory. In the latter mode, the "meaning" of a social injury is created by suddenly bringing in another set of originative, causal factors, those of personal psychopathology. An attempt is made to circumvent these problems by offering a theory of the kind of symbol-formation stimulated by social conditions like alienating factory

labor; the goal is to show how, once stimulated, the processes of symbol-formation are subject to internal laws of their own, with a variety of possible emotional outcomes, so that not only does the "meaning" of a social injury vary according to how it is processed symbolically, but also the behavioral consequences of this injury vary enormously.

- 78S08665 Serpell, Robert & Youngson T. Simukoko** (U Zambia, PO Box 2379 Lusaka), **Linguistic and Behavioural Accommodation between English and Zambian Languages**
ISA 1978 2258 ¶ An attempt is made to coordinate two levels of

theoretical analysis directed toward an understanding of the emergence of a distinctive pattern of English usage in Zambia. At the linguistic level a number of fossilized, hybrid forms are described which have come into regular spoken usage & less regular written usage in Zambia. These phonological, lexical, & syntactic forms can be construed as the core of an interlanguage generated by the context in which most Zambians learn English as a second or third language. The explanation of the origin of these forms leads to a discussion of the social & psychological parameters of language alternation among Zambians with access to more than one linguistic repertoire. The goal is to show that the border between incorporated loan-words & code-switching is a dynamic one. Although some of its specific forms regarded in isolation may be subject to a variety of etymological derivations, the total pattern of English usage in Zambia is unquestionably unique to this community. The significance of acknowledging such a variety of language as Zambian English is discussed in relation to the promotion of indigenous literature, to the development of educational policy, & to the evolution of national & cultural frames of references for personal identity.

- 78S08666 Shafer, Susanne M.** (Arizona State U, Tempe 85281), **Escape from Racism, Sexism, and Poverty for Minority Women: USA and UK**
ISA 1978 2259 ¶ Minority women in the UK & the US are, more

often than not, subjected to racism, sexism, & poverty. Additionally, they experience socialization in their respective families that is usually different from that experienced in school during the compulsory years of education. Specific comparisons of the role of East Asian & West Indian women in England & black & Mexican-American (or Chicana) women in the US show the cultural dissonance which girls in each area experience. To enable them to emerge from this confusion of role expectation & to begin their escape from the often stunting effects of racism, sexism, & poverty, schools must recognize the differing abilities of minority girls, stress the expansion of their language competency including English (which may be their second language), teach them to be effective readers, have them compare their own family's cultural traditions with those extant in the subcultures around them, create a sense of political efficacy in them, provide family life studies, encourage career preparation, & offer educational & personal counseling. Cultural dissonance may be dissolved for minority girls as they acquire an education, as well as sufficient self-confidence to decide on their own life-style as adults in the larger society. Data were derived from British & American census & LF statistics, educational works on reading, language development, self-concept, & the education of women, & sources dealing with minorities in the UK & the US, including some of the writings of black & Chicana feminists.

- 78S08667 Shaffir, W.** (McMaster U, Hamilton Ontario), **Witnessing as Identity Consolidation**
ISA 1978 2260 ¶ The task of identity maintenance & consolidation

must be addressed by all groups wishing to separate themselves from the larger society. How groups attend to this task is clearest among those that are organized to offset the assimilative influences of the larger society. Of utmost

importance in their task of identity consolidation is the establishment of social & cultural boundaries to clearly set themselves apart from outsiders. Since the failure of effective insulation from the surrounding society is believed to lead to the group's dissolution, a high priority is assigned to such efforts. Simultaneously, however, many of these very same groups engage in the seemingly incongruous activity of witnessing—an activity that increases the members' exposure to outsiders & appears to threaten their well-defined identity. Witnessing, far from eroding the group's distinctive identity, consolidates it. Data indicate that such consolidation can occur precisely because those engaged in witnessing ensure that their interaction with outsiders is organized around a specific rather than a general base of discourse. The main focus is on religious groups &, within such groups, on the witnessing activity of an orthodox community of Chassidic Jews—the Lubavitcher. Data were gathered by participant observation & informal interviews.

78S08668 Shapiro, Michael J. (U Hawaii, Honolulu 96822),
ISA **Social Disability and the Politics of Constitutive**
1978 **Rules**
2261

¶ A conceptual analysis is undertaken of the concept of disability, which argues that such concepts are best understood by examining the discursive practices in which they emerge. "Disability," as it is officially recognized, is largely professionalized, ie, it has meaning within a discourse developed & controlled by various professions that administer & treat it. If disability is to be understood as a policy problem it should be politicized. To politicize disability is to view the question as problematic & therefore to make an issue of where to place responsibility for it. If we want to step outside of the narrow, & often self-serving, understandings of professions & bureaucracies & politicize disability, we must develop a structural discourse in which to embed it. By so doing we can recognize the extent to which various structures in industrialized societies are disabling, eg, the way that work structures produce stress that impedes convivial interpersonal relationships.

78S08669 Sharda, Bam Dev (U Utah, Salt Lake City 84112),
ISA **Return Mobility in Rural India**
1978 ¶ Using 1962/63 data from a census survey monograph on 11 Punjab villages in India, & data from
2262 OCG gathered in the US, the prediction is tested

that societies in the process of industrialization will converge with industrial societies. Employing the synthetic cohort of life cycle model, occupational attainment of Ru India & Ru US was estimated. The process of attainment differed sharply. In the Indian villages, direct effects of the father's occupation on the current occupation of R increased considerably from younger to older age cohorts, the reverse of the US sample trend. Although education continued to be a major factor in occupational attainment in the US, it had virtually no effect until a later age cohort (55-64) in India. This may indicate a return of some educated Ur men into prestigious Ru occupations in India. One's first job has decreasing direct effects on current occupation in Ru India, while similar effects in the Ru US decline from the 25-35 to 35-44 age cohorts, remaining constant thereafter. The reverse trends observed in Ru India are based on the relative stability of occupational structure during the first six decades of this century, despite increasing urbanization rates. Several demographers have reported return migration from cities with rates increasing in the older age cohorts (Zacharia, 1968:103; Bogue & Zacharia, 1961:27-24; Agarawala, 1973:151). Return rates are higher for those having origins of high status in Ru India, eg, cultivators. Young educated Ru Indians operate within two different stratification systems: (1) when they join the labor market, using education as a resource for SE achievement, & (2) when they return to their community of origin to take up prestigious jobs. Kinship relations & modern transportation facilitate entry into the Ur occupational hierarchy, while maintaining a place in the

Ru hierarchy. The high father-son r does not show these movements. The development of "native" processes must be considered in the formulation of stratification theory.

78S08670 Shepard, Jon M. & Dong I. Kim (U Kentucky, Lexington 40506),
ISA **Alienation among Factory Workers in the United States and Korea: A Comparative Study**
1978
2263

¶ The purpose is to explore the relationship between different types of technology & their associated types of functional specialization & workers' job alienation in two different cultural & social settings, the US & Korea. The American sample, interviewed in 1969, consists of blue-collar production workers who were drawn from two industries, an oil refinery, representing automated production systems, & an automobile factory, containing workers in craft & mechanized production systems. Comparable data were collected in two different types of factories, an automobile factory in Seoul & an oil refinery in Ulsahn, Korea, between 1974 & 1976. Studies have shown that workers' relationships to technology influence their degrees of job-related alienation in a predictable way in America. Three degrees of functional specialization can be differentiated from the perspective of the historical development of manufacturing technology: low functional specialization—craft production systems, high functional specialization—mechanized production systems, & moderate functional specialization—automated production systems. According to the studies done in America, among these three types of technological settings, the mechanized production system is most conducive to workers' alienation & the craft production & the automated production systems are much less so. Two questions are posed: (1) Do Korean workers' relationships to technology influence their degree of alienation in the same way as in America? Within the same technology or production system is there a difference in the degree of alienation between American & Korean workers? Preliminary data analysis indicates that very similar patterns appear in Korea. Among the three types of technology, mechanized production systems are most conducive to feelings of alienation & the craft & automated production systems are significantly less so in Korea.

78S08671 Shoham, Shlomo (Faculty Law Tel Aviv U, Israel),
ISA **Labeling and Beyond—Stigma Revisited**
1978
2264

¶ Many critics have claimed that the labeling frame of reference has sung its swan song. Most critics of labeling have overreacted to irrelevant issues as well as to style of the stigma premises. The criticism against Becker, Kitsuse & others who expound the extreme approach to labeling—according to which only societal reaction creates deviance—is justified; but once the labeling process is viewed as a configuration of value deviance, deviant behavior, & societal reaction, this criticism no longer pertains. Lemert's spurious distinction between primary & secondary deviance has led some of the stigma premises into a blind alley. By stressing the career process of deviance instead of the primary & secondary dynamic, we sidestep some of the other points of criticism. The value laden "new criminology" criticisms are also dealt with by viewing the labeling process as being as value free as is possible within a scientific analysis of human interaction & not as a political tool of class struggle. Despite some justified criticism, the labeling frame of reference is still viable.

78S08672 Shoji, Kokichi (U Tokyo, 7-3-1 Hongo Bunkyo-ku 113 Japan),
ISA **Sociological Factors which Maintain and Change Japanese Economic Structures**
1978
2265

¶ Japan has not been able to adapt to the changes in economic growth effected by the 1973 oil crisis. Since Japan cannot depend on increased exportation of industrial goods, internal demand must be increased by giving more leisure time to workers. Surveys on attitudes of Japanese workers

show that government & private enterprise hinder this. Possible future changes in institutional settings &/or workers' attitudes are examined.

- 78S08673 Sideri, Sandro** (Instit Social Studies, PO Box 90733 ISA The Hague Netherlands), **Development and Dependence: The Emerging Regional Division of Labor in Latin America**
1978
2266

¶ The main elements contributing to a restructuring of the world economic system & their effects on Third World countries, mainly in Latin America, are exposed. The transnational production & distribution structure of the multinational corporations (MNCs) constitute the supporting element of this process, while effecting increasing denationalization of large economic sectors. Third World governments must be willing to accept this consequence while guaranteeing low wages, political stability, appropriate business climate, etc. MNCs & Third World leaders have a mutual interest in these guarantees. Military regimes constitute the crucial element in the establishment of such a system. Their emergence has been facilitated by the development of the national security doctrine, which gives a global or regional dimension to national strategies. These strategies are characterized by strict state control of wages; monopolization of basic industries, energy & infrastructures; & liberal foreign trade, foreign investment, & income distribution policies. While adoption of this model in Brazil has generated a fast industrialization rate & overall growth, together with increasing inequalities & distortions, its adoption in other countries, such as Chile, is causing rapid elimination of existing industries & obstacles to new ones. Industrialization of some subcenters & recession in rich countries require elimination of existing or potential regional competition. The resulting regional integration is very effective, though its cost seems high & unequally distributed.

- 78S08674 Silver, Allan, Robert Zussman, Peter Whalley & Steven Crawford** (Columbia U, New York NY 10027), **Ideology and Authority among Engineers in Britain, France and the USA**
1978
2267

¶ Social, occupational, & political ideologies of nonmanual, technical, salaried employees are investigated. Engineers are considered in "old" industry (stable technology) & "new" industry (changing technology); one representative instance of each industrial setting is studied, by field research & intensive interviewing, in three countries in which the social position of engineering has historically differed. Schools of thought holding that new, "knowledge-based" industries lead to less hierarchy & new forms of social & political participation (Bell, Wilensky) are juxtaposed against neo-Marxist expectations of sharpening contradictions between technical & ideological factors (Gorz, Poulantzas). Preliminary results suggest that the traditionally "acquiescent" political stance of engineers broadly persists, that perceptions of industrial authority are based on technical imperatives in the DoFL, that the sphere of consumption & domestic life is a major basis of ideological formation in this occupational sector, & that national forces—political & cultural—continue to be important within the advanced industrial social systems.

- 78S08675 Silverman, Ellen-Marie** (Marquette U, Milwaukee WI 53233), **Women Who Stutter: Presentation of Self**
1978
2268

¶ The social handicap experienced by women who stutter was evaluated by determining the degree of congruence between self-image & the presentation of that image to others, & between self-image & the projected self-image as a nonstutterer. Three semantic differentials were administered to 10 women who stuttered. Each consisted of the same forty-seven seven-point, bipolar adjectival pairs (eg, wise-foolish) identically arranged on a page. The stimuli to be rated, however, varied. On

one the stimulus was, "The Person I Think I Am," on another, "The Person Others Think I Am," & on a third, "The Person I Would Be If I No Longer Stuttered." The women's responses were compared to those obtained from 10 M stutterers who had been matched to the Fs on the bases of chronological age, intelligence, & SES. The women viewed themselves positively & thought "others" did the same, while the men viewed themselves somewhat negatively & thought "others" did also. Both groups considered stuttering an obstacle to self-actualization, with the men seeming to regard it as a more serious social handicap than did the women.

- 78S08676 Simai, Esfandiyar, Manfred Messing & Dieter Voigt** (Instit Sportwissenschaft Justus Liebig-U, 6300 Federal Republic Germany), **Sport as a Precautionary Measure towards Health Preservation in Women's Groups of Varying Ages and at Varying Social Levels**
1978
2269

¶ Women of advanced age tend to refrain from engaging in sports to a greater extent than do their M counterparts. Sport scientists of the Us of Giessen & Bochum (West Germany) submit here initial findings of research on this problem. Two sports groups were formed at the Instit for Sport Science of the U of Giessen in connection with a local sports club, each of which was open to 20 women of 4 different age groups. Participants' reasons for & against participation in sports were analyzed, & the system of medical care & fitness-training to which they were subject is described. Appropriate tests showed that biological performance capacity in all age groups improved by 23%-42% after six months' training. Also described is the reciprocal effect of increased physical activity on sporting motivation, an increase in self-confidence, & the process of integration in the group. Knowledge was gained as to how to further a positive attitude toward sports in women of varying ages, taking into account class-specific factors.

- 78S08677 Simmons, Alan B. & Sergio Diaz-Briquets** (IDRC, Box 8500 60 Queen St Ottawa Ontario K1G 3H9), **The Internal Migration Jigsaw Puzzle: Are We Making Any Progress?**
1978
2270

¶ Presented are the main conclusions that emerged from a recent assessment of methodological & conceptual issues of the literature on internal migration in developing countries. Specifically, this "state of the art" review was geared to the evaluation of strengths & weaknesses of research carried out to date, & to the identification of policy-relevant research priorities likely to provide a better grasp of the interrelations between internal migration & SE change. The review was carried out separately for the regions of Africa, Asia, & Latin America & included the evaluation of monographs, published articles, conference papers, & unpublished reports. It also incorporated a number of recently published similar evaluations of the literature of internal migration in developed & developing countries. The literature analyzed indicates that the investigation of migratory processes & their implications for social & economic change has progressed unevenly. During the last two decades, certain features of internal migration in developing countries have become fairly well understood, while little knowledge has been acquired about others. In each of the three developing areas of the world, the lines of investigation have followed strikingly similar patterns: migration has often been studied for "convenience" reasons (available data, relationship to a wide variety of more basic social changes); most studies have been descriptive (of migrant characteristics, places of origin, etc), rather than analytic (from an economic-development perspective); & policy evaluation & impact studies are conspicuous by their paucity. Outlined are some of the investigative areas that have been more sorely neglected & suggestions are made for future research.

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78S08678 Simon, Rita J. (U Illinois, Urbana 61801), **Preferences and Opinions Concerning the Distribution of Property at Death**

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1978
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¶ In the fall of 1977, a random sample of 150 Rs in Tex, Calif, Ohio, Mass, & Ala were surveyed concerning their preferences & opinions on the distribution of their property at death. When a person dies without a will, or if a person fails to dispose of all of his estate at death through means of a will or other such devices as jointly owned property, irrevocable or revocable trusts, savings bank trusts, & life insurance contracts, intestate succession occurs. Intestate succession is governed by statute in every state. States have responded differently to questions of intestate succession in their attempts to enact statutes that operate as a will substitute by fulfilling the probable desires of intestate decedents & serve the interests of the public by distributing the estate to those most adversely affected by the death of the decedent. The questionnaire proposed various family situations to the Rs & asked them to indicate the % of their estate they would wish to leave to the named survivors. Each R was asked what % of their estate they would wish to leave to each survivor if they were survived by their spouse & their mother. In addition to spouse vs parent, the following is a list of some of the other comparisons that were included in the twenty-three substantive questions: parents-siblings, spouse-children, children-children, children-grandchildren, grandchildren-grandchildren, legitimate children-illegitimate children, step-children-children, adult children-minor children, child-son or daughter-in-law. Demographic characteristics of each R were also obtained. There is a substantial divergence between the intestate succession statutes now in force & the patterns of distribution desired by the general public. The majority of Rs would leave the entire estate to the surviving spouse whether the decedent was survived by issue &/or parents. There are also important differences between the preferences expressed by men & those expressed by women & between persons in different SESs.

78S08679 Simon, Walter B. (Soziologisches Institut U Wien, A-1010 Austria), **Cultural Identity between Assimilation and Tradition**

ISA
1978
2272

¶ Culture in all of its manifestations has its roots in learning that is passed on from generation to generation. The resulting continuity, poetically called "cultural heritage," defines the cultural identity of those who receive & pass on that heritage. The rapid & encompassing social changes of our era entail numerous cultural discontinuities that diminish or transform cultural heritage. The ensuing processes result in what has been called marginal cultural identities. To facilitate systematic comparative studies, the two basic types of cultural characteristics that constitute cultural identity are identified as: language & religion. Both language & religion are modified in the course of contacts between different cultures, & under the impact of social change. Concern here is with the resulting modifications, the political consequences of these modifications, & the subsequent feedback of ensuing developments upon the modified cultural identities.

78S08680 Simonsen, Kirsten (U Copenhagen, DK-2100 Denmark), **Household Activities and Environmental Constraints**

ISA
1978
2273

¶ The theoretical approach is to view human behavior not only as a consequence of the needs & wants of a household, but also as a result of constraining influences. Activity patterns in medium-size Danish boroughs were analyzed on two different time scales. Choice of residence & the segregation process are examined by: (1) investigating residential development in selected town quarters, (2) drawing up an index of segregation, & (3) issuing a multiple-choice questionnaire concerning the choice of residence. Findings are then compared to a qualitative model of residential segregation

resulting from constraining forces. The main factors determining segregation are: (A) residential preferences of households, (B) economic constraints, & (C) Ur structure forces. A time-budget questionnaire, shows that distance & access to transportation influence daily activity patterns more than housing conditions do.

78S08681 Sipe, Robert B. (Sangamon State U, Springfield IL 62708), **Reified Consciousness versus Class Consciousness: The Case for Non-Violent Psycho-Cultural Revolution**

ISA
1978
2274

¶ The social conditions, processes, & structures of late capitalism have created a unique "social formation" which thwarts the development of revolutionary class consciousness among American workers. A reified consciousness, intrinsic to the systemic needs of late capitalism, has emerged which stands as a fetter for realizing a more radical social transformation. Examined is the relationship among the reified consciousness of American workers, the functional dynamics of late capitalism, & the potential implications for revolutionary praxis. Central is the notion that all psychic reification involves a "forgetting"—a social amnesia as to the unrealized potentialities of the present for future emancipatory efforts. A new theoretical emphasis must develop within Marxism which accounts for the psychological impediments of a reified consciousness for revolutionary praxis. Hence, a nonviolent psycho-cultural revolution which derealizes the reified consciousness of late capitalism must precede political revolution. This derealization demands the creation of new modes of human interaction & forms of consciousness which, in effect, are "prefigurative" of emancipatory socialism.

78S08682 Siu, Bobby C. Y. (McMaster U, Hamilton Ontario L8S 4M4), **The Origin and Development of the Women's Revolutionary Movement in China, 1900-1912**

ISA
1978
2275

¶ Four propositions are dealt with: (1) the ideology of a social movement is created & justified in the larger political context, (2) preexisting networks are conducive to the rise of the movement, (3) protest activities of the movement increase when the policies of political differentiation deviate from the demands of the movement, & (4) protest activities of the movement increase when the application of social control is inconsistent &/or ineffective. An examination of the women's literature in this period shows that the ideology of the women's revolutionary movement included: (A) the unification of women, (B) the promotion of women's rights through political activism, (C) patriotism, & (D) tactics of national salvation. Such ideology of "political women" was similar to that found in the Chinese newspapers. Educated women constituted a significant proportion of the movement, especially in its initial phase. To determine the organizational prerequisites of the women's movement, three geographical regions were compared: Tokyo (Japan), Shanghai, & the Cantonese region. Three types of networks were necessary to the emergence of the movement in China: women's schools, student associations, & political organizations. In the early 1900s, the few Chinese women who were studying in Tokyo, joined student associations which were in the process of politicization. Early women's organizations & periodicals were established to supplement the already existing revolutionary forces. During the course of the movement, the Chinese women founded at least forty-four organizations & nine periodicals which were explicitly revolutionary. The primary demand of the Chinese women was the abolition of the Manchu regime; it was argued that only with the regime's downfall could Chinese women be liberated. A government proposal to create a democratic republican country was marginal, halfhearted, & tenuous. Hesitation on the part of the government intensified the political activities of women. Despite efforts to repress the movement, it reached its peak in 1911/12 when the revolution occurred. The four propositions were generally confirmed. The rise & development of the Chinese

women's revolutionary movement was contingent on the interplay of external political forces, internal political structure & social control, & the organizational networks in which women participated.

- 78S08683** **Siu, Bobby** (McMaster U, Hamilton Ontario L8S 4M4), **A Sociology of Symbolic Interactionism**
 ISA 4M4), **A Sociology of Symbolic Interactionism**
 1978 ¶ Examined are the social origins of the symbolic
 2276 interactionist school of thought which originated in
 nineteenth century America. Symbolic interactionism is characterized by its individualistic, psychological, & structureless orientations & microscopic approaches. These theoretical & methodological characteristics are then placed in the context of nineteenth century America: (1) its SE conditions (the influx of immigrants & the rise of big corporations), (2) its prevalent ideologies ("individualism," "social progress," "democracy," & "utilitarianism"), & (3) its existing knowledge systems (philosophy, psychology, biology, & ethnography). This school of thought is placed in the milieu of the sociological enterprise (the American Sociological Society & the *American Journal of Sociology*) as well as the circles of sociologists. This macro- & microscopic study reveals that symbolic interactionism was created & articulated by a small group of intellectuals whose bourgeois, Ru, & religious backgrounds lend them to a preoccupation with the pragmatic approach to "social problems." It was formulated as a framework to explain the changing structure of American capitalism. Due to its particular existential bases, symbolic interactionism is far from value-neutral & comprehensive.

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- 78S08684** **Skirbekk, Gunnar** (Filosofisk Instit U Bergen, Postboks 23 5014 Norway), **Expertise and Alienation**
 ISA Postboks 23 5014 Norway), **Expertise and Alienation**
 1978 ¶ Various kinds of expertise, to an increasing
 2277 degree, explain to the nonexperts what the world is, ie, what happens to them, what they actually do, & what the rational procedures are to reach some given goals. This devaluation of the trustworthiness & usefulness of common sense views implies a kind of epistemic alienation in the *Lebenswelt*. There is a tendency to lose confidence in one's own experiences, traditions, & reflections, while at the same time, various kinds of expertise tend toward a perspective segmentation with relatively little interdisciplinary translation of insight. To counteract this epistemic alienation, due to an expansion into the *Lebenswelt* by perspectivistic expertise, various conditions are to be fulfilled. The argument is restricted to what constitutes a really rational expertise & how the views & insights of weaker groups (& sciences) are needed for improving rational expertise.

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- 78S08685** **Smith, David Horton** (Boston Coll, Chestnut Hill MA 02167), **Correlates of Voluntary Groups' Prevalence in Cities and Towns: U.S. Data from Recent Studies**
 ISA MA 02167), **Correlates of Voluntary Groups' Prevalence in Cities and Towns: U.S. Data from Recent Studies**
 1978
 2278

¶ Reported is a study performed in Mass in the late 1960s, giving substantial detail, while reviewing more cursorily the results of other studies done more recently & focusing on this same problem. The Mass study was based on a matched sample of 8 cities & towns that allowed paired comparisons between towns similar in population & SES but varying in population size & SES among pairs. High status towns tended, as expected, to have more voluntary groups per thousand population. But within pairs of towns matched on size & SES, higher prevalence was associated with towns having a daily rather than a weekly newspaper (or no newspaper), with publishing more column inches of news per week, especially news about voluntary groups; with having a more highly developed organizational field in general—more business firms per capita, more government agencies per capita, more community service agencies; with being more territorially dominant (low population density & more distant from the nearest large city); with having townspeople that have a greater awareness of & consensus on the

voluntary group structure of their town; & with having local leaders who are more aware of "behind-the-scenes" leaders in their town. When prevalence of voluntary groups was measured in an absolute way, rather than per capita, size was a major factor, as expected. Attitudinal & personality factors of the townspeople had some effect on within pair prevalence differences, but were more important across the high vs low SES sets of towns (four of each). Results are interpreted in terms of a model of voluntary group prevalence, in which prevalence rates are hypothesized to be a positive function of communication & transportation network development, of goal differentiation & structural differentiation within a system generally, & of the collective action resources of both the leaders & townspeople.

- 78S08686** **Smith, David Horton** (Boston Coll, Chestnut Hill MA 02167), **National Policy Studies of the Voluntary Sector: A Comparison of the US, UK, and Canada**
 ISA MA 02167), **National Policy Studies of the Voluntary Sector: A Comparison of the US, UK, and Canada**
 1978
 2279

¶ In the past few years at least three western nations have undertaken a rather thorough & well-researched examination of the nature of the voluntary sector (voluntary groups, voluntary associations, volunteer programs, & sometimes all not-for-profit nongovernmental organizations) in their countries & the roles played by volunteerism & voluntarism in their larger societies. In each case (the US, Canada, & the UK) the study has been performed under the auspices of a special national committee or commission with some independence from, but linkages to, the national government, at least informally. The purpose here is to compare & contrast the findings of the three general reports issued by these study groups (which reports are entitled *Giving in America: Toward a Stronger Voluntary Sector*; *People in Action*, for Canada, & *The Future of Voluntary Organisations*, for Britain). An attempt is made to suggest why the observed similarities & differences are present, & how these relate to the nature of the societies involved.

- 78S08687** **Smith, David Horton, Frans Verhagen, Burt R. Baldwin & William Chittick** (Boston Coll, Chestnut Hill MA 02167), **U.S. National Associations and the Socioeconomic Development of Less Developed Countries**
 ISA Boston Coll, Chestnut Hill MA 02167), **U.S. National Associations and the Socioeconomic Development of Less Developed Countries**
 1978
 2280

¶ Reviewed are some major conclusions concerning the role played by national nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) (voluntary associations & agencies) in aiding the social & economic development of less developed countries (LDCs). Current US PO toward LDC aid is reviewed, & the numbers & types of national US NGOs involved in LDC assistance are discussed. An interest by NGOs in world affairs more generally is hypothesized to be one factor leading to more specific concern by NGOs with LDC development. The principal foci of LDC assistance NGOs of the US are on educational & health or medical programs, with lesser emphasis on direct economic or technical assistance or on relief. The perceptions of the UN plan for a New International Economic Order by US NGOs are discussed; most such NGOs pay little attention to it. Of those US NGOs that are concerned with LDC development & that take account of the new UN plan, the great majority focus primarily on what may be called the "microprocess issues," ie, agricultural development, industrialization, & scientific-technological infrastructure development in LDCs. Very few such US NGOs concerned with LDC development pay much attention to the "macrostructural issues" of LDC development, ie, restructuring international trade, transfer of resources from the wealthier countries to the proper ones, & LDC control over LDC energy & natural resources. Suggestions are offered for better cooperation among NGOs & government, both at the national & international levels.

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- 78S08688** **Smith, David J.** (Political & Economic Planning, 12 Upper Belgrave St London SW1 England), **The Plural Society: A Useful Fiction?**
ISA 1978 2281

¶ 'The plural society' means one in which different ethnic groups retain & nurture their identity, & where none becomes dominant & none subservient. No such society exists, but is it a useful fiction, or does it confuse rather than clarify the use? An essential part of the official British pluralist position is that imbalances of power & wealth between minority & majority groups can be corrected within a framework of policies of equal opportunity which attempt to ensure that different groups compete on equal terms. For example, if equality of opportunity is defined narrowly, as in present policies, it will go only a small way toward equalizing housing circumstances; if it is defined more broadly, it will imply far-reaching changes in the structure of systems, such as those dealing with mortgage finance & council housing. Such changes would have to be justified on general grounds, because they would affect the vital interests of large sections of the population & not just the minority groups. They will not come about because of pressure from the minority groups, which are a small, heterogeneous & weak section of the population. If the term 'the plural society' obscures this truth, then it is a harmful fiction.

- 78S08689** **Smith, Michael A.** (U Salford, England), **The Future of Work Centrality**
ISA 1978 2282

¶ Presented is a critical evaluation of the changing SE structure of work within industrial society & the relevance of 'development' as a concept to explain such change. Work ethics & leisure ethics in structural-cultural transformation are touched upon. The fallacy of 'work centrality' is discussed within the Marxist & human relations tradition. The relationship between work attitudes, behavior & life styles, & the importance of the concept of identity, & its relationship to the fragmented self are noted. The reflexive view of work-self & work-leisure relationship is detailed.

- 78S08690** **Smith, Philip M.** (Bristol U, England), **Speaker Sex as a Dependent Variable in Sociolinguistic Research**

¶ The sociocultural & biophysical characteristics that serve as a basis for gender categories vary greatly, both within & between cultures. The pervasiveness & mutual exclusivity of social divisions based on gender are highly variable & subject to rapid change. Sociolinguistics however, has adopted a static model of sex in society, based on the assumption of a one-to-one correspondence between anatomical sex (M-F) & social sex, or gender (masculine & feminine). The significance of the interrelationship between speech & sex cannot be illuminated without appealing to the use of speech itself as an index of the dimensions & pervasiveness of gender categories in different cultures & different social domains. Speech should be seen as one of many convergent behavioral indices of gender boundaries, & not as a mere symptom of underlying social reality. The role implied for sociolinguistics here is the study of the nonlinguistic social characteristics of sociolinguistically determined groups, rather than the more traditional practice of adopting nonlinguistic factors as independent variables conditioning linguistic variation. One approach might be to discover the characteristics of people who actually use stereotypical masculine & feminine speech. Another approach is to discover the speech variables that would result in the recategorization of a speaker to another gender, & to determine the speakers who use these variables. Data from several studies in different cultures are examined for their relevance to these issues. The significance of treating speech as constitutive of gender categories is discussed with respect to the role of speech in society in general.

- 78S08691** **Smooha, Sammy** (U Haifa, Israel), **Control of Minorities in Israel and Northern Ireland**

ISA 1978 2284
¶ Although Israel & Ireland face difficult minority problems, Israel has managed to maintain political stability, whereas Northern Ireland has failed to do so.

To account for the difference, three hypotheses are formulated & tested. Compared to Northern Ireland, Israel has: (1) less potential for conflict, (2) less actual intensity of conflict (apart from the final violent disruption), & (3) more effective control machinery. Evidence from the existing research literature & various national surveys taken in these two societies supports hypothesis (3); hypotheses (1) & (2) are rejected. Because Israel is a sovereign state, the vulnerable Arab minority has become economically & politically dependent on the Jews. In the absence of such conditions in Northern Ireland, the Catholic minority has had an independent base of power from which to disrupt the system. Some generalizations are made about the selection & outcome of the three major ways of achieving political stability in plural societies: consensus building, consociationalism, & control.

- 78S08692** **Sokolović, Džemal** (Fakultet Političkih Nauka, Skenderija 70 71000 Sarajewo Yugoslavia), **Alienation and Reification**

ISA 1978 2285
¶ Reification is an expression of alienation which manifests itself, at the most general level, as the opposition between subject & object. The basic form of the opposition appears in the relationship between consciousness & reality. (1) Reification of consciousness appears in two historical forms: (A) first, consciousness relates to reality as an object (in religion), & (B) later, consciousness becomes an object of reality as subject (ethics, law, ideology, & even science in its functional form, become a mere apology of social reality). At this level, consciousness is a direct product of the existing social reality. To abolish its reification, consciousness must be something different from the existing state; it must go ahead of it & must not have, as law does, a positive relation to the status quo. (2) Analogous to the reification of consciousness, in the reification of social totality two phases in the opposition between subject & object appear: (a) man, in his relations to other people & nature, acts as a subject, & (b) the reification is the one in which man becomes an object of the outside world. As distinguished from Lukács & Goldmann, who consider commodity to be a parphenomenon of reification, reification exists wherever & whenever labor exists. Labor, as a form of alienated activity, results in reification, ie, in the opposition between man & nature. From this basic reified relationship between man & nature originate all other reified relations to other people. Labor always results in private ownership, which, in its final form—capital—becomes a subject; it is its own purpose & it uses man as its means, as an object. The transformation of capital into the subject above man & society is most evident in the economic sphere through advertising & mass consciousness of consumers, & in the ideological sphere, through totalitarian & authoritarian submission of masses to a leader, party, nation, etc. (3) Embodying (*Sachlichkeit*) is a notion opposite to reification. It presumes the abolishment of the opposites between subject & object & the establishment of the identical subject/object. The activity which abolishes reification, ie, the particularity of the bourgeois world, is history, & the proletariat proves to be the subject/object of the historical activity.

- 78S08693** **Solomon, Erwin S.** (UNESCO Division Socio-Economic Analysis, 7 place de Fontenoy 75700 Paris France), **UNESCO's Policy Relevant Quality of Life Research Programme**

ISA 1978 2286
¶ The 1974 General Conference of UNESCO authorized the Secretariat to conduct research on the elaboration of indicators of quality of life, with special consideration paid to indicators of the quality of working life & the environment.

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Accordingly, the proposed research program constitutes a frame of reference for the undertaking of comparative studies. It contains: (1) A brief introduction giving the main facets & some definitions of the notion of quality-of-life used. (2) A discussion of the history of quality-of-life research & its relationship to the social sciences. (3) A proposal for the substantive content of the program, ie, the necessity for defining human needs, conditions for their fulfillment, satisfaction, "satisfiers," & their delivery system; social distribution of satisfactions, causes & effects of decision power distribution, knowledge distribution & satisfaction distribution patterns. While transcultural comparisons are emphasized, the program also calls for policy recommendations. & (4) A suggestion for a program of comparative studies which, it is hoped, will be undertaken by a wide number of research institutions.

78S08694 Sörbom, Dag & Karl G. Jöreskog (Uppsala, Box 513 S-751 20 Sweden), **The Use of LISREL in Sociological Model Building**

ISA
1978
2287

¶ The use of LISREL in analysis of causal models & in measurement error models is briefly reviewed.

A new version of the computer program, LISREL IV, is presented & its advantages over earlier versions are demonstrated. The new program can analyze data from several groups simultaneously according to models for which some or all parameters for each group are constrained to be equal over groups. An example demonstrates how this can be used to study similarities in factor structures & structural equations between groups.

78S08695 Sørensen, Aage B. & Nancy B. Tuma (U Wisconsin, Madison 53706 & Stanford U, CA 94305), **Labor Market Structures and Rates of Job Shifts**

ISA
1978
2288

¶ Labor markets are arenas in which workers exchange their labor for wages, status, & other job

rewards. Labor markets differ—this results in different mechanisms for the creation of observed associations between characteristics of persons & the rewards they obtain from jobs. Labor market structures may be identified by analyzing the dissolution rates of job-person combination. Different mechanisms for determining the duration of jobs are contrasted, & these are then related to alternative theories of how job rewards are obtained. Particularly, the difference between age (or time in the LF), dependency, & duration specificity identifies a crucial difference among labor markets. Empirical analysis here relies on life history data. A maximum-likelihood technique is used to carry out multivariate analysis of rates of job shift. This technique permits the simultaneous consideration of characteristics of jobs & of persons in determining durations of jobs. Each job-person combination in the sample of work histories forms a unit of analysis. These job-person combinations are stratified according to occupation-industry characteristics to validate the arguments concerning labor market differences in attainment processes.

78S08696 Sós, Vilmos (Magyar Filozófiai Szemle, Budapest 5 Hungary), **The Alienating Effect of Ideology**

ISA
1978
2289

¶ Alienation is caused by the social DofL, in which anonymous societal institutions & mechanisms rank individuals according to their various forms of

activity, without regard to their will, abilities, & possibilities. Intellectual & physical activity are thus separated, an antagonistic & inverse relationship emerging between determining & realizing one's aims. In Eastern Europe, alienation cannot be explained by some alleged "remnants" of the past, although no official ideology would admit this. In countries where private property is abolished, ideology embraces the whole of intellectual production, & cultural & scientific life. As a means of propaganda, ideology is directly connected to everyday thinking & life. As a dogma, ideology has the status of an almost exclusive state religion, & is meant to assure the continuity of the system in

general. It influences & partly determines the economy & production. This is why the official & oppositional theories use ideology as the place to work out their rivalries. In the scientific, cultural life, professionals & artists have a defensive attitude, & would rather avoid touching great social issues. On the other hand, the fact that the official ideology is an obligation produces a gap between real creative activity & any sort of ideology—which is hardly a hidden aim of the political power. The obligatory agreement with the official ideology often leads to cynicism or schizophrenia. The demands & needs produced by the existing social conditions are, & will remain unsatisfied for individuals. This is partly true for the ruling class, the representatives of the official ideology, & the oppositional intelligentsia as well. In Eastern Europe, alienation is manifested in a universal schizophrenia. The masses of people encounter the official ideology mainly in the forms of propaganda & slogans, the main purpose being to make the producers believe that the political power really desires the reuniting of the separated activities in the producer's hands. Propaganda is diametrically opposed to the producer's everyday experiences. Therefore, some consider ideology as a misleading propaganda, while others—who identify themselves with the general 'socialistic' aims of the regime—get even more frustrated.

78S08697 Soto Serrulla, Manuel & F. Jesús Cabrerizo Plaza (Calle los Centelles 1, Valencia Spain), **Alternativas al desarrollo social en las comunidades rurales: Turis (Valencia-España)** (Alternatives to Social Development in Rural Communities: Turis (Valencia, Spain)). (Sp)

ISA

1978

2290

¶ In passing from underdevelopment to modernization of political, cultural, economic, & social structures, small Ru communities are evolving toward new goals, based on liberty & participation of all SCs. Spain must consider the options with which the predominantly Ru cities are confronted. Presented are the explicit & practical alternatives for social development of the Ru community of Turis in the province of Valencia. Comprehensive sociological studies need to be undertaken concerning Ru communities. The guidelines of the studies presented at the XXII Congress (Rome) & XXIV Congress (Argel) of the International Instit of Sociology ("Sociological Study of the Rural Township of Turis" & "Investigation of the Industrial Development of the Rural Township of Turis") are taken into account & modified in light of the facts of the last ten years. Primary sources of documentation have been used. Following the principles of diachronic investigation, an analysis is made of all the configurative factors concerning Turis today: (1) physical conditions, (2) human potential, (3) institutions, & (4) economic & social activity. The following viable alternatives for the social development of the community are presented, taking into consideration the tendencies & orientations of the new democratic Spanish society, & the opinions of members of government & labor unions: (A) modernization & development of agriculture, the SE base, (B) creation & installation of industries to prepare for future development using manual labor, (C) the resultant combination of developing agriculture in conjunction with small industries which utilize the excess active population, & (D) intensification of cultural & especially professional education of young people, so that they will be in a better position to find work in the event that they move to other communities. Tr by A. Rubins

78S08698 Staikov, Zahari (Bulgarian Sociological Assoc, Sofia), **New Concepts of Leisure Time and Social Labour**

ISA

1978

2291

¶ The increase of leisure time mechanically linked to the reduction of working time results in theoretical absurdities & in negative economic & social outcomes. Sociological studies of time budget show that real leisure time does not occur contrary to, but rather parallel with, the increase

of social labor & work time. The simultaneous increase in working & leisure time is regarded as a base for the implementation of qualitative changes in labor. "The menace" of leisure time is a fiction; it can become a reality if the increase of leisure time is linked to the decrease of social labor.

78S08699 Stanley, Julia Penelope (U Nebraska, Lincoln 68588), **Usage and Formal Descriptions of Language**
ISA 1978 ¶ The purpose here is to explore the relationships
2292 between language usage & the formal descriptions

of that language constructed by linguists. The incorporation of language use as data for the abstract characterizations of native speaker knowledge is a necessity; evidence is based on the considerable body of linguistic data amassed by those researching the ways in which cultural sexist attitudes have influenced the structure of English. The problems posed cannot be solved without examination of usage, that, in fact, calls into question already existing formal descriptions of such phenomena as pronominalization, coreferentiality, recoverability, the adequacy of binary features, the distinction between natural & grammatical gender, the equation of semantic description with the discovery of "meaning," & the idea of linguistic universals.

78S08700 Staton-Spicer, Ann Q., Virginia Waln & Christopher H. Spicer (U Washington, Seattle 98195), **Androgyny and Dyadic Communication: An Examination of Sex-Related Language Use**
ISA 1978
2293

¶ In the majority of research studies on sex differences in language, biological sex has been used as an attribute variable on the assumption that variations in language use are simply the result of differences in sex roles. The sole use of biological sex may be questionable in a society whose social norms are changing. A more productive line of inquiry may be to view masculinity & femininity as independent dimensions, not opposite ends of a single dimension. The Bem Sex Role Inventory (BSRI) was developed as a means of measuring sex type, or androgyny. The underlying conceptualization is that femininity & masculinity are separate dimensions & both have a unique set of positively valued attributes. Rs may thus be categorized according to psychological sex: masculine, feminine, androgynous. An androgynous person is one who combines in his/her self-concept characteristics that are both masculine & feminine. The psychological sex type conceptualization may be a valuable way of investigating popular beliefs concerning sex differences in language. One such popular stereotype is that Ms & Fs differ in the way they talk about sex-related topics. The purpose here was to investigate the differences in communication interaction & language use between androgynous & nonandrogynous Ms & Fs when discussing sexual & nonsexual topics in dyadic settings.

78S08701 Steadman, Henry J. & Joseph J. Cocozza (New York State Dept Mental Hygiene, 44 Holland Ave Albany 12229), **The Dangerousness Standard and Psychiatry: A Cross National Issue in the Social Control of the Mentally Ill**
ISA 1978
2294

¶ A typical feature of commitment & release statutes for the involuntary commitment of the mentally ill that reflects the police power of the state is the dangerousness standard. Contrary to *parens patriae* rationales of protecting the disabled individual from himself, the assertion that a person poses a danger to others is a justification for a form of preventive detention imposed in the western world on the mentally ill. A core belief supporting the use of this standard is the supposed expertise of psychiatrists to make accurate estimations of the probability of future violent behavior. No such expertise has been demonstrated empirically. Focus is on the implications of the use of statistical predictions instead of, or in addition to, clinical evaluations in the application of the dangerousness standard. The relative accuracy of psychiatric predictions are compared to multivariate statistical

predictions among a group of 257 incompetent-to-stand-trial, felony defendants. Statistically, the number of errors in predicting future violent behavior is substantially reduced, although the level of false positives remains problematic. The policy implications of the relative error rates are examined. Considerable attention is given to the societal expectations of the expertise of psychiatry which, though unproven, retains strong public support.

78S08702 Stinnes, Manfred H. (U Frankfurt, 6000 Federal Republic Germany), **Military Structure and Peace Research: Origin and Perspective in Proposed Alternatives**
ISA 1978
2295

¶ Given the general assumption that peace research is still overshadowed by the "power" of traditional strategic doctrines, it is surprising that alternative advocacy of a nonviolent collective defense method (Civilian Defense) gained recognition by West European defense departments. The Swedish government has lent financial support to such research. Focus is on the West German debate within the context of the meaning of peace research at large. Military sociology is considered in terms of its relevance for peace research & peace researchers' critique of it. The pro & con of Civilian Defense within the framework of this debate is then considered. The influence of functionalism & its rejection by Civilian Defense theorists is analyzed. Related to this debate is the problem of goal specification. Civilian goal specification proves to be difficult because of the influence of critical theory, which is relatively pessimistic about finding "positive" alternatives.

78S08703 Stockdale, Jerry (U Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls 50613), **Pressures for Growth, Global Crises and Political-Economic Change**
ISA 1978
2296

¶ All political economies, whether capitalist, socialist, or mixed, are experiencing strong pressures for growth. These pressures are combining with aspects of technological change & population trends to create global food, resource, & environmental crises. The extent & intensity of these crises will depend on interaction among rates & location of population growth, technological changes, & political-economic choices. While capitalist based systems are likely to experience greater difficulty than others in adapting to resource shortages & in controlling negative environmental impacts, all nations are likely to experience serious long-run adjustment difficulties. Major changes are needed if the extent of global crises is to be minimized.

78S08704 Stone, Deborah A. (Massachusetts Instit Technol, Cambridge 02139), **Definition and Determination of Disability in Public Programs**
ISA 1978
2297

¶ Two major policy questions are posed concerning public disability programs: (1) What kind of formal definitions of disability best serve the goal of compensating people for medically caused income losses? (2) What type of decision-making process in disability determination best serves the goals of accuracy & equity? Reviewed are existing types of definitions & the distortions that lead to error, & some possible options for remedying the problems. A typology of MDs' roles in disability determination is developed based on their function (data-gathering vs decision-making) & their formal relationship to clients & organizations. The typology is then used to explore types of error & inequity that occur in clinical disability determinations. Some policy options for reducing error & inequity are considered.

78S08705 Stone, Philip J. (Harvard U, Cambridge MA 02138), **Organic Solidarity and Life Quality Indicators**

¶ In examining life quality indicators stemming from Durkheim's "organic solidarity," several challenges are identified for comparative research. If a

DofL (& resulting diversity of goods) is a structural outcome of organic solidarity, then the process outcome is a more elaborate temporal & spatial coordination, either by repetitive routines or by scheduling. As organic solidarity increases, a larger proportion of interaction is expected to be devoted to scheduling & procedural matters. This coordination must be compared in a context of available technology that affects scheduling difficulty. Existing indicators tend to have minimal relevance for measuring coordination or assessing psychological impact, with heterogeneity measures by themselves not adequate. Psychological factors include satisfaction with scheduling, an experience of organic integration, a balance between organic & mechanical integration, & the role of organic solidarity in forming attitudes toward Ur environments.

- 78S08706** **Streiffert, Helena** (U Gothenburg, 414 59 Sweden),
ISA **The Women's Movement: Three Cases**
1978 ¶ The development of the women's movement is
2299 seen as a social process through which women unite
in a collective effort to influence & change the
conditions under which they live. The theoretical point of
departure is an emphasis on women as a social collectivity & the
women's movement as a collective actor. Three instances of the
Swedish women's movement are singled out for empirical study.
The selection includes such varied, theoretically relevant aspects
of the women's movement as age, relation to political parties, &
other social movements, & location (position) in the social
stratification matrix. The activities of the selected organizations
were studied quantitatively. A multiple-choice questionnaire was
sent to a representative sample of the members of the three
groups. Activity-indicators used are: meeting-attendance, re-
cruitment-patterns, & reading of the respective organization's
newsletter (journal). Using qualitative data, different expressions
of the women's collective protest were studied. Open-ended
interviews revealed how members were mobilized into the
movement & the specific social context surrounding their
mobilization. They were also asked about their experiences as
participants in the movement. Findings are analyzed in terms of
the SE characteristics of the Rs. Different response patterns are
related to such structural conditions as social stratification, & to
such social processes as (party) politicization. Whereas the
quantitative data are used to specify the objective conditions
—resources & barriers—under which the women's movement has
developed, the qualitative data are used to delineate the
subjective content/expressions of the protest.

- 78S08707** **Subramaniam, V.** (Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S
ISA 5B6), **A Comparative Analysis of Revivalism as a**
1978 **Socio-Psychological Reaction to Colonialism**
2300 ¶ Revivalism has generally been discussed as an
aspect of postindependence chauvinism on the part
of the ruling class of newly independent states. There are few
comparative, in-depth studies of it as a complex sociopsy-
chological reaction. R. Maunier's exploration & F. Fanon's
insights are merely a beginning. Compared are some documented
religiocultural revivalist movements in India & Africa during &
after British rule. The major points of comparison & contrast
are resemblances based on: (1) psychological revulsion against
slavish imitation, & (2) rational reaction against unfunctional
imitation. Differences are based on: (A) Western orientalist
admiration for "the wonder that was India," (B) the earlier rise
of the educated Mc in India & the deliberate delaying of its rise &
political activity in Africa through "indirect rule," & (C)
Christian missionary mass conversion of Africans vs the marginal
role of Christianity in India. Revivalism is thus studied in its
sociological context as part of a dialectic between imitation as
thesis & revivalism as antithesis.

- 78S08708** **Subramaniam, V.** (Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S
ISA 5B6), **Derivative Organization Theories or Marxist**
1978 **Adaptations and Critiques of Organization Theory**
2301 ¶ Compared & contrasted are: (1) the general
adoption of western management or organization
theory in the USSR with some "explanations," with (2) the
criticisms of western Marxists of western management theory in
general & decision theory in particular. The question is raised &
discussed as to whether: (A) management theory is regarded as
the same useful weapon by all managers in office whether in the
USSR or the US, & (B) whether it is regarded as a weapon of
exploitation by all those out of office, wherever.

- 78S08709** **Subramaniam, V.** (Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S
ISA 5B6), **The Dialectic of the 'Derivative Middle Class'**
1978 **under and after Colonialism**
2302 ¶ The educated 'middle' classes took power from
the colonial rulers but have proved unable to solve
the problems of poverty & lack of development in their newly
independent countries. Explanations offered on the basis of
economic theories alone are insufficient. A sociohistorical
analysis of the rise of the Mc is necessary to supplement the
economic explanation. The established historical facts are
interpreted within a dialectical framework. The rise of the Mc is
the result of the confrontation between a conquering *Gesellschaft*
& conquered *Gemeinschaft* society; the class develops the four
characteristics, of being derivative, imitative, lopsided, &
frustrated. Each of these gives rise to its dialectical opposite, eg,
imitation to revivalism, & the resolution of each dialectic reduces
the intensity of the problem of the Mc.

- 78S08710** **Subramaniam, V.** (Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S
ISA 5B6), **The Evolution of Hindu Religio-Cultural**
1978 **Identity and the Discontinuities in Political Identity**
2303 ¶ The evolution of the collective identity of a large
population has followed different historical paths in
different countries & continents. Religion & religion-based
culture formed the foundation of collective identity of small,
theocratic groups during ancient times & of larger populations in
medieval Europe, until political nationhood & class replaced it.
The case of Hindu India is an example of a reverse process; it
abandoned political identity in favor of religio-cultural identity.
A general examination is made of the attendant conditions which
might have pushed the evolution in this direction & which have
not been analyzed sociohistorically. The hypothesis is advanced
that this reverse process left its mark on Hindu identity as
revealed by contemporary political behavior.

- 78S08711** **Subramaniam, V.** (Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S
ISA 5B6), **Karmayoga as a Westernized Middle Class**
1978 **Interpretation of the *Bhagavadgita***
2304 ¶ The encounter between conquered & conquering
civilizations & their psychological reactions has
been a subject of inquiry since the Roman occupation of Judea.
The readjustment on the part of the conquered can take the form
of what Roman historians have called a "Herodian response," ie,
adaptive imitation of the conqueror. In India, this response took
the sophisticated form of rediscovering the Western secret of
success—the Protestant work ethic, revealed in one of her ancient
scriptures—the *Bhagavadgita*. Empirical evidence is adduced
from the evolution of the Indian Mc & the reinterpretation of the
Gita by Vivekananda, Tilak & Gandhiji to show that the new
stress on Karmayoga, or work ethic, was the proud Hindu
response to the hard working & taunting Western ruler.

- 78S08712** **Subramaniam, V.** (Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S
ISA 5B6), **Professional Managers and Traditional Mer-**
1978 **chants in India**
2305 ¶ The conclusions & analysis are based on a
1967-1969 study of the SE background of (salaried)

Have you looked into the 3rd
QUINQUENNIAL INDEX: 1963-1967 lately?

managers of major & middle sized firms in various parts of India (N=2,000) &/or regional managers & merchants in Bangalore from 1975 to 1977. The professional managers, both all-India & regional, resemble the higher administrative services (eg, IAS) in terms of father's occupation, caste, education, etc, & are clearly different in all these variables from traditional merchants. A tentative hypothesis is advanced that British imperial rule in India, at a crucial stage of history, stratified traditional trading castes into a rigid psychological mold & opened up the avenues of professional management to other, different & educogenous caste groups. Comparison with African countries with no indigenous merchant classes suggests new applications in dependency theory.

78S08713 Subramaniam, V. (Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6), **Religion as a Traditional Bridge between Elitist and Popular Art Expression in India**
ISA 5B6),
1978
2306 ¶ Traditional prescriptive & descriptive art texts in

India have, as A. K. Coomaraswamy noted, distinguished between the elitist & popular styles in all forms of art. But this literature, based more on courtly art forms, did not take note of the modification, in practice, of this distinction by religion. The support of art by the temple & other religious establishments forced elitist art expression to make itself intelligible to the people, & conversely, to induce some participation of the elite in popular art expression. The dethroning of the feudal elite by the professional elite in India in the wake of British rule has modified this process in two opposite ways: (1) the new Mc took over elitist art from the temple in parts of south India, & (2) pop art has captured the imagination of westernized Ur youth, as was the case in the US.

78S08714 Subramaniam, V. (Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6), **Three Converging Promoters of Social Stratification in Newly Independent Countries**

ISA 5B6),
1978
2307 ¶ Several researchers in developing countries, particularly in Africa, are disappointed with the large gap between the fast development of social stratification & privileged groups, & proclamations of egalitarian philosophies. Using Zambia as an example, three converging factors that automatically lead to privilege & stratification are discussed: (1) the top heavy occupational structure that is inherited & enlarged at the time of independence, (2) the imitiveness & fear of innovation, of the new ruling class, & (3) the motivation of students at school & Coll that entrenches the top heavy occupational stratification. Evidence supports this convergence.

78S08715 Sutton, William A. (Ball State U, Muncie IN 47306), **Linguistic Sexism in Time Magazine**

ISA
1978
2308 ¶ The purpose is to show, through specific examples, the existence of sexism in the linguistic practices of *Time Magazine*, one of the larger weekly newsmagazines in the US. Examples of sexism are noted as they appeared in the Man of the Year issue of 2 Jan 1978. This is an updating of a similar study done three years earlier. After showing which types of sexist language have been used, revisions of specific examples revealed how sexist language could have been avoided. *Time Magazine* is not yet sufficiently aware of linguistic sexism in day-to-day editorial work to avoid unnecessary linguistic sexism.

78S08716 Sween, Joyce A. & Remi Clignet (De Paul U, Chicago IL 60614 & Northwestern U, Evanston IL 60201), **Historical Changes in the Influence of the Status of Women on Fertility—West Cameroon**

ISA
1978
2309 ¶ Research concerned a substantive methodological treatment of the question: Is the relationship between the status of woman & her childbearing activities consistent & cumulative over time & across ethnic groups? The populations considered are derived from the complete census of West Cameroon

undertaken in 1964. The differential fertility of three distinct cohorts of sixteen- to twenty-year-old women (1950-1954, 1955-1959, & 1960-1964) from *Douala, Bamileke, & Widekum* ethnic origins are compared to determine whether contrasts in their childbearing activities result primarily from change in the overall distribution of such activities or from change in the intervals separating the first & second childbirths of individual women. Within the span of fourteen years examined, the effect of the changing status of women on childbearing activities is differentiated. This includes an examination of intercohort differences in the % of variance accounted for & in the relative contributions of the status variables (ethnic origin, education, religion, Ur/Ru residence & past familial experiences, ie, parental modernity, age at first marriage, sex of children already born) to fertility for the age group treated here. Implications for policy decisions are considered.

78S08717 Sweetser, Frank L. (Boston U, MA 02215), **Neighborhood Typologies and Social Ecological Theory**

ISA
1978
2310 ¶ A basic weakness in social ecological theory is its dependence on studies of individual cities. Such analyses limit discovery of patterns of differentiation & segregation to those observed in one-city systems, & tend to focus attention on historiographic rather than nomothetic problems. An alternative approach is presented through the analysis of a national sample of ecological units which is used to develop a general typology of Ur neighborhoods. Data consist of a 5% sample drawn from the universe of Ur neighborhoods ('collectors districts') in the 1971 Australian Census. Dimensions of differentiation derived by factor analysis from this sample are compared to similarly derived sets of dimensions for Australia's seven regional Ur-metropolitan systems to confirm the representativeness of the national set, & to specify local variants. The national dimensions are then utilized in a modified grouping procedure to develop a general typology of Australian Ur neighborhoods. The theoretical uses of such a general neighborhood typology are explored in relation to: (1) explanation in terms of national societal & cultural features, (2) comparisons with Ur neighborhoods in other countries, & (3) studies of change over time.

78S08718 Syngé, Jane (McMaster U, West Hamilton Ontario L8S 4M4), **Cohort Analysis in the Interpretation of Life Histories**

ISA
1978
2311 ¶ The use of cohort analysis is discussed in the interpretation of life histories. Little empirical data are available on the nature & quality of family relationships even for the recent past. Life history interviews with people who were children in the early years of the twentieth century provide one source which can be used in conjunction with cohort analysis. Employed are life history materials obtained through structured tape-recorded interviews with a quota sample of 100 Ms & Fs all born before 1908, & drawn so that Rs' fathers are representative of the different SE groups in the textile-producing & metal-working city of Hamilton, Ontario, in the early twentieth century. Patterns of family relationships are greatly affected by loss of one or both parents before children reach maturity, & by the number of children in the family. Material derived from cohort analyses is used to estimate the incidence of orphanhood of large & small families, of bachelorhood & spinsterhood. In the case of families with children, interview materials show the implications for family relationships of: (1) the death or desertion of a parent, & (2) the implications for the child of having a large or small number of siblings. Interview material on Rs' parents' siblings is used to reconstruct features of the lives of that relatively substantial portion of the early twentieth century population who did not marry. Dealt with are means of support & types of household arrangements of the unmarried. Cohort analysis provides a useful framework for the interpretations of life history materials relating to family history.

- 78S08719 Szalai, Julia** (Sociological Research Instit Hungarian Academy Sciences, Budapest), **Some Social Political Consequences of the Changes in the Socio-Economic Situation of Women in Hungary**

ISA 1978 2312
 ¶ Examined is the interconnection (or partial independence) between the more or less spontaneous social & economic changes that occurred in the last three decades in Hungary which directly influenced the social situation of women & the social political efforts that were aimed at altering the traditional roles of women. Two questions are posed: (1) To what extent were social political strivings manifestly or latently influenced by the economic situation of the country & by the needs of the LF? (2) To what extent did these efforts directly aim at assuring greater equality for women? Analyzed are various legal & institutional forms of new social policy concerning women as real or potential LF, & as mothers. A major task here is to show the gains & losses of the various social strata of women in connection with certain (mostly universal) social political measures. Did these measures reduce the inequalities among various families & among women as members of various social strata? Were there any secondary consequences of these measures for men—as fathers & husbands—& for children—as members of child care institutions? Methods of study consist primarily of secondary analyses of various survey-data & some content analysis of social political documents. Data are from labor market statistics, demographic statistics, child care institutions, & the effect of the child care grant. The child care grant was instituted in Hungary ten years before the study. Its history & present features, & modifications cannot be separated from the above questions.

- 78S08720 Szelenyi, Ivan** (Flinders U South Australia, Bedford Park 5042), **Structural Conflicts between the State, Local Government and Monopoly Capital—The Case of Whyalla in South Australia**

ISA 1978 2313
 ¶ Whyalla is the second largest city in South Australia & the largest center of heavy industry in the state. The town, with 34,000 inhabitants, depends almost exclusively on the largest Australian monopoly company, BHP, which provides employment to the overwhelming majority of the population in its steelworks & shipyard. The town, on the other hand, has been developed largely from state funds; the state built & manages about 70% of the housing, paid passages to migrants which represent about 50% of the LF, etc. Recently, the shipyard has become unprofitable & BHP will close it down before mid-1978; this will lead to a long-term high unemployment rate & a significant population decline, followed by underutilization of existing Ur facilities, & an increase of social problems. The main hypothesis is that this process should be analyzed as an example of structural conflict between the state, local government, & monopoly capital. Empirical evidence is based on a survey, currently underway, which will provide data from a random household sample of the town to predict the extent of population decline & unemployment, & to measure structural changes brought by the closing of the shipyard. The theory of the "relative autonomy of the state" is challenged because it does not explain the structural conflict between state & capital which is observed in the current crisis of cities in the western world. State Interventionism in western type societies is approaching a qualitatively new stage; these societies should be viewed as SE formations which are based on the coexistence of a new "state mode of production" with the "capitalist mode of production."

- 78S08721 Sztompka, Piotr** (Instit Sociology Jagiellonian U, Grodzka 52 Cracow Poland), **The Dialectics of Spontaneity and Planning in Sociological Theory**

ISA 1978 2314
 ¶ The purpose is to show that: (1) spontaneity & planning are two aspects of social reality which, for intrinsic & extrinsic reasons, exist side-by-side in every & any transformation of the social system, (2) various sociological

theories possess differential capabilities for meaningfully conceptualizing & validly accounting for the spontaneous & planned aspects of social reality, & consequently, they have differential utility for explanatory, predictive, & controlling purposes, (3) dialectic sociology, approximated most closely by the Marxist theory of society, presents a unified image of spontaneity & planning at three levels: individual action, social structure, & historical process. The following steps are taken in support of the argument: (A) Definitions are introduced clarifying the contexts in which the terms "spontaneity" & "planning" are understood. A tentative typology is proposed of factors responsible for the notorious copresence of spontaneity & planning in the majority of social phenomena & processes. (B) Since any concept or proposition of a sociological theory is meaningful only within the context of some more or less explicit assumptions (conceptual mode), an attempt is made to reveal those assumptions which are relevant for the discussion of spontaneity & planning. (C) An attempt is made to show how the choice of particular assumptions prejudices the way in which the factors of spontaneity & planning are treated in sociological theory. Three ideal-types of sociological theories are outlined: positivistic, subjectivistic, & dialectical. The first overemphasizes planning, the second overemphasizes spontaneity, only the third is capable of incorporating the interplay of spontaneity & planning. (D) The dialectic solution to the riddle of spontaneity & planning entails specific directives for the planning activity itself. Some hints for dialectical planning are suggested.

- 78S08722 Taft, Ronald** (Monash U, Clayton Victoria 3168 Australia), **A Comparative Study of the Initial Adjustment of Immigrant School Children in Australia**

ISA 1978 2315
 ¶ Repeated interviews were conducted over a two-year period on a panel of newly arrived immigrant school children. The interviews followed a semistructured schedule including both open-ended & multiple-choice items. Interviews were supplemented by the teachers' ratings using category scales to measure the children's social, emotional, & academic adjustment. The sample included 95 South American children, 94 British, & 24 Maltese, in each case representing a total sample of those who arrived in Melbourne within a designated three-month period. The following questions were posed: (1) Are there serious problems of adjustment to school in the early stages after arrival for each of the national groups? (2) Does the course of adjustment follow a steadily improving, deteriorating or U-shaped path? (3) Is the ease of adjustment for the three national groups a function of their relative facility with English? (The Maltese were nearly all bilingual & the South Americans knew little or no English on arrival). Apart from the initial language problems of the South Americans, few problems were reported & these mainly concerned the attitudes of other children. Culture shock appeared greater for the British than for the South Americans & Maltese. Cultural misunderstanding was seldom mentioned as a problem. Social adjustment improved with time in all groups, but the emotional & academic adjustment of the Maltese did not. Desire to stay in Australia declined over the two years in all groups. The initial adjustment of the national groups was related to prior knowledge of English only in the academic aspect. On academic performance, the Maltese had an initial advantage over the South Americans at one year after arrival but lost it in their second year even though they still retained their advantage in English knowledge. Explanations for the findings are offered.

- 78S08723 Takahara, Kumiko & Edward Rose** (U Colorado, Boulder 80302), **Sociolinguistic Abilities in Translation**

ISA 1978 2316
 ¶ Superficially, translation can be considered as a set of linguistic operations used to transfer a text of one language into that of another. However, since the linguistic

features of one language very often lack exact correspondence in another language, this linguistic discrepancy must be resolved in some way by some information that is not strictly linguistic. Analysis reveals that language speakers do not rely solely on actual knowledge of language during the translation processes. Extralinguistic abilities which enable translators not to find, but to create translation correspondences based on some deeper sociolinguistic & sociopsychological bases are characterized. An example is the translation of topical English NPs into Japanese; bilingual Japanese translators, despite the absence of corresponding topical NPs in their language, manage to represent them in Japanese in a regular, highly principled manner. Since the two languages do not share the same linguistic concept of "topic," Japanese translation of the English topical NP cannot possibly be based on mere linguistic knowledge. It is hypothesized that the Japanese translators must reconstruct the English topic NPs according to the corresponding notions in Japanese & based on their sociolinguistic & cognitive abilities to abstract the very notion of "topic" in universal, nonlanguage-specific terms. To substantiate the hypothesis, the explicit sociolinguistic rules of translation used by Japanese translators are described.

78S08724 Tanaka, Yoshihisa (Hosei U, 2-17-1 Fujimi Chi-yoda-ku Tokyo Japan), **Time Budget and Social Activity in Japan**
ISA
1978
2317 ¶ A discussion is presented of the structure of living hours & time-budget vis-à-vis social activities in Japan. A forecast of allocation of living hours is included in the discussion.

78S08725 Tarrant, Jocelyn E. (Kaitia Coll, Redan Rd New Zealand), **Evaluation Strategies of the Bi-Cultural Storyteller**
ISA
1978
2318 ¶ Traditionally, the Polynesian storyteller has acted as a mediator, interpreting events from the past, relating them to the present, & conveying traditional values & attitudes to modern generations. The narrative is freely modified to suit each new audience & situation, while the essence of known & respected narrative events is retained. Oral narrative is still a cultural focus of New Zealand Maori society. The skilled orator & storyteller is respected as a repository of knowledge, as well as for his perceived ability to retain interest despite the distractions of noise & movement in the meeting house & on the open area of the marae. The storyteller's task has been complicated by urbanization, intermarriage, & acculturation. While Maori is still the preferred language of ritual, the storyteller must often resort to English as he faces audiences of Maori & Europeans of various backgrounds & with a widely ranging competence in Maori & English. The model developed by Labov & Waletzky (1966) & Labov (1974) using clauses for the analysis of the structure of narrative itself, proves a useful framework. Syntactic embedding, the use of comparators & repetition predominate. Such suprasegmental features as intonation, stress, & pause, are also distinctive elements in evaluation. Tape recordings of the telling of legends to culturally mixed audiences in a meeting house provide examples of natural speech in a normal setting. The storytellers, one Maori & one European, are bicultural & bilingual. Strategies used by them give point to the narrative, reveal attitudes both to the narrative & to the audience while also providing the means by which members of the audience relate to the narrative, the narrator, & to each other. These strategies can also convey shared socio-cultural meaning & express identification with one group or the other.

78S08726 Tatsis, Nicholas Ch. & G. V. Zito (State U Coll, Oneonta NY 13820), **Beyond Alienation: The Theoretical Implications of Xenosis**
ISA
1978
2319 ¶ It is no historical accident that the word *xenophobia*, meaning fear of strangers, emerged in

English early in this century. Although composed of Greek roots, it does not appear in the Greek lexicon. The nature of the stranger & his estrangement has undergone considerable historical development. Alienation, in Marx's sense, is only one stage of such development & is presently being displaced by alternate forms. The use of the word *xenosis* is proposed to designate a concept that includes alienation but allows room for alternate forms of estrangement.

78S08727 Taubert, Horst (Akademie Gesellschaftswissenschaften, Johannes-Dieckmann-Str 19/23 108 Berlin German Democratic Republic), **Scientific-Technological Progress and the Development of the Working Class in the Socialist Society of the German Democratic Republic**

ISA
1978
2320 ¶ The Wc of the GDR, together with collective farmers & the socialist intelligentsia, generate those social energies which stimulate scientific-technological progress in the interest of the whole society. Scientific-technological progress, linked with the improvement of socialist production relations, present new challenges to the Wc which concern sociological research. The connection between social activity & the sociostructural conditions of development of the Wc is presented. The continuing decrease of the social differences which exists between manual & mental work, the enrichment of labor by creative intellectual elements, & the organic fusion of manual & mental work within the process of scientific-technological progress are important factors & moments in the development of the Wc within the socialist reality.

78S08728 Taubert, Horst (Akademie Gesellschaftswissenschaften, Johannes-Dieckmann-Str 19/23 108 Berlin German Democratic Republic), **Social Development and Marxist-Leninist Sociology in the German Democratic Republic**

ISA
1978
2321 ¶ The development of Marxist-Leninist sociology in the GDR is an integrated part of the development of socialist society. The activities of sociology are guided by the scientific policy of the Socialist Unity Party, which expresses the interests of the Wc & all working people. Historical materialism is the theoretical & methodological basis for sociological investigations & for sociology in general. Within the framework of implementing economic & social policy, sociological research contributes to solving such basic social problems as rapprochement of the SCs & strata, continuing diminution of social differences, etc. Sociologists investigate problems of laborshaping, formation & development of work collectives, improvement of the information flow & contents, participation of working people in management & planning, & conditions for satisfaction of cultural needs during work & leisure time, in living conditions & in the structure of environment. Sociological investigation in the GDR blends theoretical & empirical investigation. In addition to its contribution to the managing & planning of social processes, Marxist-Leninist sociology fulfills an educational, ideological function.

78S08729 Tellenback, Sten (Instit Sociology Lund U, Sweden), **Prerequisites of Socialism: Industrial Society in a Comparative Perspective**

ISA
1978
2322 ¶ A comparison is made between eastern communism & western social democracy as promoters of social change & modernization. Eastern communism has operated in a social vacuum, whereas western social democracy has been more organically connected with civil society. Social democracy in northwestern European societies has been most instrumental for intensive economic growth because it has organized pressure from below on capital owners & managers. The corresponding mechanism in the eastern European setting is more or less nonexistent, which is one of the main reasons why these societies lag behind in terms of productivity & techno-

logical change. In a society that lacks a basic consensus, the incentive system must be based on particular interests articulated through a system of such institutionalized conflict as wage bargaining. If not, the economic performance in terms of intensive growth will stagnate. Intensive growth is imperative for socialist development, ie, participatory democracy. Participation in decision-making is a costly arrangement requiring that human labor be basically freed from material production; this can only be achieved in a technologically advanced economy with a large potential. Thus, some western societies, eg, the Scandinavian ones, are closer to a participatory democracy than are eastern societies. The latter must develop through a stage of institutionalized conflict & intensive growth before they can develop patterns of participatory democracy.

78S08730 ten Brummelhuis, Han (U Amsterdam, Netherlands), **Psychiatry in Thailand: Mental Health in a Developing Country**
ISA 1978 2323

¶ A year of research in Thailand (1976/77) forms the basis for a report of salient characteristics of Thai mental health care with emphasis on the interaction between traditional & modern elements in Thai psychiatry. Special attention is given to the role of foreign-trained psychiatrists. While statistical data are also given, the general characteristics of mental health problems in Thailand are presented primarily in terms of observations & impressions (eg, the large number of neurotic patients exhibiting a predominantly psychosomatic pattern of complaints). Three points are discussed: (1) the importance of evaluating data on patients within the context of the actual system of mental health care, (2) the dangers of common psychiatric classifications for a sociology of mental health, & (3) the perspective of cultural differences, per se, as opposed to the perspective of differing levels of development.

78S08731 Thankamony, K. B. (U Kerala, Trivandrum India), **Implications of Mixed Economy on the Pattern of Development: A Study of the Working of Public and Private Sector Enterprises in India**
ISA 1978 2324

¶ Presented are findings of an empirical study of the impact of a mixed economic system on the pace of national development. Focus was on two groups of industrial organizations in Kerala, India—one privately owned, the other government owned. The objective was to ascertain the factors responsible for their differential efficiency & performance & the consequences for industrial development in the state. It was hypothesized that differential managerial performance was due to both personal & organizational factors. A sample of 330 managers (165 from 10 private sector & 165 from 8 public sector industrial organizations) was interviewed in depth to find out possible differences in their family type & structure, education, premanagerial & managerial career pattern, & the structural characteristics of the organizations in which they are currently working. Managers in the two groups differed in their SE origins, socialization pattern, nature & type of education received, career development & premanagerial job experience. The organizations also were found to differ in their structure & processes—objectives, decision-making, supervisory styles, salary & promotion criteria, etc—though they were more or less identical in form. Policy implications are examined.

78S08732 Thibault, André (8439 Hochelage, Montreal Quebec), **Studying Alienation without Alienating People: A Challenge for Sociology**
ISA 1978 2325

¶ Some sociologists pursue their own power & prestige by defining & analyzing alienation in an abstract, esoteric, & complicated way. By doing so they impose themselves as the necessary experts in alienation problems; they retreat from the social struggle which exists in most of the alienation field, & themselves become alienating forces in the

specific field of intellectual interactions. Some become servants of another power; either an established one that uses sociologists to classify, exclude, or control some groups of people; or an emerging one that uses sociologists to legitimize the authority of a particular organization upon a more diffuse social movement. Advocated is an orientation in which sociology provides consciousness of objective alienation & awareness of resources that people may possess to correct alienating situations. Such a method would neither discredit daily knowledge nor proclaim itself as some kind of transcendent intellectual activity. This implicated sociology would be an integral part of social movements in their struggle against alienation, & sociologists would maintain a democratic intellectual tradition rather than safekeep their own private intellectual domain.

78S08733 Thrift, Nigel (U Leeds, LS2 9JT England), **Time-Geography as a Way of Life**
ISA 1978 2326

¶ Time-geography is one of a number of new developments in social science, centered around a more explicit consideration of time, which seems to hold great promise. An appraisal is presented of these new developments. The tradition in which time-geography should be embedded is seen as a structuralist approach (as opposed to the phenomenological tradition). Parallels to the time-geographic approach as a theory of human interaction are identified as Foucault's archive, Bourdieu's *habitus/doxa*, & what is understood as the ideas of Lacan & Wilden on human communication. Time-geography does not articulate how many of the time & space constraints inherent in such a view of the world came to be formed. One way in which this might be corrected, using work by Cutler, et al, is suggested. Conventional mathematics & statistics are seen as barriers to the development of a way of 'quantifying' time-geography; conventional set theory is the villain of the piece. Recent work by Hillier & Leaman, Atkin & Spencer Brown is considered in this light.

78S08734 Tilly, Louise A. (U Michigan, Ann Arbor 48104), **The Family Wage Economy of a French Textile City, Roubaix, 1872-1906**
ISA 1978 2327

¶ In contrast to the importance of the inheritance system to landowners as "part of the wider process whereby property relations are reproduced over time" (J. Goody, 1976) wages, & the access of family members to wage earnings, were powerful organizing principles of family life in European industrial cities. Postulated is a residual involvement of the family with production: decisions about wage earnings & consumption were made within the family. Focus is on families caught up in industrialization & proletarianization in the French textile city of Roubaix from 1872 to 1906. Three questions are addressed: How were family fertility strategies affected by opportunities for women's & children's wage labor? How were family decisions on who should do wage labor affected by opportunities for women's & children's wage labor & household service needs? What was the basis for coresidence of young persons in the industrial city? The theoretical framework is based on the work of Meillassoux & Goody on household-level understanding of production & reproduction. The base data are a 10% systematic sample of households, with each member individually listed, from the French population census nominative lists of 1861, 1872, & 1906 for Roubaix. Age-specific fertility ratios were calculated for occupational groups; family cycle patterns of wives' & children's work were based on a cross-sectional approximation of family cycle for each census; patterns of coresidence of children were compared in 1872 & 1906. Family life patterns were shaped by the powerful labor market conditions which they faced. Yet such families seem to have interacted purposefully with the labor market & made the most of what resources & choices they had. The cost of their decisions was the limitation of autonomy & choice for wives & children as individuals. In Roubaix, family reproductive strat-

egies, family allocation of members as wage workers, & the coresidence of children were all part of the response to the productive system in which these families were embedded.

78S08735 **Todd, Loreto** (U Leeds, LS2 9JT England), **Language Options for Education in a Multilingual Society: Cameroon**

ISA 1978 2328 ¶ Described is the multilingual nature of Cameroon & the traditional education by means of stories, songs, dance, & example. The history of European colonial education is detailed. German, French, English, missionary, & postindependence education policies are discussed. The theoretical & practical implications, & the viability of vernacular education (in terms of population growth, shifts, wants, & needs) are discussed. The roles of pidgin English, & of a limited number of Cameroon languages of wider communication (eg, Bali, Douala, Ewondo Populaire) in education are studied. What can be learned from Cameroon's decisions on the choices of languages for educational purposes in a modern, multilingual society is summarized.

78S08736 **Tomasic, Roman & Cedric Bullard** (The Law Foundation of New South Wales, PO Box 1027 North Sydney Australia 2060), **Lawyers, Legal Culture and Conflict**

ISA 1978 2329 ¶ The goal of a 1977 mail survey was to explore the factors which influence work patterns in the legal profession through an examination of lawyers' social backgrounds, legal education, involvement in community & professional organizations, amount of time allocated to, & the income derived from, various types of work, & the attitudes held to aspects of the work situation. Of approximately 1,100 lawyers, 543 responded (47.5%). Six subfiles were developed from the sample: barristers, Sydney city solicitors, Sydney suburban solicitors, country (Ru) solicitors, corporation lawyers, & government lawyers. All types of lawyers felt that general commercial law work tended to have both the highest prestige & the highest remuneration; only Sydney city solicitors & corporation lawyers specialized in this area, while Ru & suburban lawyers mainly specialized in litigation. Social profiles reveal that over 80% of lawyers are Australian born, over 75% are married, over 60% have children, at least 33% are Protestants, over 50% had attended a selective school rather than a nonselective Catholic or state school, & over 60% were supporters of the conservative Liberal-NCP coalition parties. City solicitors were most likely to be represented on the main legal professional associations & were heavily involved in commercial interest groups as were barristers & corporation lawyers. About 30% of government lawyer clients were said to be members of Ls groups; less than 20% of other types of lawyers dealt with Ls clients, & only about 5% of city solicitors did so. Apart from government lawyers, at least 60% of all other types of lawyers dealt with business clients whose annual turnover ranged from very high to medium. Ru & suburban lawyers tended to have significantly more legal problems & clients to deal with than did all other lawyer types. The patterns of professional contacts, specialties, work history, & social backgrounds are such that the legal profession is currently not organized to adequately respond to a wide range of legal-conflict situations & the prevailing legal culture serves to reinforce this situation.

78S08737 **Tomlinson, Sally** (U Lancaster, England), **Black Immigrants in Britain: Working Class or Underclass?**

ISA 1978 2330 ¶ Discussed is the interrelationship between the British stratification system & the social structures of former colonial countries. Focus is on the 'assimilation' of West Indian & Asian immigrants into Britain. Several questions are posed: How far do immigrants enjoy the same citizenship rights as their fellow-workers & neighbors in Britain? How far is the group consciousness & group attachment of the immigrant minority organized on an ethnic basis, or how

far have individuals transferred their attachment to class- & status-based British groups? Is the maintenance of an ethnic group identity compatible with the attainment of equal rights?

78S08738 **Tordai, Zádor** (Magyar Tudományos Akademia, Filozófiai Intézete Szemere Utca 10 Budapest 5 Hungary), **Alienation and Human Rights**

ISA 1978 2331 ¶ The characteristics of alienation are different in different societies, institutionalization becoming the more general form in modern society. Institutionalization implies a transformation of human relationships. All decisions are taken out of the hands of those concerned, & subservience becomes general. Even the administrators are being ruled in matters concerning them. Subordination is reaching larger groups of people & newer areas of activity, with the result that the state has become the general institution of alienation. This process continually restricts the individual's possibilities. Everything that strengthens these possibilities (eg, the battle for human rights, the protection of the individual against the state) works against alienation in its concrete form by trying to contain it, but does not lead to its gradual disappearance. The disappearance of alienation means the construction of a communal society, in which the communal is made subservient to all individuals, & to them alone.

78S08739 **Torrance, John** (17 Linkside Ave, Oxford England), **Alienation and Estrangement: A More Structural Approach**

ISA 1978 2332 ¶ The classical metaphysical argument systematically conflated the two ideas of alienation (*Entäusserung*) & estrangement (*Entfremdung*). If the metaphysics is dropped, these can be extricated from one another, contrasted, & their theoretical & empirical interconnections explored. 'Alienation', counterposed to 'appropriation', can be defined as denoting a broad abstract category of social relationships, namely 'transmissive practices' of giving, exchanging, taking, etc. 'Estrangement', counterposed to 'solidarity', can be defined as a variable denoting patterns of repulsion & attraction, which could, in principle, describe the socioemotional aspect of any social relationship. Three sets of hypotheses are suggested, using the concepts thus defined: (1) Solidarity & estrangement depend on similarities & differences between social agents; a theory of group formation & exclusion is proposed in these terms. (2) A theory of 'possessory relations', accounting for the connections between persons & things in society, is derived from the theory of group formation. (3) This is extended to include 'transmissive practices'. Where solidarity prevails, possession & transmission are merged in sharing; where estrangement prevails, expropriation & mutual exclusion are the only ways of interacting through things. Giving, exchange, etc, correlate with intermediate patterns of solidarity & estrangement. Marx's theory of class exploitation can be interpreted as a special case of this theoretical construction.

78S08740 **Touba, Jacqueline Rudolph** (Coll Social Sciences & Cooperative Studies U Tehran, Iran), **Importance of Sanctioning Agents as Mediators between Law and Public Compliance or Deviance**

ISA 1978 2333 ¶ Intermediaries between laws & public compliance concerning three laws (abortion, age at marriage, & polygamy) were studied. Examined were cultural factors, attitudes of the social control agents toward the behavior in question (the law itself) & their actions in controlling breaches of the law. The universe consisted of responsible sanctioning agents in two provincial areas of Iran: (Ghazvin & two *shahrestans* near Esfahan—Shahreza, & Najafabad). A Σ of 254 medical personnel, 73 judicial personnel, & 38 civil registrars were interviewed; data were also drawn from the agents' records. Agents for the abortion law, which prohibits abortion, hold attitudes which coincide with the law & tend to abide by it. Civil registrars

are important mediators concerning acceptance of marriage applications from those under legal age. Their own attitudes, which favor early marriage, lead to use of loopholes which results in underage marriage for some girls. These agents view the situation as outsiders rather than as responsible participants. The polygamy law which requires the first wife's permission to remarry is being upheld by the agents, but still they do not investigate the way in which the permission is obtained.

78S08741 Treitel, Ralph (Social Security Administration, Baltimore MD 21235), **Benefits and Costs of Cost-Benefit Analysis of Vocational Rehabilitation Programs**

ISA
1978
2334

¶ A common evaluation tool for the assessment of the government programs of vocational rehabilitation services in the US is a comparison of increases in lifetime earnings of successful clients to the costs of the service program. The usefulness of this method of evaluation is explored for comparisons of systems of delivery of rehabilitation services, as well as in individual program evaluation. More rigorous measures of the impact of services, based on assessments of severity of disability & vocational limitations before & after services, are needed to improve the use of this method for program evaluation. Periodic assessments are needed to tell the direction of the program in terms of benefits & costs. For cross-national comparisons of the effects of different delivery systems, assessments must include measures of social integration, including dysfunctional effects of the delivery system in increasing deviant status of clients.

78S08742 Treskova, S. I. (Marksa/Engelsa 1/14, Moscow USSR), **Sociolinguistic Study of Mass Media Functioning in Multilingual Situation (Rus)**

ISA
1978
2335

¶ The *r* between multilingualism in mass media & in the audience is functionally & linguistically analyzed. Studied is the situation in one Soviet Autonomous Republic in which three languages of different structural & sociofunctional typologies (Kabardinian, Balkarian, & Russian) are being used in the local mass media (press, radio, TV). This is analyzed with respect to function (distribution of information through languages, types of mass media, & topics), & linguistics (influence of Russian periodical style, formation patterns of special lexicons in Kabardinian & Balkarian, lexical elements of these languages in local mass media in Russian). Discussed are the results of a study of social characteristics (age, sex, nationality, profession, settlement, language of first & second socialization) of 360 students conducted by correspondence with respect to the problems of choice of topics, types of mass media, & languages.

78S08743 Trommsdorff, Gisela (U Mannheim, 6800 Federal Republic Germany), **Future Orientation as an Instrumental Aspect for Cultural Change and Educational Development**

ISA
1978
2336

¶ Discussed are studies which compare different cultures & social conditions in their relation to people's future orientation. Focus is on an empirical study which deals with the question of the possible function of educational goals & techniques (in family & school) to develop a well-structured, highly motivated, & self-assured future orientation, accompanied by strong belief in personal accomplishments & the readiness to invest personal activities to attain deferred rewards. Data are from samples of West German adolescents & adults. Certain assumptions can be understood as part of a research program with its specific theoretical & methodological problems: (1) a range of decision alternatives for the student & a supporting, warm education are instrumental conditions for the genesis of a well-structured, self-assured, & long-range future orientation with such behavioral consequences as ability to accept delayed gratification, & (2) such a future orientation is an instrumental condition for certain cultural & educational developments.

78S08744 Tropea, Joseph L. (George Washington U, Washington DC 20052), **Language as Resource for Modernization: Real or Ideal?**

ISA
1978
2337

¶ Fundamental questions are raised regarding conceptualizing language as a resource in developing or developed economies. At the abstracted level of "modernization," language can be loosely understood as a resource, but at the concrete level of particular social relations, evolving within "modernization," this understanding is argued to be misleading. The significance of language, as with other social resources, is understood within the context of power & control relations. By analyzing power & control within the context of, & relations among, work place, family & education, structured bases of conflicts between planners' allocation-of-language goals & societal formation are identified. The argument is predicated on the works of B. Bernstein, findings relating linguistic performance & SC, research on the structuring of power (T. Burns) & efforts on socialization & material bases for language elaboration. Planners cannot effect different language use without recognizing social structural bases of the intended language transformations. Sociolinguistic theory should provide planners with arguments specifying those social relations which establish, sustain, & concomitantly diminish relevance of a symbolic system, considered to be a general resource for societal development. Identified are particular relations, particular social domains, of "modernized" society within which realization of this general resource is denied. The planners' goal of allocating language as a resource cannot be universally realized within societies whose structured relations evidence major & endemic social disparities; acquiring one resource is predicated on the availability of others.

78S08745 Turk, Herman & Mitsuyo Hanada (U Southern California, Los Angeles 90007 & Instit Business Administration & Management, Tokyo Japan), **The Role of Typology in Macrosocial Theory: The Case of Metropolis and Nation**

ISA
1978
2338

¶ Something is known of the main structural properties affecting the actions, inactions, & conflicts of macrosocial units within broader social contexts. But inquiries into relations among the properties as well as into their effects have tended to be linear & additive in form. This belies the idea of macrosocial units as subsystems—whether of oppression & dialectical conflict, of integrative processes, or of sociocultural pluralities. These habitual ways of thinking have interfered with the specification of multiplicative, to say nothing of nonmonotonic relationships, among structural properties & their effects. Typology construction counters such bias by allowing both theoretical prediction & empirical identification of patterns of values of properties, especially when taken together with patterns of outcomes. The inclusion of outcome in the overall pattern is important wherever there either are no properties or no structures that these properties constitute which are equally significant to a wide variety of outcomes, or where what is "universally significant" is not yet known. Exclusion of considerations of outcome might result in the identification of model structures, but is structural modality inevitably significant to outcome? One should not lose this possibility, of course, let alone the possibility of any a priori prediction; but one should also allow for serendipity by minimizing methodologically induced constraints. The macrosocial units are 130 metropoli & the US is the broader context, among which these thoughts received substance. The cities were compared to one another—with respect to structure, national linkage, & outcome—through variants of standard pattern-matching & subsequent data reduction techniques. The preliminary results show promise for liberation from more restrictive descriptions of macrosocial structure & process.

**Have you looked into the 3rd
QUINQUENNIAL INDEX: 1963-1967 lately?**

78S08746 Uche, Chukwudum (U Benin, PMB 1154 Nigeria),
ISA **Population Policy and Development Planning in**
1978 **Nigeria**

2339 ¶ Nigeria's population policy is discussed in light of a narrow or comprehensive view of population policy. The narrow view defines population policy as involving governmental actions on fertility, mortality, & migration. The comprehensive perspective encompasses the above & the interrelationships among demographic & social, economic & political variables. Each of the above—narrow or comprehensive—can be dichotomized into direct or indirect & into population-responsive or population-influencing. Nigeria's population policy is identified as falling within the comprehensive division. It is further categorized as indirect, moderate, & realistic in view of the political, religious, & cultural constraints of its environment. Because of these, the job of reducing the growth rate currently estimated at 3% per annum has been left by planners to the forces of SE change. Examined are various projects in the following sectors of the 1975-1980 Plan: water supply, sewage, drainage & refuse disposal, housing, town planning, country planning, community development, agriculture, LF, health, & education. Planned programs will contribute differentially & often in contradictory ways to influencing population growth in the longrun. Nigerian scholars are urged to approach the ensuing population debate with both scientific tools & scientific spirit.

78S08747 Ujimoto, Koji Victor (U Guelph, Ontario N1G
ISA 2W1), **Postwar Japanese Immigrants: The Allocation**
1978 **of Time to Organizational, Social, and Leisure**
2340 **Activities**

¶ Because official Canadian policy for multiculturalism is directed at promoting cultural pluralism, studies exploring the relationship between employment & adaptation to Canadian society by ethnic groups are important. One way in which aspects of adaptability can be determined is by examining what people do in time & in space. It is hypothesized that engagement in isolated activities in which social contact with others is minimized or nonexistent will undoubtedly have an impact on the kinship & communication structures of ethnic groups. This implication may or may not be valid for some ethnic groups. Focus is on the variations in activity patterns based on a questionnaire survey of 100 postwar Japanese immigrants to Canada. Chapin's aggregated model of human activity pattern is used to determine the differential allocation of time as influenced by the propensity or readiness to engage in the activity & the opportunity to engage in that activity. Data suggest that the phenomenon of differential allocation of time by Japanese immigrants for voluntary organizations, social, & leisure time activities can be explained with reference to three conditions: (1) the immigrant's accomplishments & experiences during the initial period of residence in Canada, (2) the cultural & social characteristics which the immigrants brought with them from Japan, & (3) the immigrant's social interaction at work. An explanation is offered for why some Japanese immigrants are able to allocate more time to voluntary organizational activities than others who limit their nonwork time activities to a small network of personal affiliations or to individual leisure time activities.

78S08748 Uribe-Villegas, Oscar, Ma. Luisa Rodriguez Sala de
ISA **Gomezgil, R. Jimenez de Otalengo & G. Paulin de**
1978 **Siade** (Instit Investigaciones Sociales UNAM, Méxi-
2341 **co 20 DF), Need of Sociolinguistic Planning for the**
Advancement of Science and Technology in Mexico

¶ "Progress" is the dynamic resultant of "development" (achieved through knowledge, particularly scientific knowledge) & "evolution" (attained through technological skill). Since science & technology are more advanced in non-Spanish speaking countries, a broader knowledge of world languages other than Spanish is needed in Mexico. The conscious

development of scientific terminology & a scientific style in Spanish are also necessary. This has to be attained with due consideration of the resources, needs, & aims of a developing nation with a language of a particular structure & history. Thus, sociolinguistic planning (politically democratic & linguistically permissive) is greatly needed. Discussed are some of the data which this planning has to be based, & a definition of the kind of planning advocated.

78S08749 Uribe-Villegas, R. O. J. (National U México, 20
ISA DF), **Social Progress, Sociolinguistic Planning and**
1978 **Linguistic Minorities**

2342 ¶ "Progress" is reexamined in the light of several authors' views of Hobhouse & specific conceptions of "development" & "evolution." These concepts provide a framework for social situations in which minorities are present. The need of a communication network in order to achieve progress is assessed. This network is lacking in many countries containing linguistic minorities including Mexico (based on an evaluation of national census data). Mexico (& other countries with similar sociolinguistic conditions) urgently needs a democratic plan for social progress including sociolinguistic planning for the inclusion of linguistic minorities in national life.

78S08750 Valarche, Jean (Instit Sciences Economiques So-
ISA ciales U Fribourg, Switzerland), **L'effet de la**
1978 **politique agricole sur les structures agricoles suisses**
2343 **(The Effect of Agricultural Policy on Swiss Agri-
cultural Structures).** (Fr)

¶ It is assumed that technical progress produces changes in agricultural structures. The ability of the state to inhibit this evolution, when it is contrary to certain national objectives, is analyzed. The evolution of the following Swiss agricultural structures (at federal, cantonal, & communal levels) were observed: (1) territorial—exploitation, apportioning, & division of agricultural land, (2) demographic—division of manual labor by age, sex, principal or secondary occupation, & (3) economic—division of profits, relation between assets & debts, agricultural & accessory revenue. The state maintains vital production despite international evolution toward specialization; it reestablishes the plains-mountain equilibrium despite an international evolution toward concentration of resources. However, agricultural policy does not inhibit general tendencies toward mechanization & a reduction in the primary sector. Tr by B. Annesser

78S08751 van de Vall, Mark & Cheryl Bolas (U Leiden,
ISA Netherlands), **A New Paradigm of Social Policy**
1978 **Research in Advanced Social Systems: Report of an**
2344 **Empirical Analysis**

¶ Analysis of representative samples of social policy research projects in industrial & labor relations (N=40) & regional & Ur planning (N=40), revealed differences between the theories & methods of social policy research & those of social discipline research. Comparison of the impact of policy research using nomothetic concepts (formal theory) with that of policy research using ideographic concepts (grounded theory), resulted in reversed patterns of utilization. Projects which used formal concepts scored lower than projects that did not use formal projects. Projects of social policy research using grounded concepts scored higher on impact than projects not using grounded theory. Discrepancies in method existed between the discipline goal of unraveling causal relationships & the policy goal of facilitating planned social change. A crucial role was played by the variable 'multivariate range'—the more variables included in the policy research project, the higher its impact. Experimental methods, of narrow range but high explanatory power, scored low on utilization; comprehensive surveys, wide on range but low on explanatory power, scored high. While discipline research lends high priority to such epistemological values as validity, reliability, & representativeness, method-

ological standards were found to play a negative role in research utilization. The higher the projects' level of methodological perfection, the lower their utilization for policy problems. A positive r was found between the variable 'scope of action' & degree of utilization. Reports of social policy research covering more of the three policy stages of diagnosis, design, & development scored higher on utilization. In addition to epistemological validity, social policy research projects must meet standards of implemental validity, ie, of designing & developing policy measures.

78S08752 Vanek, Joann (Queens Coll City U New York, ISA Flushing 11367), **Time, the Division of Labor and Family Roles, the United States, 1920-1975**

1978
2345 ¶ Time-budgets are a unique & valuable tool for the study of the DoFL in families, for they yield information on two crucial questions: who routinely performs tasks, & what share of the total workload is performed by the husband & by the wife. Reviewed are existing time-budget data for the US on the work & leisure patterns of husbands & wives. Data reveal that between 1920 & 1975, the progress made toward a more equal DoFL in families was much less than commonly believed. Work & leisure roles were more equal in the past than contemporary observers realize. Moreover, certain tasks traditionally assigned to women have not shifted to men.

78S08753 Van Houtte, Jean, Corinne De Vocht & Reinhilde Verhoeven (U Antwerp, Belgium), **Maintenance: A Man's Duty and a Woman's Right**

1978
2346 ¶ The legal institution of maintenance duty between married people provides a mechanism for solving their financial & economic conflicts. Hypotheses concerning dual function were devised: when results are measured in relationship to the intent of the law, one can speak of internal functionality. Maintenance can be internal-functional when several conditions are met: financial adequacy, effectively made payments, fair administration of justice (parties really involved in the proceedings, SE data available for the judge, motivated decisions). When, however, the law in action is confronted with the present evolution of values & structures, one speaks of external functionality. Recent values & norms concerning the grounds for divorce (guiltless divorce) & F employment could affect the functions of the maintenance duty. An examination of 62 lawsuits & the transcription of 120 warrants together with interviews of 105 privileged witnesses (divorced people, lawyers' action groups, local assistance organizations, etc) reveals that maintenance duty is internal-dysfunctional (amounts too small, payments not made, ineffective administration of justice). As to the hypotheses on external functionality, a PO poll of a representative sample of the Belgian population (N=1,569) who were questioned on concrete cases of maintenance duty led to the conclusion that the link with guilt should be maintained & F employment is not yet regarded as a substitute maintenance. Alternative formulas of maintenance duty are elaborated. The most realistic of these is that the Centre for Public Welfare should be responsible for prepayments of maintenance to the spouse & for recovery from the spouse liable for maintenance.

78S08754 Van Hove, Erik A. (U Antwerp, B-2610 Wilrijk Belgium), **Social Research as a Change Agent**

1978
2347 ¶ A model of applied social research is presented. Research projects & their methodological similarities in the following three fields are discussed: (1) development of community services, (2) regional planning of health services, & (3) work experience in a large petrochemical firm. The first step in initiating communication & discussion between all those involved in the research project is the establishment of a body representing all parties. The researcher activates discussion & the search for means & ends by contributing descriptive material, & presenting comparable

situations & solutions. Typically, each project results in a series of interim papers, discussion notes, & position summaries, rather than one final report.

78S08755 Vaz, Edmund W. (U Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1), **ISA Institutionalized Rule Violation and Control in Professional Hockey**

1978
2348 ¶ In professional hockey, widespread rule violation, including the illegitimate use of physical force, is institutionalized normative behavior. Illegitimate tactics are considered occupationally essential skills (built into the system at the occupational, structural, & individual level), & are among the minimal criteria for the assessment & recruitment of players. In the socialization of young players, besides skills, attitudes, & values, two kinds of rules are taught: (1) constitutive, & (2) normative. No formal mechanism operates to socialize young players to obey normative rules, & the formal "official" control system (ie, referee & linesmen) is negligibly effective in enforcing them. Data reveal that the highest ranked teams are the most heavily penalized, showing that penalizing individual offenders does not seriously jeopardize a team's chances of success. The obligation exists of establishing "character" by performing according to institutionalized values of courage, toughness, & fearlessness. Values of collegial trust & technical competence are also important. An informal control system (strongly combative in orientation) operates to: (A) legitimize rule infraction & the illegitimate use of force, (B) control the kinds of illegitimate skills employed, & (C) highlight the collective meanings & definitions of the occupation. The formal control system regulates the game according to the constitutive rules, creating the impression that players actually govern their conduct according to normative rules, & since some offenders are penalized during each game, convincing the public that formal control agents are "doing their job." A scheme is introduced for the reduction of institutionalized rule violation under which both team success & conformity to normative rules are considered desirable & rewarded. It is imperative to establish the value given to team success & conformity to normative rules without seriously undermining motivation to win the game. More value must be given to success but the crucial question is how much more.

78S08756 Venkatarayappa, K. N. (U Mysore, Manasagangotri India), **ISA Sociologist and Village Development Planning**

1978
2349 ¶ The failure of five-year plans to bring about development in village India, can be attributed to their centralization, alienation, & lack of initiative by those involved. Development is best achieved through grass-roots planning, ie, at the microlevel. Villagers must plan for themselves & for their development. Education, including basic technology, & hygiene is essential to national development. Sociologists should devote their energies to this goal.

78S08757 Verdoddt, Albert (Place Montesquieu 1/10, Louvain-La-Neuve Belgium), **Maintien de la langue-substitution de la langue et développement socio-économique** (Maintenance of Language: Substitution of Language and Socioeconomic Development). (Fr & Eng)

ISA
1978
2350 ¶ A "state of the art" report is presented concerning the SE causes of language shift. Particular attention is paid to linguistic communities, in which fairly widespread individual bilingualism exists without diglossia, where there is no social agreement concerning the questions of when a particular language should be used, with whom, for discussion of which subjects? Two types of independent variables are proposed: (1) those relative to the segregation of the community (endogamy, internal schools, & churches), & (2) those relating to the degree of control of the community over its resources (immigration of other groups, demographic growth, SE division of the community, degree of

unemployment, relative number of seats in parliament, number of newspapers, & radio & TV hours; the whole then compared to the state as a whole within which the imperiled linguistic community exists.

78S08758 **Vernon, Glenn M.** (U Utah, Salt Lake City 84112),
ISA **Multiple Uses of Religious Identification: Religious**
1978 **Passing**
2351

¶ Religious passing has been neglected by those studying religion. Religious names are used in the accomplishment of both religious & secular goals. Discussed are: (1) within-group passing (orthodoxy or religiosity passing) in which a person passes as being more religious than he/she considers self to be, & (2) out-group passing (affiliation passing) in which an individual passes as a member of a religious group to which he/she does not belong. Such a false identity is used in an effort to: avoid persecution, gain economic, prison & hospital advantage, perform job more effectively, do professional research, gain social acceptance, educational advantage, or for fun or as a "put on." Passing techniques include direct verbal, indirect verbal, use of emblems, spatial factors, personal names & school identification. Illustrations of each type of passing are provided & their significance is discussed.

78S08759 **Verwayen, Henri** (Organisation Economic Cooperation & Development, 2 rue André Pascal 75775
1978 Paris Cedex 16 France), **The Specification and**
2352 **Measurement of the Quality of Life in OECD**
Countries

¶ The OECD Social Indicators Development Program was initiated in the early 1970s to identify the major SE policy concerns for the OECD countries & to measure & report on conditions & changes relative to those concerns. Formal agreement was reached in 1973 on a list of social concerns common to most OECD countries, which enabled the more practical activities on designing valid measures for those concerns to start. The concerns are assumed to reflect major elements of the quality of life. Present activities focus on a selection of these social concerns, with the objective of completing the design of an operational working list of social indicators. These activities draw on national development work in progress & pool national expertise & interests in specific indicator development projects. The program is discussed as a cooperative endeavor of the OECD group of countries; its potential for national & international use is indicated. Elucidated are the various steps, results achieved, outstanding issues, & present work relating to the design & empirical testing of indicators & to the present & potential data-base for quantifying indicators. A listing is presented of the various projects through which this work is conducted.

78S08760 **Viereck, Wolfgang** (Instit Anglistik, Heinrichstr
ISA 26/IV A-8010 Graz Austria), **Vernacular Dialect and**
1978 **the Teaching and Learning of a Second Language**
2353

¶ In such countries as Germany & Austria, a regional dialect is the mother-tongue of many children, if not of most of them. These children have special difficulties at school. However, dialects need not always be a barrier to the teaching &/or learning of a second language. They can & ought to be made use of in foreign language instruction. Regrettably, Austrian authors of textbooks of English (of every instructional level) ignore this problem & this possibility completely, & hence, most teachers are unaware of it. The problems which speakers of Austrian-Styrian have when learning English are different from those which speakers of standard German face. In an investigation of segmental phonology & suprasegmental features, an attempt is made to describe areas of convergence & divergence between Austrian-Styrian & the type of English taught at school. Concern is not only with the sociolinguistic aspects of the source language, but with those of

the target language inasmuch as they pertain to school problems. The different educational levels on which English is taught in Styria are also considered. The problems discussed are not Styrian or German-English specific, but are encountered in many parallel situations.

78S08761 **Vogt, Edvard D.** (Norwegian School Economics,
ISA Helleveien 5000 Bergen), **Housing the Underprivi-**
1978 **leged: An Experiment in Cooperative Housing**
2354

¶ The Norwegian two-tiered system of housing cooperatives (where continuing "mother" cooperatives build & administer "daughter" cooperatives for each local settlement), was designed to provide cheap housing for those who cannot afford free-market housing. The growth & bureaucratization of the mother cooperatives tend to stifle participation & shortshift the underprivileged groups. The experimental "Selegrend Movement" was founded in 1971 as a mother cooperative with a number of organizational features designed to secure grass-roots participation in the planning, building, & running of the local cooperatives. A quota system for the elderly, handicapped, one-parent families, & foreign workers has secured a higher proportion of these groups than usual. One local cooperative ("Selegrend") with 112 flats is functioning & another with 70 flats is under construction. The access of people with lower income, who could not normally afford the high-standard housing, is facilitated through "sweat equity."

78S08762 **Volinn, Ilse J.** (7342 57th Northeast, Seattle WA
ISA 98115), **Skid Rows in the United States and Their**
1978 **World of Work**
2355

¶ The original skid row population of young, itinerant, M industrial workers changed throughout the years. Technical developments decreased the demand for unskilled labor. Unemployment, underemployment, & part-time labor brought about large pockets of poverty. Political, social, & economic developments changed the functions & utilization of skid rows. In spite of different definitions of skid row, some common characteristics can be identified: a distinct life style, extreme poverty, high rates of multiple morbidity conditions, & a predominance of old men. The emerging occupations on skid row depend on the current demand for manpower to accomplish tasks which cannot be done by machines, ie, plant trees, harvest the crops, cut wood, load & unload merchandise, wash dishes, scrub floors, etc. The sale of body parts like blood or hair is a source of income. Employers & employees do not establish a structured working relationship, their meetings are of short duration, infrequent, & irregular. They lack mutual expectations & common social & work values. Occupational relationships are based on material exchange only. Protective legislation does not cover a mobile, seasonal LF. Most skid-row workers do not demonstrate interest in political, social, & economic issues. In a survey of limited scope, 109 Rs were selected through quota sampling in: (1) a casual labor employment office, (2) two drop-in centers, & (3) three missions. Of the Rs, 27% were categorized as "homeless" since they had spent the preceding night in a park, under a freeway, in the railroad station, or in an automobile. The nineteen questions asked were, with few exceptions, open-ended or semistructured. Two hundred Rs (185 usable questionnaires) were selected by a stratified, multiphasic sample design. Hotels & apartment buildings were categorized by rent range within one main & two satellite skid-row neighborhoods. The comprehensive questionnaire consisted of structured, semistructured & open-ended questions & generated more than 300 variables. A comparison from the two surveys revealed that different population sectors of skid row had been studied. The comprehensive survey omitted the "homeless," included more women, more older persons (over fifty-five), fewer Rs who actively were seeking work, fewer who were without a regular income such as pensions or other governmental subsidies.

78S08763 von Harder, Gudrun Martius (Insttit Rural Development, Büsgenweg 2 3400 Göttingen Federal Republic Germany), **Innovations for Rural Women in Bangladesh**

¶ To establish the communication structures of Ru villages of Bangladesh, questionnaires were administered to 160 household members in 4 villages in Comilla Kotwali Thana, in 1974/75. Case studies with several women field workers augmented this research. For F villagers, contacts outside of the family are highly limited by the rigid tradition of their social & family structures. F children generally remain in the parental household & do not attend school. At most, they may attend a Koran school &/or spend one to three years at a grammar school; the rate of F illiteracy is very high. Daughters are traditionally subordinate to older Fs in the household & much socialization in their direction centers on upbringing & not "giving her family cause for shame" when married. Marriage contracts are sought for Fs as early as possible. Marriage does not change the F's position nor the incidence of external social contacts. Most outside information is transmitted to Fs through M members of the family. To effect social change, especially in Ru areas, even the mass media is inadequate as printed matter is expensive & illiteracy would preclude its consumption; radios & TVs—when they do exist—are not geared toward F programs or interests. To contact the Ru F, only personal one-to-one counseling is effective. Thus, improvements in methods of food preparation, hygiene, & family budgeting are difficult to propagate.

78S08764 von Raffler-Engel, Walburga (Vanderbilt U, Nashville TN 37205), **Personality Factors Overriding Sex Differences in Verbal Behavior**

¶ A report is presented of two separate experiments conducted by students in the Vanderbilt U linguistics program. One F & one M experimenter investigated the interactional behavior of peer-Ss, & analyzed such interaction for features of aggressiveness & of dominance. In Experiment 1, A. Smith & R. Cunningham analyzed the discussions of controversial issues in same-sex & other-sex dyads. Twelve Ss, (6 Fs & 6 Ms) participated twice in the experiment & were grouped into sets of 3 all F, 3 all M, & 6 mixed pairs. Each S in the dyad was given a card with five questions for the discussion which followed. In Experiment 2, B. Roberts & D. Hash investigated whether sex makes a difference in introductions. Twenty Ss (10 Fs & 10 Ms) were introduced to the F confederate by the M experimenter. Each S interacted singly with both experimenters at the same time. All of the Ss knew the M experimenter & 50% of the M Ss & 50% of the F Ss knew the F experimenter as well. In both experiments, all encounters were covertly tape-recorded & the experimenters took notes on nonverbal behavior. Each session lasted fifteen minutes & contextual variables were strictly controlled. Neither aggressiveness nor dominance appeared to be specifically sex related, but rather occurred as the function of personality.

78S08765 von Raffler-Engel, Walburga (Vanderbilt U, Nashville TN 37205), **White Reaction to the Black Handshake under Three Experimental Conditions**

¶ Videotapes of black persons greeting each other with the "soul handshake" were shown to three groups of white Coll students. Ss were asked to describe the black hand & finger motions as accurately as possible. While the first group is not given any further information besides these instructions, the second group is told that the "soul handshake" is a normal, friendly greeting form among black people; the third group is told that the "soul handshake" represents an assertion of the black man's hatred for the white man. After completing their description, the Ss in the first group are asked whether they were previously familiar with the black handshake & what, if anything, they believe it symbolizes. The Ss in the other two groups are

asked whether they disagree with the information given to them by the experimenter. The descriptions are compared to discover the extent to which different preconceived notions of the purpose of a kinesic motion influence the perception of nonverbal behavior. Ss are videotaped while observing the original frames & while taking notes & preparing their descriptions.

78S08766 Vora, Erika & Molefi K. Asante (State U New York, Buffalo 14260), **Female-Male Communication: A Comparative Analysis**

¶ An analysis is presented of F-M communication in two cultures. Data were collected from 24 communication dyads in the US & India by observational techniques. Interacting Fs & Ms were unaware of being observed. Two principal language functions were prevalent in both cultures: (1) actualization, & (2) instrumentalization. Language possessed either a concealed or open meaning. The analysis of the communication dyads in the US & India revealed three broad propositions: (A) Fs & Ms interact most frequently as equals in professional settings, (B) domestic settings exhibit greater M communication dominance as determined by the language of power, authority, control, & direction, & (C) all communication situations between Ms & Fs can become social.

78S08767 Vromen, Suzanne (Vassar Coll, Poughkeepsie NY 12601), **Hannah Arendt's Eichmann in Jerusalem: Criticisms and Controversies**

¶ An analysis is presented of the nature of the reactions aroused by H. Arendt's *Eichmann in Jerusalem*, in particular the reactions of Jewish intellectuals. All the responses question the validity of Arendt's factual knowledge, they focus on her interpretation of the behavior of Eichmann & of Jewish leaders, & its implications for political & moral responsibility. Responses deal with the style & the "ressentiment" with which she chooses to express her thesis. An attempt is made to account for the vehemence of the reactions & to assess Arendt's response to the accusations.

78S08768 Walker, J. Malcolm & John J. Lawler (San Jose State U, CA 95192), **Worker Militancy in Advanced Industrial Societies**

¶ It is often asserted that nonsocialist advanced industrial societies are characterized by: (1) stabilization of class relations within welfare state arrangements, & (2) an associated weakened propensity on the part of workers to engage in militant action. Changes in strike activity since 1950, & variations among a number of countries, are identified using published data. Explanations for these patterns are derived in a number of characteristics of advanced industrial societies in the areas of: (A) economic structure, (B) political arrangements, (C) social factors, & (D) union movement characteristics.

78S08769 Walker, Kathryn E. & Margaret M. Sanik (New York State Coll Human Ecology Cornell U, Ithaca 14853), **The Potential for Measurement of Non-market Household Production with Time-Use Data**

¶ If the goal of time-use study is to measure household production, the structure of the household must be considered either for sample selection by stratified randomization in limited sample size surveys or by random samples large enough to permit adequate analysis of the many types of households in a population. Data from a survey of time use for household work in 1,300 two-parent Ur households in one city ten years ago were used to determine variables most closely related to household work time use; these variables were N of children for all household workers' time (.37 Kendall Tau rank r), age of youngest child for time in care of family members by all workers (.56) & by homemakers (.60), & employment of homemaker (-.36) & spouse (-.15) for their individual contributions to household work. In an effort to determine other

significant population strata for sampling, eleven states scattered widely in the US are now cooperating in the collection & analysis of Ur & Ru survey data from two-parent, two-child households from stratified, random samples to determine Ur/Ru & regional variability. The ΣN of records to be collected by the end of 1978 will exceed 2,000. Preliminary analyses of 420 records from a northwestern state (Ore) & a northeastern state (NY), are reported. Also compared are the household work time-use data collected in 1967/68 & in 1977 in the Syracuse, NY area; all records are from two-parent, two-child households (378 from 1967/68 & 210 from 1977).

78S08770 Wallis, Roy (Queen's U Belfast, BT7 INN Northern Ireland), **Sex, Marriage and the Children of God**
ISA 1978 ¶ On the basis of participant observation, inter-
2363 viewing, & document analysis, an account is
presented of innovations in sexual & marital

relationships in a new religious movement, the Children of God. An effort is made to identify the factors in the movement's structure, its belief-system, & in the motivations & backgrounds of members which have facilitated these developments. Among the major factors involved are: (1) economic communism, (2) communal sharing of household & child-care tasks, (3) the diffuse affective character of all intermember relationships, (4) the commitment to a belief in sharing, to meeting the needs of all members, & to placing God's work above all else, (5) the developing antinomian direction of the doctrine, & stress upon God as a God of love, & (6) the faith members place in their prophetic leader.

78S08771 Walshok, Mary L. & Marco G. Walshok (U California San Diego, La Jolla 92093 & San Diego State U, CA 92115), **The Personal and Social Benefits of Paid Employment for Urban Women in Skilled and Semi-Skilled Occupations**

¶ An attempt is made to provide an alternative to both the conventional & academic wisdom about the experience of women working in skilled & semiskilled occupations. Such women represent a vastly underresearched category of workers in the literature on the sociology of work & are an often overlooked category of women in contemporary discussions of women's roles & the changing status of women in industrial societies. One hundred twenty women working in skilled & semiskilled occupations in Calif were interviewed concerning the ways in which specific interests & commitments to paid employment develop, the meaning of paid employment in the lives of skilled & semiskilled women workers, & the ways in which they integrate employment roles with family & community roles. Findings challenge many common assumptions about women, about skilled & semiskilled workers, & in particular, about women who work in what are commonly regarded as Wc jobs. The data are analyzed around a central theme of Ur life first introduced by R. Park which suggests that the functional interrelationships of Ur life are not simply spatial but are occupational as well. The declining ties to extended kin networks, in combination with the spatial patterns common to Ur life, mitigate against many forms of satisfying activity & sociability so that the nexus of associations & gratifications increasingly becomes the world of work. Such an emphasis provides an expanded understanding of the motivations to seek paid employment & the gratifications realized from paid employment among Ur women working in skilled & semiskilled occupations. The increasing movement of families into Ur settings & the transition from the home-based economic activity of women to wage-based labor in industrial settings suggests some parallels among women throughout the world.

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

78S08772 Wan, Thomas T. H. & William G. Weissert (National Center Health Services Research, Hyattsville MD 20782), **Social Psychological and Physical Well-Being of the Disabled Elderly: An Evaluation of the Impact of Ambulatory Rehabilitative Programs**

¶ The purpose is twofold: (1) to investigate factors affecting the change of social psychological & physical well-being of the disabled elderly, & (2) to assess the impact of rehabilitative programs on well-being when other factors are simultaneously controlled. Multivariate analyses of data obtained from an experimental study of ambulatory long-term care alternatives (geriatric day health care & homemaker services) conducted by the National Center for Health Services Research were performed. Measures of social well-being are based on the frequency & nature of social contacts, participation in social activities, & role performance. Psychological well-being is measured by composite scores derived from an individual's orientation to time, place & person, mental functioning, & contentment scales. Physical well-being is measured by the Activities of Daily Living scale. The sample included 1,871 post-sixty-five-year-olds suffering a variety of chronic disabilities. Random assignment procedures were employed to split applicants into treatment & control groups, & time-series data were gathered at five intervals over a service period of one year & a study period of eighteen months. Preliminary findings reveal that ambulatory rehabilitative programs affected health service outcomes as measured by the change in multiple domains of well-being.

78S08773 Wardwell, Walter I. (U Connecticut, Storrs 06268), **Toward a Conceptualization of the Process of Emergence and Disappearance of Health-Related Professions**

¶ Professions differ from other occupations in their emergence & survival possibilities because other than such economic factors as the degree of professional organization, solidarity, & autonomy strongly influence the outcome. Several irregular health professions illustrate the variety of possibilities: homeopathy, which has nearly disappeared; osteopathy, which is moving toward fusion with medicine; chiropractic, which continues as a marginal health profession; naturopathy, which is losing its struggle to survive. The most important consideration regarding the disappearance of a health-related profession is the stance that organized medicine takes toward new practices & new types of practitioners—this being largely determined by the degree of perceived threat. The main factors which influence accommodation with orthodox medicine, the demise of an irregular profession, or its survival as a marginal or limited medical profession, are detailed.

78S08774 Warner, Malcolm (Joint Graduate Programme Brunel U, Uxbridge Middlesex UB8 3PH & Administrative Coll Greenlands Henley-on-Thames Oxfordshire RG9 3AU), **Workplace Democracy: A Three-Dimensional Model**

¶ The debate concerning workplace democracy is usually conducted in terms of either its formal or informal dimensions. Both of these aspects, plus a third one—effectiveness—must be combined to create a three-dimensional model. In this way, "job" democracy can be linked with both union & industrial democracy in the wider sense.

78S08775 Warshay, Leon H. (Wayne State U, Detroit MI 48202), **The Ideological (Ethical-Political) Context of Alienation Theory in Sociological Theory**

¶ This is part of an ongoing study of the question of the relationship between theory & methodology, data, ethics, politics, esthetics, & logic. It is hypothesized that the connections: (1) between theory & all the others are not necessary ones, (2) between theory & methodology, data, logic, & possibly esthetics are probable, because they are usually

isomorphic, & (3) between theory & ethics-politics are probable & historical, but not desirable. The use & misuse of alienation in sociology is a valuable clue to understanding the structural variety of sociological theory. Examination of such terms as "alienation" has been made within three ideological (ethical-political) viewpoints in contemporary sociological theory: conservative, liberal, & radical. The conservative view stresses cultural rationalization & legitimation of social relations & features a normal-pathological dimension (anomie theory), eg, structure-function theory. The liberal view stresses a competitive (economic) process (eg, macro exchange theory & conflict theory). The radical view stresses political-technological realms, natural purpose, & a natural-unnatural dimension (eg, Marxist, neo-Marxist, left-liberal humanitarianism, & the fulfillment-realization-actualization approaches).

78S08776 Wasilewski, Jacek (Jagiellonian U, 31-044 Kraków Grodzka 52 Poland), **Socio-Occupational Careers of Directors**

1978
2369 ¶ A survey of 270 M high-level directors & deputy directors of ministerial departments & industrial & commercial enterprises (ages thirty to thirty-nine) was undertaken in 1972/73 by the U of Warsaw Research Group on Social Mobility as part of a national inquiry on social mobility in Poland. The questionnaire covered the Rs' education, occupation, residence, sociopolitical activity, & family history, as well as opinions & attitudes. Special attention was paid to: (1) social determinants of the selection to the high managerial positions, & (2) the sociooccupational careers of directors: the process of intragenerational mobility of the high status category. Comparisons between directors, economically active inhabitants of Warsaw, & nonmanual Warsaw workers were made. The role of ascribed & achieved factors was examined. Life histories allowed the investigation of career patterns of directors. Different ways of achieving director positions, & the role of such variables as educational attainment, occupational position, political activity, etc, in various stages of the Rs' careers were analyzed. Results show that: (A) ascribed factors influence the attainment of top managerial positions, the most important variables being sex & social background, & (B) educational attainments & political activity play the most important role in the selection process, differences in these areas being very marked between directors & the two other samples both in first job & during successive career. Analysis of the Rs' life histories shows three patterns of bureaucratic & two types of nonbureaucratic careers. Data clearly show that distinct differences exist between particular career patterns (according to background variables, residential mobility, horizontal occupational mobility, intra- & interfirm mobility, types of industry, etc) & factors determining present SS, post held, & income.

78S08777 Weeks, Sheldon G. (Educational Research Unit U Papua, New Guinea), **Youth in Their Village: Papua New Guinea**

1978
2370 ¶ A comparison was made between youth (ages eighteen to thirty) living & working in their village to determine differences in their village involvement related to prior education. The youth were divided into five categories: (1) those with no education, (2) those with some primary schooling, (3) those who had gone to a vocational center, (4) those who had attended high school, & (5) those who had gone to other institutions (eg, farm school, seminary, teachers' Coll, bible institute, etc). It is generally assumed that formal schooling is oriented to a formal job in Ur areas, & is thus irrelevant to Ru life. Interviews with M youth residents (N=438) in their village who were no longer students were conducted in 1976/77 at six locations in Papua, New Guinea. They are not aggregated, but are presented in six sets of tables by areas owing to the unique characteristics of each place. Findings show that youth who have had more education are more involved in their village. They are

more productive (educational level being related to income), & have retained their basic skills of reading & mathematics. Formal education may contribute to village life more indirectly through the socialization process & the confidence it provides, rather than the skills learned, since most of the skilled used in the village have been learned outside of school. Though the youth wanted the experience of living outside the village (many had been migrants who had returned to commit themselves to village life), the great majority (except for those living in Buseki who were expected to leave to work at a new copper mine) expected to be living in the village in five years. The majority are satisfied with village life, but those with higher incomes are more likely to be satisfied. About 33.3% plan to migrate, with uneducated youth being less likely to do so than educated youth. Finding educated youth in villages suggests that the time has come to reorient education to Ru needs, although local attitudes would be against such a change. Since, in many parts of Papua the adult generation has had no education, the need for educated youth who return home to have relevant skills is even more pronounced.

78S08778 Wehr, Paul (U Colorado, Boulder 80309), **Nonviolence and Nuclear Terrorism**

ISA
1978
2371 ¶ Broadly defined, terrorism implies the use of terror- & anxiety-producing methods to achieve political ends. It could be argued that a nation's manufacture, deployment, & threats to use nuclear weapons are, in effect, state terrorism. As a consequence of such a policy, hostage populations can anticipate destruction & political terrorists groups are provided an unparalleled opportunity for nuclear blackmail. One collective response to nuclear terrorism is the citizen movement for nuclear disarmament which, for the most part, employs techniques of nonviolent direct action. Originating in the 1950s, the movement peaked in the UK in the 1960s & is experiencing a resurgence as a global phenomenon in the second half of this decade. A focus of the movement in the US is the Rocky Flats nuclear weapons plant in Colo. Environmental & peace actionists have combined to press for the plant's removal. Analyzed are the structure, methods, & immediate consequences of this local campaign & its use of the ethics & tactics of nonviolence, in relation to the larger movement. The work of Smelser, Oberschall, & Gamson on collective behavior is given prominence in the analysis.

78S08779 Weiss, Hans (Instit Advanced Studies, Vienna A-1060 Austria), **System of Psychiatric Care in Austria**

ISA
1978
2372 ¶ Described are the history & development of psychiatric care in Austria. Most of the existing investigations on psychiatric history are based upon an approach which only describes development within the social subsystem of psychiatry. Presented are the results of a study presuming a much more comprehensive perspective—an analysis of the relationship between the development of psychiatric care & the development of society at large, ie, economic, political, & ideological development. Using this method it is possible to evaluate the function & place of psychiatry in early & developed capitalism as well as to assess the function of the present system of psychiatric care in Austria. Psychiatric institutions are the refuse heaps of social & economic problems, & psychiatric hospitals are destroying-machines for most of their patients. Psychiatric care in Austria can be characterized by: poor financial & manpower equipment, great social inequalities, legal regulations which discriminate, strict medical orientation in theory & practice which ignores social & psychological considerations, etc. Initiatives for reforms & their probable effects on future psychiatric care in Austria are described.

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W

78S08780 Weitzman, Lenore J. & Ruth B. Dixon (Hoover
ISA Instit Stanford U, CA 94305 & U California, Davis
1978 95616), **The Social and Economic Effects of Divorce
2373 Law Reform**

¶ Explored are the effects of liberalized divorce laws. Focus is on four major areas: alimony, division of property, child custody, & child support; terms of divorce settlements are compared under fault & no-fault divorce systems. Of special interest are changes in the relative position of the two sexes with respect to bargaining power, monetary & property awards, relationship to the children, & general postdivorce "adjustment."

78S08781 Wen, C. I. (Instit Ethnology Academia Sinica,
ISA Taipei Republic China), **Power Elites in the Chang-
1978 ing Society**
2374

¶ The Republic of China & other developing societies, when confronted with the impact of the technological & ideological aspects of modern western cultures, have been led to adjust to the new industrial environment. Hypothetically, the people in different localities might respond to this challenge in different ways. Four communities along the Tahan River basin in northern Taiwan have been selected as test samples. How the power elites influence a given society & the relationship between background & the accession to power are analyzed. Four types of significant roles are studied: (1) the role of economics in the commercial community, (2) the role of kinship in the industrializing community, (3) the role of politics in the agricultural community, & (4) the role of religion in the fishing & agricultural community. Findings demonstrate the real change in power elites from a traditional to a modern society, the processes of change manipulated by the elites who have played the innovative roles in changing society, & the types of power structure.

78S08782 Weyerer, Siegfried & Horst Dilling (Psychiatric U
ISA Clinic, 8000 Munich 2 Federal Republic Germany),
1978 **Social Class and Mental Illness: A Comparison of the
2375 New Haven Study with a Survey in Southeastern
Bavaria**

¶ The use of psychiatric institutions by patients of different SES is analyzed. In 1971, 3,788 patients were treated on an in- & outpatient basis in a region of southeast Bavaria of 420,000 inhabitants. A comparison was made with the New Haven study of 1950 because therapeutic, & especially pharmacological, treatment possibilities have changed during the past twenty years. A defined population & the same length of time (six months) formed the basis for both studies. Only formal psychiatric institutions (in- & outpatients) were considered. A stratification model consisting of five SCs (according to H. Moore & G. Kleinig) & diagnostic categories (closely corresponding to those of A. Hollingshead & F. Redlich) were used. The two hypotheses investigated are the relationship between SC &: (1) treated mental illness, according to diagnostic subgroups, & (2) the type of institution of treatment. The rates of incidence & prevalence are considered. A follow-up study of the inpatients over a period of four years was compared with the corresponding ten-year follow-up study made by J. Myers & L. Bean. An analysis of the relationship between SC & chances of hospital release was made in which several factors (sex, age, marital status, length of hospitalization, previous psychiatric hospitalization, diagnosis, & type of admission) were controlled. A rate of treated prevalence (8.92%) similar to that for New Haven (7.98%) was found. Substantially more patients (70.9%) were treated as inpatients in New Haven than in southeast Bavaria (29.1%). In both studies, the rate of prevalence increased as the level of SC decreased. In New Haven this relationship was more strongly delineated, owing to the high rate of prevalence (16.86%) in the lowest SC (compared to 11.64% in southeast Bavaria). Both follow-up studies showed an equally high rate of patients (about 50%) still hospitalized. The chances of release were unfavorable

in both studies for persons belonging to class IV, & especially for those of class V.

78S08783 Whalen, Suzanne (Scarborough Coll U Toronto,
ISA Ontario M1C 1A4), **Paralinguistic and Kinesic Cues
1978 in Social Interaction**
2376

¶ The results of research conducted on the role of paralinguistic & kinesic cues in dyadic & small group situations are reported. A group of phenomena on the border between verbal & nonverbal behavior has been conceptually encompassed under the term suprasententials. Their role in the spoken sentence has been studied as it meaningfully relates to communication, whether as turn-taking signals, expressions of politeness, emotion, or agreement. Twelve categories were defined including: exclamations, nonverbal noises, pauses, repetitions, & different types of extraneous comments. Their respective occurrence & *f* correlates with stimulus content, situational context, & the interplay between the personalities of the interlocutors. To further study how people relate to one another's behavior in a dyadic situation, specific, highly controlled, experiments were undertaken. Interviews were conducted in which the physical space was constant, the homogeneity of interviewers' characteristics was controlled, & a uniform pattern of verbal & nonverbal behavior (stock phrases & body motion) were constant. Thirty-two nonverbal cues relating to posture, position, & movement were selected. Interviews were audio & video-taped, transcribed, & analyzed. Results were statistically tested for interdependency of the verbal & kinesic behavior of the interlocutors. An unstructured group session was later similarly studied. Communication in face-to-face interaction forms a complicated network of verbal & nonverbal behavior. In this connection, greater significance should be attached to the role of suprasententials & kinesic cues in helping to evaluate the social dimensions of any given interaction.

78S08784 Whitehorn, Alan (6 Avon Ln, Ottawa Ontario K1M
ISA 1T9), **Alienation Theory: Is a Synthesis Possible?**
1978 ¶ Much discussion has been given to the absence of
2377 a single theory of alienation. Like the term 'democracy', the term 'alienation' seems to foster as

many theories as usages. As extensive bibliographies, articles, & books on alienation, are compiled, it is evident that some clustering of theories is increasingly needed, lest we be overwhelmed by too many theories & too little understanding. Past efforts at clustering have included: (1) the use of typologies as suggested by Svitak, (2) empirical factor-analysis based patterning of scales & subscales (Seeman), (3) general theory such as Geyer's attempt to place alienation theory within the framework of communications theory, & (4) the routine but important leg-work of simple, & at times not so simple, hypothesis testing. The theoretical question of compatibility of structural & philosophical approaches to alienation, & the psychological & empirical techniques of analyzing alienation are discussed. This is complemented by an empirical calculation of correlations of various alienation indices. The question is raised of whether there can be a praxis of alienation literature or whether alienation literature is destined to be an alienating experience.

78S08785 Whitehorn, Alan (6 Avon Ln, Ottawa Ontario K1M
ISA 1T9), **Alienation and Socialism: An Analysis of
1978 Yugoslav Workers' Self-Management**
2378

¶ Workers' self-management is analyzed in terms of alienation & empirical data derived from surveys conducted in both capitalist factories in Canada & workers' self-managed factories in Yugoslavia. A number of key hypotheses are extrapolated from the socialist literature & operationalized within a survey questionnaire: (1) Does the employee of a workers' self-managed factory perceive his condition as having improved? (2) Is the workers' self-managed factory

associated with lower alienation levels? (3) Does class membership relate to alienation levels? (4) Is participation in self-management associated with lower alienation levels? (5) Is alienation in the factory strongly associated with alienation in society? An overall evaluation is made as to whether there is any amelioration in socialist society of the oppressed psychological condition of working man from that which exists in capitalist society. Of the hypotheses posed, two were confirmed (1 & 4), two findings were mixed but tended toward confirmation (2 & 5), & only one was disconfirmed (3). Findings suggest that the central assumptions of self-management seem to be sound & that what is required to reduce alienation levels, particularly at the factory level, is increased factory pluralism & worker participation in self-management.

78S08786 Wickramasuriya, B. S. S. A. (U Sri Lanka, Peradeniya), **Some Sociolinguistic Aspects of Teaching English as a Foreign/Second Language in Sri Lanka**

ISA 1978 2379
 ¶ Identification of English as the language of the "colonialists" in the past has created certain sociopolitical attitudes of hostility & resistance toward that language in Sri Lanka. English remains an exclusive monopoly of the Uc & UMc elite, & holds as a symbol of power, wealth, & status; facilities for English teaching are unequally distributed on a class & power basis. Thus, a paradox exists: the masses desire knowledge of English for its utility yet feel hostility toward it as a symbol of privilege & oppression. This paradox has important implications for English teaching in Sri Lanka centering on the form of which, & the manner in which, the language should be taught. In the context of the sociopolitical circumstances, reading & writing should have precedence over conversational skills. Textbooks & educational materials should be based on native culture rather than on the literature & culture endemic to those who use English. Spoken English should be "educated Sri Lankan standard" rather than standard British or American English. The teaching method itself is determined by the sociocultural context in that a bilingual, comparative-contrastive approach should be the most appropriate.

78S08787 Williams, Colin H. (North Staffordshire Polytechnic, ST18 0AD England), **Ecological and Behavioural Approaches to Language Change in Wales**

ISA 1978 2380
 ¶ During the last decade, the continued decline of the Welsh language & the associated resurgence of Welsh nationalism have emerged as major social issues in Wales. The main ecological correlates of language change are analyzed together with the distinct regional contexts identified by a Principal Components Analysis procedure. Forty-eight variables were included, derived from census & other derived sources, in order to summarize the main patterns of variation of language change in the 168 local authority data units. These units were then aggregated to form distinct sociocultural regions. Evidence suggests that the recent intercensal period has witnessed a decrease in the overall interethnic polarization in Wales, but that in the Welsh core area a more complex process of ethnic mobilization than has hitherto been identified is at work. The distinct sociocultural environment identified in Gwynedd were used for a behavioral analysis. Compared are the attitudes to the Welsh language & Welsh nationalism among 605 Rs from three sociocultural environments. Two hypotheses are tested: (1) it is in 'moderate' areas of Welsh speech that attitudes conducive to the supremacy of English become acceptable, while in the core area, strong hostility to English dominance will be expressed, & (2) if political separatism was culturally, rather than politically based, a similar pattern of attitudes might be anticipated. A significant degree of support is found for both hypotheses. Implications relate primarily to language planning & the provision of Welsh medium education in moderate areas of Welsh speech. If the language is to survive, it must be incorporated into the machinery

of government in Wales, a possibility which the current UK devolution proposals might achieve.

78S08788 Windisch, Uli (U Geneva, Switzerland), **The Deep Structure of Xenophobia: Towards Socio-Cognology**

ISA 1978 2381
 ¶ A study was made of approximately 500 "letters to the editor" sent to various local newspapers at the time of popular votes initiated by xenophobic movements whose objective was the expelling of several hundred thousand foreign workers. About 50% of these letters emanated from xenophobes, the other 50% from nonxenophobes. Repeated in-depth interviews were held with 50 of the most significant individuals. The expression of the population itself is analyzed with an ethnomethodological orientation. The relatively rough material allows for a more fundamental theorization of the phenomenon, as the letters reveal dimensions that other approaches do not exhibit. Proceeding from the themes that emerge from xenophobic attitudes (eg, conservatism, traditionalism, corporatism, etc), the deeper & more general mechanisms that underlie & explain them is analyzed. These mechanisms transcend the classical opposition among SCs, or between "left" & "right." They are not purely cognitive, but a function of the sociohistorical & politico-cultural context; thus the term 'sociocognology'. These mechanisms should provide explanations for various political & social behaviors, which are usually judged "aberrant" or "illogical" by classical criteria. A type of "logic of the illogical" should thus emerge. Collaboration has been set up with logicians working on "natural logic." A typology has brought out three types of xenophobes & four types of nonxenophobes.

78S08789 Windolf, Paul & Heinz Fischer (Institut Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften U Münster, 4400 Federal Republic Germany), **White-Collar-Workers under the Pressure of Economic Crisis**

ISA 1978 2382
 ¶ Unemployed white-collar workers were interviewed for 18 months in several districts of West Germany (panel study) to study economic & social problems. Evidence from statistical analysis of data from the UK, France, Sweden, Germany, & the US was used. It was asked whether unemployment of white-collar workers is a temporary or long-term situation. No change of political attitudes of the workers was found. White-collar workers suffer more from unemployment than do blue-collar workers. To get a job, white-collar workers must often accept a 50% income reduction. Since most white-collar workers believe that their jobs belong to the primary market (theory of labor market segmentation) & thus expect to get well paid & prestigious jobs, unemployment causes serious psychological problems. A great number of these unemployed are women. Official labor market policy attempts to force them out of the market, but they persist, unwilling to accept a role they previously left (housewife). A path analysis was elaborated to explain the variation of unemployment rates in a sample of 35 occupations to investigate the following questions: (1) Are unemployment rates of white-collar workers as high as those for blue-collar workers? (2) How do these rates change over a period of ten years? (3) Which sociologically meaningful variables can explain the variation in unemployment? The most important independent variables are: sex, age, education, status, & growth rate of capital investment. The path analysis was carried out for two years (1967 & 1976) & the variation of the coefficients shows that the "meaning" of the independent variables changes. The intermatrix gives additional evidence about the functioning of the labor market during the economic crisis & the 'ascriptive' selection of unemployed workers (sex, age, formal education, etc).

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78S08790 **Wipper, Audrey** (U Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1), **A General Explanation of Protest Movements in Colonial Kenya**

ISA
1978
2383

¶ Offered is a general explanation of protest movements in Kenya. The term "religious-political"

most accurately reflects the essential nature of these movements. A religious movement exemplifies collective mobilization with the objective of redefining people's relationships to questions of ultimate concern—the purpose of life, of death, their relations to the cosmos & to their fellows. A political movement exemplifies collective mobilization with the objective of maintaining, restoring, modifying, or changing the institutionalized structure of power in a social system. In Kenya these movements appeared in certain parts of the country & among certain tribes & not others. Explanation here concerns why these movements clustered in time & space, some of the factors involved in joining or in not joining, & why the protest movement per se was such a common response. Data are drawn from participant observation, interviews, & documents—mainly administrators' records.

78S08791 **Wiseman, Jacqueline P.** (U California San Diego, La Jolla 92093), **Marriage, Estrangement, Communication, and Reconciliation: Some Crucial Process Variables**

ISA
1978
2384

¶ One of the problems of the development of

alienation between any two people who have had a close relationship is that removal of its causes does not necessarily mean automatic reconciliation. The process of the estrangement itself creates other barriers which prevent a return to equilibrium. Yet the same objective incident or behavior which can start the estrangement process between members of a dyad can have diametrically different outcomes, depending on variations in reactions of one or both partners as alienation progresses, as well as the way turning points are viewed by both parties. An attempt to understand the various paths to accelerated estrangement vs reconciliation is made in research which traces the many threads of alienation of spouses of alcoholics from each other: areas of companionship & recreation, consideration & kindness to a spouse, sexual relations, & meaningful communication are particularly affected, & in unique ways. While deterioration of any one of these areas can have a serious deleterious effect on the relationship, the most crucial, in terms of stopping or accelerating the vicious cycle of alienation appears to be that of communications & sexual intercourse. Not only can good relations in these two areas aid in mending the hurts produced in other areas, but in many respects, they are pivotal to the instigation of turning points in the drinking career itself. At present, while there are some (unsubstantiated) theories on how a spouse can be responsible for the onset & continuation of heavy drinking by a husband or wife, little is known about how the interaction of two partners may stop the drinking of one who has had an alcohol problem. Of broader theoretical relevance to the sociology of marriage in general, are the mechanics of the process by which communications can help or hinder either spouse to maintain his/her own mental health while at the same time overcoming ill feelings that can have long-term pathological effects on the relationships. Data are drawn from comparative depth interview investigations of 75 wives of alcoholics in Finland & 125 in the US, with spouses currently drinking, & 25 wives each in both Finland & the US whose spouses have stopped drinking for at least one year.

78S08792 **Wolfe, Raymond N. & Larry A. Hjelle** (State U Coll Arts & Science, Geneseo NY 14454), **Trends in Political-Institutional and Interpersonal Alienation**

ISA
1978
2385

¶ A partial reanalysis is presented of data that appeared in SA 02675/ISA-I/1974/1271, along with

new longitudinal data on the I-E scale, & 1978 data from Coll students on the three measures previously used. Certain items of the trust & I-E scales have been identified via factor analysis as

assessing beliefs concerning the political-institutional domain, while other items refer to an interpersonal realm of expectancy. This distinction proved crucial in a ten-year follow-up of the 1964 Rs, which showed a significant increase in powerlessness as measured by the I-E political items, but no significant change in the interpersonal item or in total I-E score. Although the 1978 data are yet to be collected, they are expected to reveal a slowing or a halt (or, perhaps, even a modest reversal) in the trend toward greater alienation among US Coll students during the 1960s & 1970s, since the political conditions which presumably fostered alienation during that period are now somewhat improved.

78S08793 **Yadava, R. K.** (SMM Town Coll, Ballia Uttar Pradesh India), **Alienation from Work: The Perspectives of Marxists and Non-Marxists**

ISA
1978
2386

¶ Social scientists concerned with microsociological problems have used the concept of alienation in the

study of work-alienation in specified social situations. However, scholars concerned with alienation from work trace their interest in this subject to Marx's early writings on alienation. Marx first used the concept of alienation in his analysis of the contemporary social character of the industrial worker under SE conditions of capitalist social order. Thus, the notion that the industrial worker is alienated in his work has long been a central idea in the Marxian analysis of capitalist social order. Other writers, most notably Fromm, Pappenheim, Kahler, Kornhauser, Mannheim, Mills, & Nisbet, agree with Marx & trace the origins of alienation to the social conditions of modern capitalist society. Other social scientists, particularly Weber, Merton, Argyris, Aiken & Hage, Pearlin, Blauner, Bonjean & Grimes, & Shepard, etc, say that alienation is not a consequence of capitalism per se, but of employment in large-scale organizations & impersonal bureaucracies that pervade all industrial societies. They hold that alienation from work inherent in bureaucracy is independent of the system of property relations. Thus, it seems to be a characteristic phenomenon of all complex bureaucratized societies—capitalist or socialist.

78S08794 **Yinger, J. Milton** (Oberlin Coll, OH 44074), **Toward a Theory of Assimilation**

ISA
1978
2387

¶ Assimilation is thought of as a process of boundary reduction that occurs, to widely varying degrees, when members of two or more societies or

smaller cultural groups meet. The extent of assimilation in a given setting is a result of the combination of four subprocesses: amalgamation (biological), identification (psychological), acculturation (cultural), & integration (structural). These processes are defined & their individual & group aspects are distinguished. They occur in different mixtures & in a variety of sequences. The historical, cultural, demographic, institutional, & attitudinal factors that influence the strength of the tendency toward assimilation are noted. A critical task of theory is to identify the conditions under which various mixtures, sequences, & degrees of these several aspects of assimilation occur. The current emphasis on ethnic identity is examined in the light of this formulation of the concept of assimilation. Several questions will be explored: Have the factors that support assimilation been reduced in many societies? Or has ethnic identity persisted (or increased) in spite of a continuing tendency toward assimilation? What are the consequences for a theory of society & of intergroup relations of answers to these questions?

78S08795 **Yonebayashi, Yoshio** (Juntendo U, 1-1 2-Chome Hongo Bunkyo-ku Tokyo 113 Japan), **Community Dental Health Care Systems and Social Development in Japan**

ISA
1978
2388

¶ Regional development in Japan must be consid-

ered from three different perspectives: (1) economic or industrial development, (2) social or community development, & (3) human or personality development. Currently, economic development is

the only area in which progress has been rapid; social & human development have continued to lag behind. To cope with this trend, several national movements have taken root throughout the country. Two efforts, the reorganization of community health centers & improvement of health education activities, & establishment of dental health centers & reform of community dental health care systems, should be considered within a medical sociology framework. These spontaneous activities occurred just after the termination of "Oil Shock." However, government policy coupled with rapid social change often have altered the character of these reforms & have had a negative effect on initiative & the self-help spirit. Often national movements, sponsored & guided by various administrative agencies, interfere with one another in peripheral Ru & Ur communities. To avoid these pitfalls, activities must be selected which correspond to the most pressing needs. This requires education & a rational approach.

78S08796 Zamiti, Khalil (CERES, D'Espagne (23°) Tunisia), **Idéologie et détermination de l'exode rural en Tunisie** (Ideology and Determination of the Rural Exodus in Tunisia). (Fr)

¶ Two aspects of Ru exodus are considered: (1) deals with the economic mechanisms of the deflation of the "peasant surplus" which have provoked blockades & abandonment of cultivation, & (2) the representations & interpretations of this objective phenomenon presented by officials at the local & regional levels. These two facets of the same reality are treated on the basis of two research projects. The first, conducted at the level of the *cheikhat* (an administrative subdivision) uses the direct questionnaire method of the *compte d'exploitation* (balance of cultivation) type, standardized for the Ru economy. The second is based on a brief questionnaire combining open & closed questions, mailed to 154 politico-administrative officials of the administrative subdivisions, at the local & regional levels. The hypothesis is confirmed that the observed discrepancy between the concrete determinants & the ideology of the Ru exodus has sanctioned forms of cultivation & class conflict which are appropriate to a social structure characterized by a state of dependence. Tr by B. Annesser

78S08797 Zapf, Wolfgang (Mannheim U, 6800 Federal Republic Germany), **Modernization and Welfare Development (Quality of Life): The Case of Germany**

¶ An attempt is made to clarify the relationship between modernization theory & quality-of-life (QoL) research, using Germany, among other countries, as an empirical reference point. The role of welfare of the Mcs & Lcs is discussed in reference to (western) modernization theories. Delineated is the Marxist theory of development & its prediction of "relative" & "absolute" impoverishment (*Verelendung*) of the masses in capitalist countries. Evidence for Germany is presented, which spans the middle of the nineteenth century to the present. A set of modernization indicators (GNP per capita, urbanization, industrialization, etc) is confronted with such QoL indicators as real wages, standard of living, health, education, & housing. Some tentative conclusions are drawn with a view to other countries. The QoL issue, or the welfare of the masses, comes late in modernization but is at present the concern that is in open conflict with the mechanisms of extensive growth. Modernization politics (ie, guided, active policies) is needed to advance QoL without inhibiting further societal development.

78S08798 Zapf, Wolfgang (U Mannheim, 6800 Federal Republic Germany), **The SPES Social Indicators System in Comparative Perspective**

¶ Discussed is the SPES Social Indicators System. SPES is the acronym for Socio-Political Decision-making & Indicators System for the German Federal Republic. The indicators consist of 196 social indicators in 10 goal areas,

measured wherever possible year-to-year from 1950 through 1975. The quality-of-life (QoL) concept & four approaches toward its operationalization are delineated: net national welfare, overall QoL index, perceived QoL, & systems of social indicators. The structure of the SPES system is explained with reference to the OECD work as a model project. Analyses are presented of: an overall QoL assessment for West Germany in terms of "realized potential" for improvements, area & item evaluations, time-series evaluations according to different models, & a note on subjective indicators.

78S08799 Zeitlin, Maurice & Richard Earl Ratcliff (U California, Los Angeles 90024 & Washington State U, St Louis MO 63130), **Class Domination, Political Hegemony, and State Policy: The Case of Chile**

¶ How have the contradictory intraclass locations of land & capital within the dominant classes of contemporary capitalist countries affected state policy & class action. There was a period in capitalist development during which the landed aristocracy & emerging capitalists constituted contending classes engaged in continual struggle for social supremacy & political hegemony. Even after the definitive ascendance of capitalism, large landowners retained a determinate location within it as a specific "class segment" (CS). How, to what extent, & with what consequences the contradictions between these CSs become politically expressed is determined, it is hypothesized, by two social processes: (1) by whether the given "moment" of economic development in which land & capital are implicated tends to constrict, stabilize, or spur the expanded reproduction of their underlying structural locations, or (2) by how, & to what extent, the historically determined forms of production tend to differentiate/integrate the occupants of these structurally contradictory locations. Theoretically, the segment of the dominant class which occupies the decisive location in the process of production will have its specific interests actualized over time by organized class action &/or state policy. This is the "hegemonic segment" of the dominant class. The actual political action of the contending segments & their capacity for political leadership is itself a significant determinant of their relative political power. The political economic relevance of such intraclass leadership is greatest at those historical moments when unwanted forms of social production are originally being forged. In turn, these class struggles also sculpt & restructure the internal relations within them. Intraclass hegemony may also be crucial in assuring the realization of a given CS's interest by the appropriate uses of state power. This theoretical framework is applied to the analysis of three moments in Chilean historical development: (A) mining capital's struggle for state power in the mid-nineteenth century, (B) the Balmaceda epoch & civil war, & (C) the period of the Left's political rise in the 1960s. The defeat of the mining capitalists in the struggles of the 1850s against the power of the landed & mercantile elements of the class was a decisive phase of the "subordinate coalescence of capital" & restricted the development of generalized commodity production & the dominance of capitalist class relationships in Chile. The contention of these same segments of the class was resurrected in & underlay the internecine conflict of the Balmaceda epoch; Balmaceda's defeat was crucial for the subsequent economic ascendance of foreign, particularly US, capital, especially in copper mining. If the victory of the landed & banking segments restricted capitalist development & facilitated foreign penetration, it also prevented the consolidation of a "Bismarckian state" & reinvigorated parliamentary democracy. In the subsequent period, though capital accumulation was spurred through "import-substitution" industrialization, state policies tended to coincide with the immediate self-contradictory interests of the "coalesced bourgeoisie," which led to the long-term erosion of its political economic base & the ascendance of the socialist-communist coalition. The problem of the coalescence of agrarian property & corporate capital as a self-contradictory class location

& corporate capital as a self-contradictory class location & its relevance for representative political activity within the dominant class is also posed for quantitative analysis. It is hypothesized that the coalesced segment of the dominant class was historically at the center of its leadership. Quantitative analysis of the political officeholding of the nation's "top landowners" (N=132) & "principal capitalists" & top corporate executives (N=229), shows that the individuals who personified this coalescence played a disproportionate role in the political leadership of their class. Findings are consistent with the hypothesis that the self-contradictory class location formed by the coalescence of land & capital impels its occupants to seek public office to participate actively in shaping state policies consonant with the specific interests of their class segment.

78S08800 Zolberg, Vera L. (Purdue U Calumet, Hammond IN 46323), **Autonomy for the Arts: The Dilemma for Public Support**
ISA 1978
2393

¶ Growing state subsidies for the arts, even in countries which have weak traditions of cultural support, make it likely that sociologists, among other specialists, will be asked for advice on policy. Yet sociology, either because of its value-neutral stance, or because of an elitist-populist split, must rise above conventional invidious distinctions among types of art to provide useful & equitable counsel. Examined are the assumptions underlying conventional hierarchical typologies of the arts, a typology based on the effects of type & amount of public access, & their effects on art forms is proposed. Art forms are not static; they change in publics from one status group to another over time, from craft to art & the reverse, & are permeable to a variety of influences including other art forms. Government policies must, therefore, attempt to maximize both access of publics & maintain bureaucratic flexibility to permit innovativeness & change.

78S08801 Zukin, Sharon (Brooklyn Coll City U New York, NY 11210), **The Problem of Social Class under Socialism: Sources of Contradiction**
ISA 1978
2394

¶ In an attempt to put the problem of class relations under socialism in a broadly comparative framework, the revolutionary socialist societies, located on the periphery of the world system, are treated as developing a distinct, "socialist" mode of production which can be analyzed in terms of three concepts: the underlying structure of the society, conflicts in social relations which develop into systemic contradictions & which engender class relations, & the emergence of separate, stratified class practices. Working on the basis of a certain fluidity, ambiguity, & heterogeneity in class relations under socialism, the major structural sources of contradiction as labor mobilization, mechanisms of exchange, & the role of the state are identified. Contradictions which emerge in the area of labor mobilization are related to the continued problem of capital accumulation in a situation where there are different levels of socialization & the negation of the need for special protection of certain parts of the LF. Contradictions which surround mechanisms of exchange in socialist society, as in any other mode of production, do not, by themselves, create class relations. Instead, they reinforce & accentuate preexisting inequalities while they also redress some inequities. There is neither a single unified market in socialist society, nor a market which operates free of state limitation. Even those private markets which exist under socialism have ambiguous or contradictory effects on class relations. Like the market, the role of the state also has ambiguous or ambivalent implications for class relations. It is questionable whether the state creates its own class, ie, in the bureaucracy. The state guarantees property rights, but the socialist state also guarantees a more equitable redistribution, & it also controls access to benefits & privileges (which often consist of the opportunity to circumvent state hierarchies). The bureaucracy itself has an indeterminant or ambiguous "class

nature," for it dominates or mediates in political relations, it controls the dominant ideology but does not dominate the ideology, & in economic relations it both cooperates & competes with other groups.

78S08802 Zurcher, Louis A. (U Texas, Austin 78712), **Ephemeral Roles, Voluntary Action, and Voluntary Associations**
ISA 1978
2395

¶ An ephemeral role is a temporary or ancillary position-related behavior pattern chosen by the enactor to satisfy individual needs incompletely satisfied by the more dominant or lasting roles he or she must regularly enact in everyday life positions. Reviewed are studies which have used the ephemeral role concept as an analytical device, showing the evolution of the concept from its first definition & revealing its pertinence to the notion of voluntary action. A set of propositions is presented which describes conditions & outcomes (for role selection) of need satisfaction balances or imbalances among an operating dominant role, a model dominant role, & an ephemeral role in a voluntary association. A Likert procedure for assessing the balances or imbalances is illustrated. A typology of voluntary association ephemeral roles is offered, & suggestions are made for further research.

78S08803 Zurcher, Louis A. (U Texas, Austin, 78712), **Self Concept, Alienation, and Social Change: An Attempt toward a Theoretical Synthesis**
ISA 1978
2396

¶ The self-concepts of members of industrial societies are being modified as a result of the experience of accelerated sociocultural change. Four components of self are considered: physical, social, reflective, & oceanic. Discussed is the role of alienation in the development of a full self-concept, the Mutable Self. Alienation is seen as part of & a process of the reflective self-concept, & consequently (if not chronic or rigid) can contribute to the individual's experiencing of physical self, social self, & oceanic self. The combination of physical, social, reflective, & oceanic & the process experience of volitionally manifesting one or the other of those modes in varying social settings, can generate the Mutable Self. The Mutable Self is defined as a self-concept which affords the individual full recognition of the four components of self &, consequently, an openness to the widest possible experience of self; an awareness of the interaction among the four components of self in varying social settings; an awareness of the process experiences as well as the content changes within & among the four components; the flexibility to move among the four components, willfully, purposefully, naturally, without rigid fixation in any component; the ability to integrate the four components & to accept the productive dialectic among them—a dialectic which provokes personal growth; an understanding, tolerance, acceptance of, & empathy with other human beings who manifest mutable selves, & for those who do not; the ability to accommodate, control or resist rapid sociocultural change, & its concomitants, without the necessity for affecting defensive stances in, or denial of, any of the four components of self.

78S08804 Zuzaneck, Jiri (U Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1), **Some Ideological Assumptions of Contemporary Leisure Research: A Critical Evaluation**
ISA 1978
2397

¶ Examined are some major ideological assumptions of contemporary leisure research. Five questions are addressed in detail: (1) How free is our free time? (2) How much leisure are we going to have? (3) Has leisure become the "great equalizer" of modern industrial societies? (4) Can leisure be a domain of laissez-faire policies? (5) Is more leisure always an asset? (A sociopsychological reflection.) Summarized is the existing empirical evidence on these questions; the evidence is then confronted with some prevailing ideologies of leisure research & leisure policies in modern societies.

78S08805 Zwetkoff, Catherine (U Liège, 4000 Luik Belgium),
 ISA **Aspirations, Performances and Political Alienation**
 1978 ¶ The goal is to consider the following: An
 2398 identically experienced discrepancy between such
 socially ascribed goals as citizens' participation in

the political decision-making process & effective participation, leads to an interindividually differentiated degree of dissatisfaction. Likewise, the same degree of dissatisfaction does not necessarily lead to the same type of alienation or to the same degree of alienation. An explanatory model combines the two sets of variables: (1) involves three categories of basic variables: independent variables (level of aspiration & score of performance forming together the difference of realization), intervening variables (intensity of the feeling subsequent to the difference of realization & the nature of the defense against frustration resulting from a failure situation), & dependent variables (political attitudes), & (2) consists of demographic & psychological correlates of the submentioned basic variables. These correlates are supposed to have an independent effect on the basic variables &/or a specifying effect on the relationships between the basic variables. The first sequence of alienation consists in the assessment of the level of aspiration & of the score of performance bearing upon individual control over political decision-making. In a second stage, the interaction of the score of performance with the level of aspiration produces satisfaction (success situation) or dissatisfaction (failure situation). Attention is focused on the failure situation & the related feeling. The individual experiencing dissatisfaction is supposed, in the next stage, to defend himself against this state of mind. He can reduce his dissatisfaction by reassessing the situation or by rejecting the responsibility of his failure. In the first case, he reduces the gap between his aspirations & his performance. In the second case, the individual reduces the salience of his failure &, partly, of his dissatisfaction by denying his responsibility which is ascribed to external forces. As the appraisal of reality depends on the type of defensive mechanism, the intervening effect of this factor on the political attitudes—fourth sequence—is investigated.

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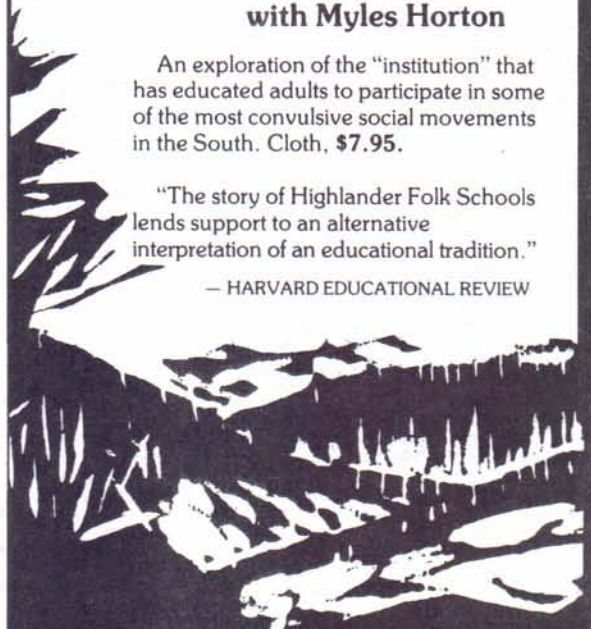
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Q3 What On-Line data bases are to be searched?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sociological abstracts	<input type="checkbox"/> All related data bases
<input type="checkbox"/> Language and Language	<input type="checkbox"/> (Psychological Abstracts, ERIC/ Educational Resources, Exceptional Child Education Abstracts, Social SciSearch, etc.)
<input type="checkbox"/> Behavior Abstracts	

Q4 What type of search do you desire?

Broad search to retrieve as many relevant references as possible which might also retrieve many irrelevant references,
 Narrow search designed to retrieve only some of the relevant references, but with few accompanying irrelevant references.

4a How many citations do you expect to receive? _____

Q5 What time span do you wish to search?

Past year <input type="checkbox"/>	Past 10 years <input type="checkbox"/>
Past 5 years <input type="checkbox"/>	Historical <input type="checkbox"/> (data base dependent since many data bases have only recently gone on line)

Q6 Please restrict the search to the following languages:

English only <input type="checkbox"/>	No language restriction <input type="checkbox"/>
English abstract of foreign article <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: _____ (Please list languages desired, other than English)

Q7 Please restrict the search to the following documents only:

Primary journal articles <input type="checkbox"/>	Grants <input type="checkbox"/>
Book Reviews <input type="checkbox"/>	Media (film, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/>
Government reports <input type="checkbox"/>	Other, please specify _____

Q8 Please produce the following formats:

Citation only <input type="checkbox"/>	Off-line print (slower, less expensive) <input type="checkbox"/>
Citation with abstract, if available <input type="checkbox"/>	Title only <input type="checkbox"/>
On-line print (faster, more expensive) <input type="checkbox"/>	(Full citation &/or abstract may be requested later)

8a Herewith are a few relevant articles (by authorities in the field) as examples:

Q9 I can accept the following cost for the search:

\$35-\$49 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$100-\$124 <input type="checkbox"/>
\$50-\$74 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$125+ <input type="checkbox"/>
\$75-\$99 <input type="checkbox"/>	Please notify me of the estimated cost <input type="checkbox"/>

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