sociological abstracts

dec 1978

AUGUST 14 - 19, UPPSALA UNIVERSITY, UPPSALA, SWEDEN

suppl 82-II

abstracts of papers presented at the

world congress of the international sociological association

association internationale de sociologie

sociological abstracts

Co-sponsored by the: *American Sociological Association, Eastern Sociological Society, The International Sociological Association and the Midwest Sociological Society*

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INTRODUCTION

This Supplement completes the abstracts received for the IXth World Congress of Sociology. Most of the abstracts presented here reached *Sociological Abstracts* between 15 April 1978 and 15 October 1978.*

The numbering of the abstracts has been integrated into a continuous Supplement acquisitions numbers series. For example, the first abstract, that of a paper by Anouar Abdel-Malek, is numbered as follows:

78S09551/ISA/1978/2399

S09551 is the first number following the 9000 Section in Volume 26, No. 5, and the letter S stands for Supplement. Beneath the number is the symbol ISA, followed by the year and the last number indicates that it is the 2399th abstract *Sociological Abstracts* has published from ISA Congresses.

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*82-I was available in Uppsala on 14 August 1978.
82-II was prepared in December 1978.

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PRICE: $4.50 plus $1 postage.

Cover Design Richard Allen Heinrich

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Les 645 résumés ont été préparés par leurs auteurs sur des formules fournies par SA. Pour que le livre soit prêt pour la distribution à Upsal, il a été nécessaire de maintenir le 15 avril 1978 comme dernière limite pour la réception des résumés. Les résumés reçus après cette date apparaissent dans ce Supplément.

Les noms d'auteurs et les titres sont publiés exactement comme présentés. Les titres en langue étrangère seront traduits en anglais accompagnés d'une indication de la langue dans laquelle l'étude sera présentée; les résumés écrits en langues autres que l'anglais seront traduits. Les résumés qui dépassent les limites du stockage et de l'allocation de mémoire par la longueur ont été raccourcis.

Le personnel de SA tient à exprimer des remerciements au Secrétariat de l'ISA, aux Présidents des séances et aux participants pour leur aide dans la préparation de ce livret.

Les rapports suivants sont disponibles du Service de Reproduction de SA. Les résumés sont précédés d'une indication du nombre de pages et du prix.

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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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78S09551 **Abdel-Malek, Anouar** (Ecoles Hautes Etudes Sciences Sociales, Paris 75270 France), **The Dialectics of Civilizations—Positions**
ISA 1978 2399

¶ Differentiation of social formations in the contemporary world increasingly occupies a central place in social dialectics, ie, of the study of societal transformations within the framework of changing patterns of world power. Traditional interpretations of growing differentiation have been either the essentialist, typological variant type, or a more SE type of explanation for societal differences. The assumption of both is that societies in this world can only be considered identical, interchangeable, societal units, coming from, basically, the same roots, via the same itineraries, & reaching towards the same ends. This postulation leads to the application of the same *Weltanschauung,* which is known as the ideology of progress, to all societies—developmentalist, capitalistic-imperialist types & historical/critical socialist types. Yet there are major obstacles to this ideology of progress. Nations of the same SE formation, grounded in the same philosophies & ideologies, are different, not only in the SE conception of infrastructure, but also in politics, philosophies, & ideologies. The central differences between SE capitalistic formations in both western & eastern societies, & SE socialist formations in both eastern & western societies clearly show that there still remains an interpretative set of factors to be accounted for. Such would be the task of the comparative sociology of civilizations. Historical research points toward civilizational factors as a major interpretative variable in our field. Societies have developed within two broad civilizational molds: (1) Occidental, rooted in the ancient civilizations of Egypt, Persia, the Near East, & Africa, & (2) Oriental—the Asian circle around China, the Islamic African circle around its Arab nucleus, & Egypt. The differentiation of societies, within these civilizational molds has been determined by the pattern of societal maintenance & a transformation of each of these units in its given ecological & geopolitical setting. The main area of differentiation has been in the different religious traditions, philosophies & ideologies of these societies. Here one can see the different *Weltanschauungs,* ie, the conceptions of man in the universe, the visions of time & historical duration, resulting in different philosophies & ideologies. The comparative sociology of civilizations, the study of social dialectics & social transformation can be enriched if two sets of differentiations are combined: (A) civilizational/cultural patterns, & (B) SE types of formations, with relevant political systems & ideologies. The combination of variables operating in each process makes the basic constitutive pattern of the dialectics of civilizations, & can lead toward development of complementary, nonantagonistic dialectics between societies of our world.

78S09552 **Abel, Richard L.** (U California Law School, Los Angeles 90024), **From "Kiss and Make Up" to "Love is Never Having to Say You're Sorry": The Consequences of Social and Institutional Structures for Disputing among Intimates**
ISA 1978 2400

¶ In spite of the hypothesis that persons are more prone to litigate the less they are tied by intimate social bonds, civil litigation over intentional wrongs is almost totally absent from contemporary US courts. Although the explanation that intentional wrongs occur less frequently in western than in nonwestern societies seems implausible—the pace of change & heterogeneity of the former create inconsistent, conflict-producing expectations about behavior—differences in extralitigious behavior worth exploring are delineated. The following factors relative to the contemporary western social & institutional structures for the response that intimates make to their conflicts are examined: (1) the impact of litigation on the relationship, (2) the availability of other institutional structures, (3) the appropriateness of remedies offered by the court, (4) the growing role of the state & other large corporate structures both as regulator of wrongful behavior & as source of compensation for injury, (5) the displacement of the victim by professional & official representatives, (6) structural differences between victim & offender, including class, individual/corporate, one-shot/repeat player, (7) norms relating to aggressive behavior, (8) the tendency of intimate relationships to form nuclei either so tightly bonded that conflict cannot be expressed, or else highly fissive ones, (9) the pervasive fear of violence—one's own & others', & (10) one's most significant interests are not those violated by other individuals, but by large corporate institutions. Implications of this behavior shift are: (A) courts created to handle interpersonal disputes over intentional wrongs are likely to remain empty, & (B) the absence of socially legitimate routes for the expression of significant grievances increases the pressure on troubled relationships until they explode, & leads to displacement of hostility (from intimates to strangers, from equals to unequals, & vice versa). Political resources encouraging persons to recognize & express their grievances are needed.

78S09553 **Abernathy, Thomas J., Jr.** (U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1W5), **Family Development in Canada**
ISA 1978 2401

¶ Whether by explicit legislation or implicit understandings, every nation practices a policy with regard to families. To provide a better understanding of how such policies evolve & operate, Canadian experiences with regard to taxation, family allowances, desertion, family maintenance, divorce & the rights of children are examined. Several aspects of these policies are considered: (1) the philosophical assumptions & political considerations upon which they are based, (2) the manner in which they were implemented, & (3) an evaluation of their ultimate effects.

78S09554 **Abilla, Walter D.** (U Nairobi, Box 30197), **Factors Related to Grassroot Leadership Formation and Their Influence in Rural Development Projects: A Case Study of Central and West Karachuonyo Locations in Western Kenya**
ISA 1978 2402

¶ An investigation of grassroot leadership formation at the community level in western Kenya. Addressed are the questions: (1) How do grassroot leaders of harambee & other self-help projects emerge? (2) What are their backgrounds, views, & interests in Ru development projects? (3) What influence, if any, do grassroots leaders have in harambee projects at the community level? (4) What is the nature of commitment of grassroots leaders in Ru development activities? (5) Normally, would grassroots leaders show greater commitment than nonleaders in harambee or self-help projects? & (6) Are there differences (between leaders & nonleaders) in the amount of time spent in various Ru development activities, or is commitment to Ru harambee projects in western Kenya simply related to involvement in the projects without regard to leadership position?

78S09555 ISA 1978 2403 **Abudabbeh, Nuha** (Forensic Psychiatry, 605 G St N W Washington DC 20001), **The Women's Role in the Palestinian Liberation Movement**

¶ Presented is an analysis made of three null hypotheses concerning the involvement of Fs in the Palestinian liberation movement: (1) no relationship exists between class affiliation of Palestinian Fs & their degree of dedication to the movement, (2) Palestinian Fs' relationships with other Arab Fs are not related to their degree of involvement in the movement, & (3) unlike other Third World liberation movements, the Palestinian movement has not exploited Fs politically. The psychodynamics of class struggle were researched as the methodology for examining the hypotheses. A variety of readings in political, sociological, psychological, & anthropological studies & clinical observations from case histories of Palestinian Fs were analyzed. All of the null hypotheses were rejected & a new set of hypotheses for future research was formulated.

78S09556 ISA 1978 2404 **Adamski, Władysław W.** (Instit Philosophy & Sociology, Polish Academy Sciences Nowy Swiat 72 Pałac Staszica 00-330 Warszawa Poland), **Continuing Education in Western and Eastern European Societies: Ideologies and Realities**

¶ Comparative research of current educational ideologies & postcompulsory education in western & eastern Europe & comparisons made between eastern & western progress in education are discussed. Five topics of comparison between the two systems of education are covered: (1) A study of daytime schooling—problems of access to higher education & availability of jobs for highly trained specialists—found that both systems are deficient in coping with changing technologies & vocations & with rising expectations & aspirations of the populace with respect to education. The suggestion is made that both systems redirect educational policy & adjust values to place more importance on "professional mastery" derived from education than on social position. (2) The examination of whether adult education is a means of social equalization or differentiation revealed that eastern Europe places more emphasis on SES & mobility gained through education than does western Europe. Both systems operate adult education programs on a highly selective basis. (3) A discussion of social premises & ideals of lifelong education concludes that both systems have adopted the concept as a basis for radical educational reform. Integrating educational with other social institutions is essential to achieve this reform, but a reasonable balance between individuals' educational needs & the economy's need for skilled individuals is difficult to obtain. (4) Certain ideological assumptions underlying the continuing education concept—eg, attempts to eliminate merit systems & competition in adult education—are unrealistic; SS, power, & prestige will continue to be primary incentives for education. (5) The scope & level of cross-system sociological research on continuing education are specified: (A) economy & socioprofessional structures, (B) educational politics & establishments, & (C) cultural values & motivations & intergenerational relationships. Finally, some projections regarding both regions are made for the next fifteen to twenty years: (a) the decline in individual SE benefits derived from higher education will continue, but pressure for higher education will increase, (b) accompanying declining SE payoffs for education will give rise to a a new set of non-SE values & motivations respecting higher learning, (c) the more ineffective (in terms of SES) educational expenses become, the stronger will become non-SE motivations for education & interests in lifelong education, (d) the more lifelong education concepts are integrated into SE & cultural values, the more promptly will educational establishments become integrated with adult continuing education & other, noneducational institutions.

78S09557 ISA 1978 2405 **Afonja, Simi. A.** (U Ife, Ile-Ife Nigeria), **Job Satisfaction & Commitment in a Rapidly Changing Economy**

¶ Adaptation of workers in the rapidly changing economy of Nigeria is examined. Job satisfaction & commitment of 433 Nigerian workers were examined to discover factors associated with these aspects of work adaptation, which have been found to be weakly associated. A distinction is made between the worker's short-term personal needs & long-term needs shaped by the basic values of the society: the desire for a higher ranking job, & for an independent profession. Job satisfaction is associated with the former & commitment with the latter. The workers were selected from the LF of a Nigerian textile factory. An important theoretical question is raised: Is commitment a useful measurement of work adaptation in a rapidly changing society where, because of the youthfulness of the LF & the rapid rate of upward mobility, commitment can be low while job satisfaction is high?

78S09558 ISA 1978 2406 **Agassi, Judith Buber** (Tel-Aviv U, Israel), **Views about the Work-Role of Women in Family and Employment and Women's Work Attitudes**

¶ A comparison study attempts to measure correlations between Fs' sex-role identification regarding family & employment & a variety of typical F job characteristics & attitudes. Three samples of 250 Fs from each of three countries—US, Federal Republic of Germany, & Israel—were interviewed. They were employed as stitchers in the needle trade industry, sales persons & cashiers in retail trade, & clerical workers in mostly banks & insurance companies. Job characteristics studied were: degrees of skill, autonomy, & variety; salaries, fringe benefits, physical working conditions, work hours, & distance from home of the work place. Attitudes studied were: social relations with management & coworkers & attitudes towards them, degree of readiness to acquire more training & assume more responsibility, commitment to employment, & degree of job satisfaction. The sociology of work has traditionally been studied & delineated using Ms as Ss. Ms' primary social role has been gainful employment, & conventional work ethics have dictated that Ms' occupations are their means of social identification & a measure of their worth. The subject of work attitudes & job characteristics of Fs has hardly received attention.

78S09559 ISA 1978 2407 **Aguiar, Neuma** (Sociedade Brasileira Instruçao Iuperj, Rue de Matriz 82 Rio de Janeiro), **Authoritarian Hospitalization**

¶ Totalitarian, authoritarian practices in Brazilian psychiatric institutions are examined, based on research of practices in two public hospitals. Two functions in public hospitals are considered: (1) the public hospital as a public service, with career lines & systems of promotions & transfers that permeate the types of therapies offered to clients, & (2) professional expertise, among which are two types of psychiatric orientations—the organic interpretation of mental illness, & the psychoanalytically based approach. The interactions of these functions vary according to hospital timetables throughout the day & year. At times, authoritarian practices are used, & bureaucratic personnel prevail over young professionals; in other periods, decisions are reached by collective discussions & group dynamics, which give patients a larger role in determining their own leave. There is continuing conflict, however, & the liberal practices are not allowed to prevail. Totalitarian & liberal practices coexist according to: (A) combinations of private & public clinical practice in the country, (B) types of professional training received by psychiatrists, based on their ages & the extent of their careers, & (3) the role of hospitals as public institutions. The resolution of the conflicts between totalitarian & liberal practices is never attained, since the dilemma emerges at varying times in different public hospitals. Effects of the relative dominance of each of these practices & sources of power on patient turnover are examined. Forms of entering and leaving

institutions vary according to types of authority & the conflicting practices in each hospital's internal milieu.

78S09560 ISA 1978 2408 **Aguirre, Adalberto, Jr. & Felix Gutierrez** (Angelo State U, San Angelo TX 76901 & California State U, Northridge 91324), **The Effect of Spanish Language Media on Bilingualism in the Chicano Speech Community**

¶ Discussed are: (1) extent of Spanish language information media in the Chicano speech community, (2) reinforcement of Spanish language by the media, & (3) linguistic implications of these media & their usage by members of the Chicano speech community. The conclusion is that the Spanish language media are present & widespread in use, not because they want to further linguistic & cultural pluralism, but because they seek to exploit it.

78S09561 ISA 1978 2409 **Aimetti, J. P., N. Visart, C. Gainche & P. Gaujard** (Division informatique technique scientifique Société, GSIe Paris France & UNESCO Division Science Technology Policies, Paris France), **Alternative Typologies of Research Units as a Tool for Their Understanding and Their Management**

¶ For scientific knowledge & management activities, research & experimental development (R&D) are generally viewed in terms of their institutional or cognitive environment or both. The purpose here is to call for alternative typological approaches on the basis of an example of classification of research units based on different criteria. The discriminant dimension used to establish this typology of research units deals with working climate, communication, diversity, size, & age characteristics of research units. The statistical technique used—SYSTIT—pertains to a group of clustering techniques working through successive optimizations of original partition in K groups, where K is chosen a priori. It was created in France in 1967, & developed under its present version in 1976 by J. P. Aimetti & J. Massol. The data from which the example has been derived were collected in 1974 in six European countries on a series of characteristics of 1,222 research units. The results of the analyses are presented in the form of a tentative typology in six categories defined according to the suggested characteristics of research units. This typology is not redundant with a typology built on the same data from effectiveness aspects of the research units & leading to categories combining the type of institution & scientific fields. Interaction effects between the categories of the typology & the six countries concerned are examined. Relationships between effectiveness & other dimensions, as well as the utility of alternative typologies of research units as a tool for understanding their functioning & management, are discussed.

78S09562 ISA 1978 2410 **Akere, Funso** (U Lagos, Nigeria), **Socio-Cultural Constraints and the Emergence of a Standard Nigerian English**

¶ An examination of the extent to which sociocultural features & linguistic problems constrain the emergence of a standard Nigerian English. Cultural features, such as: (1) kinship terms & their usage, (2) forms of address & the system of deference, (3) social expectations & value orientations, & (4) patterns of conceptualization as they affect the usage of English in Nigeria are considered. Scholars have attempted in recent years to identify a standard Nigerian variety of English. Some maintain that Nigerian English is already a dialect of English. Identifying a homogeneous standard of English is difficult, however. Phonological & lexical variations exist among different ethnic/linguistic groups. Varieties of English in most of former British West Africa bear the marks of different indigenous languages with which English has come in contact, & over which it has become superimposed. Such varieties also reflect different sociocultural features of linguistic/ethnic groups in the various countries.

78S09563 ISA 1978 2411 **Akeredolu-Ale, E. O., Free Enterprise Strategy and the Persistence of Social Underdevelopment**

¶ Planning has two essential functions: (1) specification of collective goals & (2) specification/clarification of those roles, which—in their dynamic interaction—are calculated to bring about the fulfillment of those collective goals. Using recent Nigerian experience with respect to objectives & strategies of social development, the role of spontaneity & planning is examined with more general reference to the specific historical exigencies implied in the domestic situation of contemporary underdevelopment & in the positions of contemporary developing countries in the international economy & society. Also discussed are observations on the state of the social theory of development & underdevelopment, especially in respect to the role of state intervention & planning in social development & the means & conditions for the institutionalization of genuine political democracy.

78S09564 ISA 1978 2412 **Alber, Jens** (Forschungsinstit Soziologie U Köln, Lindenburger Allee 15 Federal Republic Germany), **Governments, Unemployment and Unemployment Protection: On the Development of Unemployment Insurance in Western Europe**

¶ The development of unemployment insurance in 13 Western countries from 1975 to the present is studied. Using institutional data on the provisions of national laws, some of the hypotheses on the development of social policies are reexamined based on quantitative cross-sectional studies of aggregate social expenditures. A qualitative account of the historical roots & important legislative steps in the development of modern cash benefit schemes are described. Four basic characteristics of modern insurance are analyzed: (1) generosity, (2) control, (3) penetration, & (4) redistribution. Correlational analysis of the associations between generosity & controls reveals a high complexity & low "systemness" of the schemes. Since 1975, benefit provisions have grown more generous & controls have been loosened regarding penetration or redistribution. Current levels of benefits are not associated with the age of the systems, although older systems have experienced higher change rates toward more generous provisions. Tabular analyses reveal the governments & conditions of unemployment under which the introductory laws & selected subsequent core laws have been passed. The number of laws actually passed is expressed as a ratio of the potential number of laws (based on the number of years each party was in power or each level of unemployment prevailed). The data show that a propensity to legislate core laws increases with the level of unemployment, & that "liberal" & "socialist" governments tend to be more active than "conservative" governments. While liberals & conservatives have their highest legislative activity scoreo on high levels of unemployment, socialist government responsiveness is highest on moderate levels. This could indicate a greater inclination of Labour parties to respond to political demands of the Wc independent of the objective "problem pressure" represented by high levels of unemployment.

78S09565 ISA 1978 2413 **Alencar, Jose Almino de** (U Chicago, IL 60637), **The Emergence of Controlled Immigration in France**

¶ A historical analysis of the relationship between changing SE conditions in France between WWI & WWII & the evolution of a state policy with regard to immigration. An account of how & why migrant labor progressively became an instrument for organizing a fraction of the LF during the interwar period is the main focus. Migrant labor was a particular type of LF stratification created & maintained by political & legal means. Rules restricting mobility of migrants narrowed their occupational choices & lack of citizenship prevented them from organizing & establishing mechanisms for defending their rights. Controlled immigration seems to have evolved from social forces operating during two different phases of the interwar period: (1) In the immediate post-WWI period (1918-1926), an intense labor shortage promp-

ted importation by industry of large numbers of workers. A variety of contracts for different economic sectors & regions was devised by immigration authorities, & varying wages for unskilled work caused instability among foreign workers: immigrants broke contracts for which they were imported & looked for better jobs, while industrialists recruited the employees of competitors. The government eventually intervened by punishing firms that hired foreign workers before termination of their contracts & forbidding foreign workers to move freely between economic sectors. Whether or not these controls were effective, a legal attempt to construct "coerced labor" was made. (2) The economic crisis of the 1930s changed the forms of immigrations controls. Industries employing the largest numbers of immigrants were particularly hurt by the crisis & employers became less inclined to hire immigrants. Competition between immigrants & national workers increased, & labor unions were mobilized against immigration, with support of PO. The government began returning migrants to their countries of origin, restrictions were imposed on the number of immigrants into France, & quotas for foreign workers were established within certain industries & occupations. There was, then, a shift from "coerced labor" to "labor market segregation." Migrant laborers suffered, first for being too scarce, then for being too numerous.

78S09566 ISA 1978 2414 **Alestalo, Marja G.** (U Helsinki, 00530 53 Helsinginkatu 34 c Finland), **The Patterns of Influence in the Research Work: The Problems of Autonomy and Democracy**

¶ Patterns of influence on the conduct of research in Finland were studied on two levels: (1) by analyzing influence of research units by external factors—management, financiers, & users, & (2) by studying power structures inside research units—leaders, other scientists, & technical staff. The first is an examination of autonomy, the second, of democracy. Finnish research units (N = 219) working in public & private sectors in natural, agricultural, & technological sciences were studied. In addition, comparisons were made in research processes between Austria, Belgium, Finland, Hungary, Poland, & Sweden. The self-management model of science is no longer true. Autonomy of research units was studied in light of decisions concerning choice of research themes, content of actual research processes, & evaluation of research work. The choice of a research problem depends on the global goals attached to the research & on their priority in the organization of the research units. Only units working in Us can independently promote science. Although they are able only partly to choose their research tasks, they have great influence on decisions about the research process. Almost the same degree of autonomy is found in the evaluation of research. The external factors are also quite influential, especially in the private sector where evaluation is based on concrete goals. The autonomy of research units seems to promote performance measured by scientific criteria, & the influences of external bodies enhance applicative effectiveness of research. Democracy in research work was analyzed on a microlevel by studying power relations & cooperation inside research units. By comparing professional development of scientific workers with the processes of DofL & the specialization that has happened everywhere in the society, it was found that, although they developed later in science, both processes are similar. Relationships between vertical & horizontal DofL & new ideas about equal participation & democracy have become problematic. Hierarchies inside research units are very strong & prevent effective cooperation. The decision power rests with the leaders. However, other scientists can make decisions about research processes, while the technical staff is almost totally without power. In spite of institutional variants, the democratic models of cooperation have only partly been realized. This problem is of utmost importance because participation of subordinate personnel in various stages of research processes promote the effectiveness of research.

78S09567 ISA 1978 2415 **Alexander, Jeffrey** (U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Core Solidarity, Ethnic Outgroup, and Social Differentiation: A Multidimensional Model of Inclusion in Modern Societies**

¶ Given their rationalist bias, theories of societal development generally ignore the role of solidarity & significantly underestimate the permanent importance of primordial definitions of the national community. Most nations are founded by a primordial core group, & national development is highly uneven, so a tendency toward narrow, exclusive national solidarity remains at the center of even the most "civil" modern nation-state. Variations in national processes of ethnic inclusion, even in the industrial world, are many. A multidimensional model is proposed. On the internal axis, ethnic inclusion varies according to the degree to which primordial core group & solidary outgroup are complementary. 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 strategies—assimilation, ethnic consciousness, & nationalist succession—& different stratificational principles to justify their demands. The model is applied specifically to aspects of the inclusion process in the US.

78S09568 ISA 1978 2416 **Alexander, Jeffrey** (U California, Los Angeles 90024), **The Mass News Media in Systemic, Historical and Comparative Perspective**

¶ The function of mass news media in society is not, even ideally, to produce objective information but rather to make evaluative judgments about information. These judgments are about situationally specific norms rather than general values. The "news" is the product of two kinds of inputs: "fast-breaking events," & perceptions of structured social interests. Biased news, instead of being noncognitive evaluations, is biased in that it reproduces perceptions of one particular social interest over another. Biased media are fused with classes, religious, ethnic, & political groups, & governments. The history of mass media may be viewed as the gradual development of a kind of norm-evaluation establishment. First developed to serve the interests of particular groups in the mechanical age, the media have gradually gained various degrees of autonomy from their institutional environments. This theory of historical differentiation may also serve as a basis for comparative study. In analyzing various national situations it can be seen that "fused" media are often an independent source of polarization & social division. Even in situations where mass media are differentiated from other social sectors, certain kinds of social strains structure the relationship of the media to their environment.

78S09569 ISA 1978 2417 **Allison, David G.** (U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1W5), **Interruptions and Dominance**

¶ A study is presented of two-person, unstructured conversation, which suggests that sweeping conclusions about sex-role speaking behavior may be premature & misleading. An attempt was made to study the interruption patterns of Ms & Fs in conversation. Based on twenty-five hours of audiotaped talk between Coll student dyads, interruptions were found to serve a variety of purposes (other than establishing control) such as: (1) expressions of enthusiastic assent, (2) expressions of interest in participating in an ongoing topic, (3) elaborations on themes being actively promoted by the other party, (4) signals of intent to enter a conversation, which aid in "reserving the floor" for the interrupting speaker, & (5) indicating a nearly successful attempt to estimate a turn-taking entry at an "optimal speaker transfer location." Speakers in "less privileged" roles may utilize more interruptions & more structurally disruptive or diversionary conversational entrance strategies—perhaps in an attempt to "hold their own" in an unbalanced status arrangement. Broad generalizations about sex-role speaking behavior cannot be made until such prelim-

inary groundwork in conversational stylistics is accomplished. Even then, the categories "M" & "F" encompass considerable diversity not taken into account in roughly specified interactional counting procedure. It is incorrectly maneuvered intrusions & usurpations of the "floor" by the new speaker which are indicative of assertiveness & control, not interrupting behavior per se. Examples from the conversational data are used to illustrate the difference between "floor takeovers" & interruptions, & to demonstrate that interruptions can be accepted or rejected by a complex routine of interruption allowance etiquette procedures. While interruptions cannot be reliably depended upon to demonstrate dominance & control, incorrect usurpation of the "floor" is more likely to be such an indicator.

78S09570 ISA 1978 2418 **Allison, David G.** (U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1W5), **Interruptions as Turn Taking**

¶ Analysts of conversation & conversationalists themselves have difficulty in estimating the precise moment when a topic or turn will end so that a new speaker can inject a response, take a turn at talk, or change the topic without overlapping the previous speaker's utterance. The confusion of sociolinguists in attempting to locate the parameters of an "optimal speaker transfer location" is inevitable due to the analogous confusion which speakers display & give evidence of in the customary & routine overlapping of ends & beginnings of turns. Whereas interruptions have normally been viewed in the literature of conversational analysis as turn-taking mistakes requiring repair, the present study—based on twenty-five hours of audiotaped, two-person, unstructured conversation—suggests an alternative approach in which interruptions & sentence or turn truncations are viewed as integral to the functioning of the turn-taking system. "Entering early" can itself be a signal of intent to speak & can serve to "reserve the floor" for the interrupter, even in instances where the interruption is subsequently "repaired" by voluntary truncation. Sacks, Schegloff, & Jefferson's turn-allocation model is modified & extended to produce a "floor-holding/floor-yielding" model of speaker transfer. The "in-tandem" coordination of the sequences of topic & focal attention is seen as integral to the "floor transfer" question, since speakers frequently do not "give up the floor" if they decide that a topic is unfinished. The floor-holding/floor-yielding model of speaker/topic transfer is found to be capable of explaining several interactional sequences which the Sacks et al, turn-allocation model can only treat as exceptions to the rules of "first starter gets the turn" or "one speaker at a time": (1) the allowable intrusions of a speaker entering second whose late entry is "addressed to the understanding of prior utterance," (2) the simultaneous entry of two speakers, & (3) routine instances of slight overlap due to interruptions at "tag-endings."

78S09571 ISA 1978 2419 **Amini, Siawuch** (U Tehran, Iran), **The Origin, Function and Disappearance of Collective Productive Units (Haratha) in Rural Areas of Iran**

¶ An account of a gradually disappearing traditional model of collective peasant agricultural productive unit in Ru Iran subsequent to land reform. Because of insufficient historical data regarding these productive units, an attempt is made to extrapolate their origin utilizing data pertaining to the function & decline of such groups. A panel study was conducted in the village of Zenji-Abad, Fars Province, Iran, between 1970 & 1977. The methods of investigation were direct observation & extensive personal interviews. A questionnaire of open & closed questions was administered to ascertain C&P & SE information. SE changes that occurred due to changes in the land tenure system were analyzed, in addition to other significant changes. Regression & multifactorial analysis were used to analyze the data chi square, & Guttman scales were applied. The village consisted of 1,512 hectares of cultivatable land, divided equally into two sections, each containing 3 *Dangs* (one sixth part of any piece of real estate). Each half of the village had fifty-four sharecroppers; each group of six made one agricultural productive unit with output divided equally between them. Thus, there were eighteen productive units, nine in each half. Organization of productive units & methods employed for division of land & water usage rights are explained. The major crops cultivated were rice, wheat, & barley. Findings & conclusions that will have an impact significantly on societal structures of the country & agricultural reforms are outlined: (1) mean age of Ss in the productive units was nearly identical; thus, no productive units were formed by entirely old or young Ss; (2) kinship was not a significant factor in establishment of collective units; (3) after the introduction of individualized farming there was a tendency to again collectivize then revert back to individualized farming; (4) individualized land utilization was more productive or efficient than collective farming; & (5) nonefficiency of farming did not depend upon the type of productive unit.

78S09572 ISA 1978 2420 **Amiot, Michel** (CNRS, Paris France), **Le Rendement des études et le rendement des diplômes, ou: de l'entrée dans l'université à l'entrée dans le marché du travail** (The Yield of Studies and the Yield of University Degrees, or: From University Entrance to Entrance into the Work Market). (Fr)

¶ Partial results of a longitudinal study undertaken since 1971 on a cohort of French students (cf, Amiot, M., Frickey, *A Quoi sert l'université,* Grenoble: PUF, 1978). Analyzed are the complex determinants of successive orientations which weigh on students from the termination of secondary studies to the end of studies. Far from brutally eliminating many students who do not receive degrees, & simultaneously encumbering the work market with a surplus of graduates with devalued degrees, the U does not eliminate students without offering a whole range of reorientations whose positive function is to break contact with the work market & to affect the educational adjustment in accordance with the demands of the economy. Results of the study raise the following paradoxical question: Why has PO's depressed outlook regarding education (largely unfounded) been succeeded by a euphoric belief in its virtues? Tr by A. Rubins

78S09573 ISA 1978 2421 **Andersen, Margaret L.** (U Delaware, Newark 19711), **Race Tolerance and Social Change: A Closer Look at the New South**

¶ Optimism concerning the "New South" & assumed improvements in white beliefs about blacks is examined. The study is based on qualitative interviews (conducted in Jan 1977) with wives of corporate businessmen who had recently moved to a Southern city typical of the industrial South. The women's acceptance & pronouncement of the idea of equal opportunity for blacks is explored; their race tolerance is limited to only those of their own class. Even in the face of expressed liberalism, those of affluent backgrounds still do not endorse those changes necessary to realize social & economic equality. An explanation is developed which focuses on the maintenance of private rights & resources as an obstacle to future racial equality.

78S09574 ISA 1978 2422 **Anderson, Alan B.** (U Saskatchewan, Saskatoon S7N 0W0), **Language Minorities and International Frontiers: The Contemporary Situation in Western Europe**

¶ Recent research is summarized on differential national or intranational policies toward the use of traditional languages among ethnic minorities adjacent to the international frontiers in Western Europe. What contrasts are evident in government policies toward the attempt of ethnic minorities in international frontier areas to retain or use their traditional languages? The purpose is to stimulate discussion on language use among ethnic minorities in border areas as a problem in international relations. Specifically, reference is made to the current political situation of a variety of ethno-linguistic minorities in several Western European countries, including

France, Spain, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, & Scandinavian countries.

78S09575 ISA 1978 2423 **Anderson, Jonathan** (Flinders U, Adelaide South Australia 5042), **School Performance, Socioeconomic Status and the Selectivity of School Systems**

¶ Examined are the effects of two cognitive measures (a test of word knowledge & a test of science achievement) & three indices of SES (socioeducational level of the home, literacy resources in the home, & parental encouragement) in determining whether students choose to continue at school. Five propositions are tested: (1) & (2) posit a positive relationship between system mean indices on measures of cognitive performance & SES respectively & the selectivity of education systems, (3) & (4) posit a negative relationship between the same sets of variables, & (5) aims to determine the contribution of SES to the relationship between cognitive measures & the selectivity of education systems. Data were analyzed from the IEA survey of science achievement (Comber & Keeves, 1973) & the follow-up Australian project (Rosier, 1978). At age fourteen, 5,307 students were tested across the six state education systems of Australia. Two years later 3,601 Ss were located of whom 2,394 were continuing at school. The latter group (1,206 Ms & 1,188 Fs) constitute the sample here. Composite variables were constructed to measure key aspects of students' home background (socioeducational level, literacy resources, parental encouragement), & correlational analysis was done on the data. There was a clear trend for systems that were most selective to achieve greater means on both school performance & SES variables; & systems which were least selective exhibited a greater range on the same variables. When the effects of SES were controlled, there was a marked reduction in the relationship between performance at school & the selectivity of the system. The reduction was least marked when socioeducational level was controlled. Control of literacy resources reduced the relationship further & control of parental encouragement reduced the relationship most. At the system level, the far-reaching effects on continuation rates of home background variables &, in particular, the importance of parental support & interest, are demonstrated.

78S09576 ISA 1978 2424 **Anderson, R. Bruce W.** (U Texas, Arlington 76019), **When Two Languages Meet, Who Speaks for the Interpreter?**

¶ Even when the interface between languages takes place within a single nation-state, the contact may often have potential import with respect to international relations. The success or failure of the interpreter, in his pivotal, gate-keeping position as facilitator of the communicative interaction may have far-reaching effects beyond those immediately observable during an interpreted interaction. Elements of the social & physical situation are summarized as are behaviors of speakers that complicate the interpreter's task & make successful interpretation more difficult if not entirely impossible. These problem areas are identified on the basis of formal interviews & informal conversations with several dozen interpreters over the past several years. Further evidence for the importance of some of these problem areas together with guidelines toward their solution are drawn from articles & other documents published by, & often for, interpreters. A brief sketch of current research on interpreting & suggestions for further sociological work in this area are presented.

78S09577 ISA 1978 2425 **Andersson, Lars** (Laboratory Clinical Stress Research Karolinska Instit, Fack S-104 01 Stockholm Sweden), **Working Life, Health and Retirement: Some Results from a Survey**

¶ An investigation in the form of interviews & a medical examination of 488 individuals (3 subgroups—3 years before, just about to retire, & 3 years after retirement) was carried out with employees & retirees from a Swedish industrial company. Discussed is the methodology used in the project. Presented is an example from the ongoing stage, in which an attempt was made to identify high-risk situations & high-risk groups for two indicators of well-being, expressing leisure behavior. Six variables within the areas of physical & psychosocial work environments, objective & subjective health statuses, are used as measures of high-risk situations. For Ss still in work life, associations were found between both quantity & quality of leisure, psychosocial work environment, & objective health respectively. For retirees, associations were found between quantity of leisure & psychosocial work environment, & between quality of leisure & psychosocial work environment, physical work environment, & subjective health.

78S09578 ISA 1978 2426 **Andorka, Rudolf** (Central Statistical Office, 1024 Budapest Keleti Ku 5-7 Hungary), **Age, Cohort and Historical Factors Influencing Inter- and Intragenerational Social Mobility in Hungary**

¶ Results of social mobility surveys & censuses in Hungary in 1930, 1949, 1962-1964, & 1973 made visible numerous changes of social mobility in SE development. The 1973 survey provides a particularly dynamic resource: occupational life histories reported by different birth cohorts—sons & daughters of professionals & clerical, skilled, semiskilled & unskilled workers & of peasants—render a comprehensive depiction of relationships between cohorts' ages & various historical events & developments. Analyzed are the varying influences (depending on their ages) on cohorts of: (1) the economic crisis of the 1930s, (2) WWII, (3) the capitalist period in the first postwar years, (4) land reform & extensive socialist industrialization, & (5) recent developments in economic reform, exhaustion of resources, & socialist consolidation.

78S09579 ISA 1978 2427 **Andorka, Rudolf & Krysztof Zagórski** (Central Statistical Office, 1024 Budapest Keleti Ku 5-7 Hungary), **Comparison of Social Mobility in Two Socialist Societies: Hungary and Poland**

¶ Surveys of social mobility were conducted in 1972 in Poland & in 1973 in Hungary. Methods of data collection & processing were exactly matched. Inter- & intragenerational mobility of Ms were compared by cohorts entering the LF in given periods. Some general characteristics of social mobility in societies at medium levels of SE development at the end of WWII & that underwent socialist transformation in the postwar years were evidenced; eg, in both countries, the majority of stratum of managers, executives & professionals are of Wc & peasant origin, & 50% of the industrial Wc are of peasant origin. Concomitantly, national peculiarities of historical development —eg, the larger share of latifundia in prewar Hungary, the greater devastations of the war in Poland, the collectivization of agriculture in Hungary, & the prevalence of individual farmers in Poland—differentiated SE mobility in the two societies. Comparison of cohorts makes it possible to investigate tendencies of social mobility since WWII.

78S09580 ISA 1978 2428 **Andorka, Rudolf** (Central Statistical Office, 1024 Budapest Keleti Ku 5-7 Hungary), **Tendencies of Differentiation and Equalization of Regional Development in Hungary**

¶ Using social indicators from 20 regional units from 1949 to 1975, development of regional differences & inequalities in Hungary were investigated. Mathematical & statistical methods used were factor analysis, Q factor analysis, & multiple regression analysis. One factor expressed levels of industrialization & urbanization & differentiated regions according to a center-periphery scheme; another reflected a more deep-rooted, traditional dimension of development, related to levels of agriculture & culture, & set apart eastern & western regions. Although a goal of SE planning is to reduce regional

inequalities & progress was made in the last 10 to 15 years in this regard, regional differences & inequalities inherited from the past seem to survive persistently.

78S09581 ISA 1978 2429 **Andorka, Rudolf** (Central Statistical Office, 1024 Budapest Keleti Ku 5-7 Hungary), **Long-Term Social Development of Hungary, Measured by Social Indicators**

¶ A system of social indicators was developed for Hungary consisting of the following: population, education, manpower, social structure & mobility, income, consumption, housing, health, culture, way of life, & social problems. Sources of the indicators are official statistical data & different surveys. Time series for several decades are presented. Long-term changes of social conditions were investigated on the basis of these indicators, comparing characteristics of Hungarian society: (1) in the capitalist period, (2) the first period of socialist society, characterized by extensive economic growth, & (3) the present period of socialism, when sources of extensive growth are exhausted & development is based on growth of productivity. Social structure, income inequalities, social mobility & ways of life are especially investigated.

78S09582 ISA 1978 2430 **Andresen, Helga** (U Osnabrück, Postfach 4469 4500 Federal Republic Germany), **Sex and Language Acquisition: Suggestions of a Categorial Framework for Investigating Sex Specific Differences in Language Acquisition**

¶ Some basic assumptions regarding sex-specific differences in language acquisition are discussed. Linguistic, cognitive, & social development interact closely in language processes. Instrumental operations as well as communicative acts are highly important for the acquisition of linguistic & cognitive abilities. Investigations of sex-specific differences must consider whether differences in possibilities to perform verbal & nonverbal acts exist. It is not sufficient to record only the speech acts of Ms & Fs; how sex-specific action patterns & social experiences could affect those speech patterns & language acquisition must also be considered. One revealing source for such an investigation is the analysis of children's games. Playing M's games requires a different mode of language usage than does playing F's games. Many of the latter are directly based on verbal communication & often model social interaction processes. Considering Piaget & Wygotski's inquiries, which have shown that operation with physical objects stimulates an ability to understand abstract relationships, makes this possibility probable. It is also necessary to consider whether sex differences in linguistic development are merely a matter of speech performance or whether both speech knowledge & cognitive structures are involved.

78S09583 ISA 1978 2431 **Appelbaum, Eileen & Ross Koppel** (Temple U, Philadelphia PA 19122), **Is Part Time Work a Successful Resolution to the Role Conflicts of Working Mothers?**

¶ Part-time work among US women is examined, & a sample study described. The nature of the family has been changed by modern Ur industrial society, & the burden of adaptation has been borne by women. There is increasing LF participation by mothers of young children; yet demands made upon them by their traditional roles as wives, mothers, & homemakers continue. Large numbers of Fs work part time to resolve this conflict. Part-time jobs generally have low skill requirements & wages, & minimal health insurance, job security, & unemployment benefits & limited opportunities for career advancement. The relationships between hours worked & job satisfaction among a national sample of 5,000 US Fs was examined. Controls for variables that have been shown to influence Fs' perceptions of jobs were used. These were: type of job, wages, age, spouse's earnings, size of city residence, marital status, presence of children, education, unionization, race, Ms' attitudes toward Fs working, & Fs' attitude toward mothers working. A complex pattern of interactions affecting satisfaction with part-time work was found. Nevertheless, F part-time workers derive less satisfaction from their jobs than do Fs with full-time employment.

78S09584 ISA 1978 2432 **Appleby, Michael D.** (Virginia Polytechnic Instit State U, Blacksburg 24061), **Applying the Applied Behavioral Sciences to Problems, Performance Standards, and Methods of Citizen Participation**

¶ Research findings of applied behavioral sciences are used to interpret problems of citizen participation in public affairs. Standards of citizen participation that are consistent with research & appropriate for resolving particular problems are defined. Methods of designing & implementing citizen participation in public decision making that meet performance standards are presented. A structured group "brainstorming" process was used to elicit from 140 planning & extension professionals & 35 Ur planning students their definitions of problems with citizen participation & a review of research in applied behavioral sciences on participation in group problem solving was conducted. Research on small-group problem solving shows that a definite characteristic of participation is influence. When people influence decisions, they experience a higher sense of satisfaction with decisions, a stronger commitment to implement them, & a sense of responsibility or ownership of them. Groups in which participants influence decisions are more productive & less vulnerable to conflicts, utilize member resources more effectively, & are more confident in future tasks. Consequences of aborted participation are withdrawal of members, resentment, resistance to proposed actions, & failure to implement group decisions. Problems defined by practitioners & students are: (1) antecedent conditions—eg, citizen apathy, or resistance of decision makers, (2) process problems—eg, late involvement, or failure to involve key impacted groups, & (3) technique problems—eg, difficulties in holding public meetings, communicating with the public & analyzing public comment. Standards for citizen participation consistent with behavioral research findings & that recognize differences between small group & citizen participation processes are: (A) a structure of opportunities to influence the decision, (B) inclusion of all impacted groups, (C) documentation of all activities, (D) maintenance of a highly visible, public process, & (E) utilization of specialized small group decision & proposal review methods. The proposed design method meets the standards in that it: (a) establishes an inclusive set of participants, (b) formulates a structure of opportunities to influence the decision-making process, (c) organizes a two-way interactive communication process between a public agency & citizens, & (d) identifies methods of documenting the process in a visible way. Methods reviewed create opportunities for large numbers of people to influence in visible ways a decision or planning process.

78S09585 ISA 1978 2433 **Apronti, Eric Ofoe** (Instit African Studies U Ghana, PO Box 196 Legon), **English in Ghanaian Clothes**

¶ The history of the use of English in Ghana is reviewed & reference is made to previous studies on the subject. These reveal two parameters of analysis: (1) a hierarchical formulation of deviance from a putative "international standard," & (2) a situational/register catalogue of differences of use. By reference to a variety of published sources & samples of texts drawn from these, significant features of the Ghanaian brand(s) of English are isolated & the factors that give rise to the "local flavor" of these texts are postulated. Attention is drawn to usages associated with popular journalism & popular literature—sources of reading matter for the majority of educated speakers of the language. By way of recognizing a local standard variety, the survey continues with the citation & analysis of texts from the U-educated ranks of English users. A set of conclusions is drawn & suggestions are made for future research.

78S09586 ISA 1978 2434 **Arl, Oğuz** (Boğaziçi U, P K 2 Bebek Istanbul Turkey), **On the Relationship between Income Distribution and Housing in Turkey**

¶ Results of a survey conducted in 1973 are analyzed to determine the nature of income distribution (ID) in Turkey & the relationship between ID & housing. It was expected that ID would influence housing quality & life style (indicated by the variety & number of consumer goods & durable goods used in the dwelling). Housing quality was found to be better in Ur populated centers vs Ru sparsely populated areas. Income redistribution policies have not affected the Ur periphery, & Turkey generally lacks a housing policy at present. The proportion of housing units available per 1,000 persons increases on the Ur vs Ru continuum. The number of construction permits is also highly correlated to the number of Ur areas located in each region. However, a high proportion of Ur dwellings (servicing 40% of the Ur population) are squatters' huts which do not require the issuance of construction permits. Both poor & better housing can be found in the cities. There is a definite need for housing policy in Turkey, in both the Ru & Ur areas.

78S09587 ISA 1978 2435 **Arnaud, Nicole** (U Laval, Ste-Foy Quebec G1K 7P4), **Les mouvements nationalitaires en France** (Nationalist Movements in France). (Fr)

¶ The claims of national minorities in France are part of a socialist decentralizing project. Analyzed are the positions of leftist parties regarding these claims & the regional results of the elections of Mar 1978.

78S09588 ISA 1978 2436 **Asante, Molefi K. & Erika Vora** (State U New York, Buffalo 14214), **Diplomatic Language: A Case Analysis**

¶ The language of diplomacy is primarily instrumental in nature. A critical analysis of diplomatic language in the UN is presented. A content analysis of the full UN debate over the Libya-Pakistan motion to discuss the conditions of the Palestinians is undertaken. Isolation of key content categories allows for the emergence of similarity-dissimilarity, representational-instrumental, & secular-religious creative modes.

78S09589 ISA 1978 2437 **Ash, Joan** (Dept Environment, 2 Marsham St London SW1 England SW1P 3EB), **The Rise and Fall of High-Rise Housing in England**

¶ Despite the traditional attachment of the English family to a house & garden & the capacity of the English building industry to build houses more cheaply than apartments, there was a sharp increase in the production of high-rise apartments (of five or more floors) by public housing authorities, reaching 36% of tenders in 1966. The retraction was even more sudden, down to 1.2% in 1976, all under ten floors. The pressure on politicans for more housing in the conurbations, the enthusiasm of architects for building high, & the high density requirements of planners were responsible for an Exchequer subsidy which bore the additional expense of high-rise dwellings. Social surveys showed the restrictions imposed by high-rise apartments on children & their parents, & defects in design & construction, but the subsidy was eventually removed mainly owing to its cost. A general revulsion against high-rise dwellings set in due to the collapse of the entire wing of a tower block, vandalism, tenant resistance, & disillusionment among architects.

78S09590 ISA 1978 2438 **Assmann, Georg** (Humboldt U, 108 Berlin Unter den Linden 6 Federal Republic Germany), **On Some Aspects of the New Quality of Societal Relations between Managers and Other Working People in Socialist Industrial Enterprises**

¶ As an objective necessity of every social organization, management is the relationship between managers & those being managed; of giving & accepting orders (subordination), to realize set aims. The form & content of this relationship can be grasped only if seen as an expression of concrete historical relations of production. The basic quality of societal relations under socialism is characterized by cooperation & mutual aid; this is derived from the social ownership of the means of production. These societal relations are expressed both in the relations between managers & workers, in the form & content of management, & in the views held by managers & other workers. Workers' participation in the management of enterprise reproduction processes plays an increasingly important role with the further development of socialist relations. The fact that managers in socialist industry usually come from a Wc background & many of them have, themselves, worked in material production, is an important basis for socialist relations between managers & workers. This is proven by empirical data.

78S09591 ISA 1978 2439 **Avoseh, Olusola** (U Ibadan, Nigeria), **Education and Social Development: Constraints on Efficient Schooling in Sub-Saharan Africa**

¶ The postulated relationship between education & its SE political environment should be more critically examined. Data collected from 30 African countries in sub-Saharan Africa, in a large-scale study of educational development, were analyzed to investigate the pattern of influence on efficient schooling. Statistical techniques provided an analysis of the predicted variance of efficient schooling, the unique effects of regressor variables, & the joint effects of their various combinations. Lack of economic diversity, the level of financial investment in education, & resource formation within the educational organization were found to be the major constraints on efficient schooling. It was also found—contrary to the beliefs created in development literature concerning the catalytic role of education in social development—that the environment exerts the greater influence on education than does education on environment. The level of environmental development sets a limit for educational development.

78S09592 ISA 1978 2440 **Baali, Fuad** (Western Kentucky U, Bowling Green 42101), **Rural-Urban Migration and Villagization Trends in Iraq**

¶ To understand the villagization process in Iraq, the causes & consequences of Ru-Ur migration must be considered. The high concentration of land ownership, complicated system of share tenancy, continuous disputes over land use, depressed level of living, opportunities for high-wage jobs in the city, & the willingness of the government to distribute land in Ur areas were, & still are, the major causes of migration. To discourage migration, the government has offered financial rewards for returning to the village, assisted in the establishment of Ru cooperatives, & furnished housing, medical, & educational facilities. Such efforts are facing major obstacles, including: (1) planning, (2) effective administration, & (3) understanding Ru culture. In Iraq, Ru reform is introduced from above; decision makers are political leaders. To impose changes upon tradition-bound people without considering their mores & cultural habits may result not only in migration but also in frustration, anomie, & social disorganization. The government has realized that scientific planning is the best means to the villagization process. This idea is being considered in preparations for the Five-Year National Development Plan, 1976-1980.

78S09593 ISA 1978 2441 **Badalov, Timor A. & Youri P. Bocharov** (USSR Central Instit Town Planning, Moscow), **Urbanization of Suburbs: Influence of Mode of Life on Settlement Pattern in Moscow Agglomeration**

¶ Intensive development of suburbs accompanied by changing modes of life is a qualitatively new stage of urbanization-suburbanization. The life style of the suburban population formed in the process, differs from both Ru stereotypes & those inherent to inhabitants of historically formed Ur cores, despite the fact that a large part of the population of

the area consists of second- & third-generation citizens. An analysis of suburbanization dynamics has identified two phases of the development process. Town-planning & sociological studies were carried out to establish the influence of contemporary urbanization on the mode of life & to formulate several requirements regarding the spatial organization of settlements along the radial direction of the three-ring zone. The behavior morphology of the population is emphasized. A wide range of value orientations, choices of gravitation foci, & a high level of population spatial mobility that shows a gradual penetration of Ur behavior stereotypes into suburbs were identified in the first & second zone. The most intensive links with Moscow were displayed by inhabitants of the first zone. Moscow & towns situated within 20 km from the central core represent a single sociocultural organism & are considered as being the Greater Moscow area. Ur areas on radial directions within 40 km maintain autonomy & attract people from nearby settlements. Such towns should be regarded as basic subcenters of agglomeration.

78S09594 ISA 1978 2442 **Bag, Dulal Chandra** (Balurghat Coll, West Dinajpur West Bengal India), **Linguistic Relations among the Tribals and the Regional Bengalis: A Study in the Assimilation of the Tribal Dialectal Language in a National Language**

¶ The multilingual character of the Indian people contains a number of developed tribal dialectic languages. An examination is made of linguistic assimilation in the context of the relationship between Santali & Kurukh (or Oraon) & such regional Bengalis as the Rajbanshi & Sripuria. Participant observation across a seventeen-year span forms the basis of the analysis. Discussion centers on the day-to-day contact of the dialect-speaking communities with Bengali society, & the cross-linguistic & cross-cultural nature of that interaction. Sample dialogues between a farmer & his tribal laborer, & between a cattle salesman & a prospective buyer are analyzed. There is a similarity of language pattern between both sets of conversants, demonstrating that both tribal & regional Bengalis follow their most common dialectal Bengali in conversation. Language is basically a social product. The idea of a mother tongue is a myth which explodes under the pressure of SE communication. In this area, regional Bengalis will engage in social intercourse in the tribal language of the other conversant, especially when the basis of that dialogue is a SE one. To engender a wider multilingual perspective in India, greater opportunities for cross-dialect, social & economic intercourse should be developed.

78S09595 ISA 1978 2443 **Balog, Andreas** (Instit Advanced Studies, Stumpergasse 56 A-1060 Vienna Austria), **Wahrnehmung sozialer Ungleichheit** (Perception of Social Inequality). (Ger)

¶ A sociological investigation of the perception of social inequality. The certitude of knowledge of extensive social structures, their proper place in the global social context & the responsibility for them ought to be determined in connection with the daily living habits of individuals. The discrepancy between latent & manifest structures of knowledge is usually not taken into consideration. A practical theory, oriented toward learning theory concepts, on the levels of knowledge is suggested for the clarification & solution of this problem.

78S09596 ISA 1978 2444 **Balswick, Jack** (U Georgia, Athens 30602), **The Effect of the Leap-Year Marriage Taboo upon the Number of Yearly Marriages in Greek Cyprus**

¶ A leap-year marriage taboo exists among Greeks in Cyprus whereby such a marriage is believed to bring bad luck to the participants. An examination of the number of marriages yearly from 1903 to 1975 reveals that the leap-year marriage taboo is reflected in the yearly changes in the number of marriages. There is no evidence that this pattern has been declining in recent years, or that it creates a cyclical pattern in the birth rates.

78S09597 ISA 1978 2445 **Bandyopadhyaya, Jayantanuja** (Jadavpur U, Calcutta 700032 W B India), **Toward a Nonviolent Model of International Relations**

¶ Presented is nonviolence-cum-communication as a more rational & workable paradigm than power in international relations. The manner in which the structural-functional transformation of the international system can be brought about through nonviolence & its operational corollary, communication, is explained.

78S09598 ISA 1978 2446 **Barros, Alexandre de S.C.** (U Chicago, IL 60637), **The Military in the Administration of the Brazilian State Since 1964**

¶ Discussed is the nature of the control the military have established over the state apparatus in Brazil since 1964. Such control took place by the elimination from the bureaucracy of most groups—or individuals representing groups—which had independent sources of power. High echelon civilian elites were replaced by technically oriented civilian bureaucrats whose tenure is solely dependent upon military consent. The military have increased their direct penetration into the "civilian" state apparatus as means of keeping this bureaucracy under control. This penetration has taken place through the institutionalization of the elaborate security & intelligence apparatus run by professional soldiers, which controls civil (& military) servants in terms of their individual performance & of the coherence of their policy proposals with the prevailing "national security doctrine." In addition, officers occupy civilian administrative positions through a process of *pantouflage* which rewards those military officers who are less competent while it "punishes" those who are best among their peers—those who have the greatest possibility of making it to the highest hierarchical positions remain in the military & are much worse paid than those who retire early & accept nonmilitary jobs. Finally, another institutional mechanism extensively used by the military to control the polity has been the proliferation of consultative councils. The powerlessness to which Congress has been reduced has been accompanied by an increase in creation of consultative councils, & the width of their areas of discretion. The councils operate as "functionally-specialized-mini-parliaments." Given the functional specialization & the consequent compartmentalization & the fact that government controls the appointments of the majority of members (consequently the majority of votes) of the councils, the government thus keeps unchallengeable control over the policy formation process. The compartmentalization brought about by the councils, also prevents the formation of groups with some commonality of interests. These instruments established or revived by the military to control the polity have been of crucial importance for the maintenance of the military preeminence in the recent Brazilian political process, allowing for a decrease in the use of coercive measures in relation to those groups which, one way or another, comprise the acknowledged clientele of the Brazilian state.

78S09599 ISA 1978 2447 **Barroso, Carmen, Guiomar Mello, Maria Campos & Gouveia Aparacida** (Fundação Carlos Chagas, Rua Cardeal Arcoverde 1847 São Paulo Brazil), **Perception of Control and Sex Role Innovation**

¶ Sex-role innovation was analyzed using a socio-psychological approach. Innovation is the adoption of egalitarian ideals in M & F social reality. The sample included 589 Brazilian graduate students. Data gathering focused on: (1) consciousness of extant sex discrimination, (2) acceptance & affirmation of sex discrimination, (3) perceived causal explanations in M/F inequality of state, (4) locus of control regarding situation, (5) family background (SES & socialization practices), & (6) personal experience in work, marriage, & interpersonal relationships. Significant differences emerged between Ms & Fs in all

areas, but especially regarding the role of married women. Rs with working mothers & those with fathers of a higher occupational status were more accepting of equality while M lawyers & MDs showed the least acceptance. Most Rs were aware of existing sex discrimination, but not in their own personal sphere (despite objective data that substantiated its existence). M perceptions of the underlying causes of discrimination were founded in "nature" while F perceptions cited social factors as being causal. Locus of control was perceived as existing in luck, unknown factors, & nature for both Ms & Fs.

78S09600 ISA 1978 2448 **Bar-Yosef, Rivka W. & Yehudit Varsher** (Hebrew U, Jerusalem Israel), **The Occupational Absorption of Professionals from Communist Countries in a Western Type of Economy**

¶ Any migration from one culture to another involves problems of acculturation. Although, the status of professionals is generally high in all societies, their status within the Mc & the ranks of professionals varies. As the establishment of professional ranking depends upon the recognition of peers—social contacts & communication acquire additional importance. International standards, information, & interaction create a universal background which facilitates the adaptation of the migrant professional. These are usually absent in the case of professionals who: (1) migrate from communist countries, (2) usually are trained with different terminology, (3) use different technology & have different sets of concepts on their status, the dynamics of the labor market & the relationship between the private & the public domain. Some of these difficulties can be alleviated by such measures of social policy as: (A) paid transition time, (B) orientation courses, & (C) temporarily subsidized jobs & social insurance. Data are drawn from a study of immigrant engineers from the USSR as compared with Israelis.

78S09601 ISA 1978 2449 **Beaudichon, Janine** (Laboratoire Psychologie Génétique, UER Psychologie U Paris V 48 75005 France), **Social Interaction and Communication Efficiency in Children**

¶ An analysis of the psychological literature dealing with the ontogenesis of communication competency reveals that when behaviors are observed in conditions similar to those in which they habitually occur, they result in rich & dense communication exchanges between children at an early age. When the observation conditions are such that they contain severe cognitive & relational restrictions, communication between children has been characterized for some time by manifest failure. Careful examination of past studies leads to the partial attribution of this contradiction to the restrictions reflected by the results of numerous experiments. These restrictions prevent the effective realization of the social dimension of communication. In complex cases of communication, an efficient exchange is attained by the application of both verbal & nonverbal behaviors which intervene jointly in each of the speakers & which correspond to the resolution of the difficulties in communication. The objective of these behaviors concerning the speaker is the orientation of the listener's attention to the important points of the message transmitted. The listener looks to inform the speaker about the attained level of comprehension as well as the message quality: this corresponds to appraisals & judgments transmitted to the speaker in the form of feedback & formulations of requests & hypotheses as well as attempt of completion & correction. As the potential communication situation becomes more complex, the display of these behaviors becomes more & more critical for attaining efficiency. This display is undetachable from an intense interindividual interaction. When this interaction is weak or made impossible by the aforementioned restrictions, only rough approximations of these behaviors are observed, resulting in communication failure. There is an intimate association between cognitive behavior corresponding to the transmission of information & socio-relational behavior.

78S09602 ISA 1978 2450 **Bechmann, G., R. Vahrenkamp & B. Wingert** (Kernforschungszentrum Karlsruhe Abteilung für Angewandte Systemanalyse, 7500 Karsruhe 1 Postfach 3640 Federal Republic Germany), **Automation and the Technical Worker**

¶ Discussed is the use of information processing technologies in the fields of design (CAD) & manufacturing (CAM). This is the report of a pilot study, where the field of investigation was limited to CAD. The focus was on: (1) the decision processes which led to the introduction of CAD ("aspect of innovation"), (2) the measures taken on the level of the firm in order to realize its use & organizational integration ("aspect of implementation"), & (3) its impact on employees, work load, & qualification requirements ("level of impacts"). The results from 14 exploratory interviews in 10 firms (automobile & machine engineering, construction & electric industries) indicate that promoters from within the firms play a very important role for the implementation of CAD; that specific organizational solutions for CAD have not yet evolved, but that the integration of CAD into the organizational structure of the firm depends on the situation of the market; & that, so far, the impact on employees, work load, & job qualifications has been limited; & major effects & cost advantages can be expected only in the long-term.

78S09603 ISA 1978 2451 **Bell, Norman W.** (Psychomedisch Streekcentrum 'Vijverdal', Postbox 88 Maastricht Netherlands), **The Governance of Mental Health Delivery Systems**

¶ Mental health systems are complex sets of institutions & professional activities. Usually, these systems comprise a mixture of public & private ownership (though ultimately public funds are the bulk of financing), a variety of regulation monitoring forms & a mix of ideologies/theories & coexisting organizational patterns. Often the formal delivery-of-care systems are loosely related to the beliefs, attitudes, & practices of the populations they are designed to serve. Finally, there is considerable variation in the degree & nature of relationship to other institutional complexes, particularly those devoted to the delivery of other such human services as medical care, education, social services, & political representation. This complex & mixed nature of mental health care systems raises questions about whether the systems can or should be consciously controlled. Some maintain that control is so diffused that it is impossible to steer the system as a whole; this viewpoint seems to ignore implicit controls through budget allocations, professional regulation, educational, & other social policies. Others have argued that attempts to govern systems are undesirable since they lead only to centralization & impersonalization; this argument seems to ignore the fact that many controls already exist. An attempt is made to identify a number of issues in the area of system governance & to describe how a number of Canadian provinces have approached this task. Materials are drawn from a national study of the planning of mental health services. A plan is made for an approach to the governance of systems from the conception of D. Schon concerning 'governance as a learning system'. The prospects & problems of true adaptive planning are assessed.

78S09604 ISA 1978 2452 **Bendiksen, Robert & Robert Fulton** (U Wisconsin, La Crosse 54601 & U Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455), **The Absent Parent: A Comparison of the Consequences of Childhood Bereavement and Parental Divorce**

¶ Several questions were considered: Do consequences of parental loss through death differ from consequences of parental separation through divorce? If so, in what way? What are the roles of relatives, friends, & helping professionals in the adjustment process? Are the effects of loss & separation

normalized in a relatively short time or do they persist long after the disruption? How can adjustment to parental loss & separation be facilitated? Data included surveys of 3 populations: (1) an anterospective study of a thirty-three-year-old cohort, where childhood family structure was controlled, (2) a comparative study of helping professionals where the role of the clergy was examined in detail, & (3) a cross-sectional study of adults where attitudes toward death & experiences with a variety of bereavements were analyzed. Results indicate that: (A) childhood bereavement & parental divorce have differential consequences in attitudes, behavior, & socialization, (B) helping professionals are ambivalent about their role or question the efficacy of other helping professions, & (C) grief & bereavement are comparable to family disruption caused by divorce despite statistically reliable differentials. Recommendations are offered for coping with parental death & parental divorce.

78S09605 ISA 1978 2453 **Berberoglu, Berch** (U Nevada, Las Vegas 89109), **Towards a Theory of State Capitalist Development in the Third World**

¶ A contribution to the development of a general theory of state capitalism in the Third World. After a brief discussion of the three major positions on this question, an alternative theory that would more closely correspond to the actual dynamics of Third World capitalist societies is proposed. While critical of each of these theoretical formulations as they stand, the proposed alternative constitutes a synthesis of these positions. Under state capitalism in the Third World, the state is controlled by the petite bourgeoisie—its leading edge being the military & civilian sectors of the bureaucracy. Given the previously weak & inferior position of the national & petites bourgeoisies in postcolonial societies, the petit bourgeois-controlled & directed state attempts to strengthen the position of the national bourgeoisie as well as of its own class under the new nationalist regime. Analyzed are the relative achievements (& failures) of the state in carrying out SE transformations in terms of the unfolding of internal & external contradictions confronting the state capitalist regime. The long-term viability of this form of capitalist accumulation in the periphery is then assessed in terms of the strengths & weaknesses of contending class forces pressuring the state—forces which ultimately determine the future course of development of social formations embarked upon this path. While the conclusions reached on the structure & dynamics of state capitalist regimes are drawn from the previous & current experience of a large number of Third World countries, only through further empirical analyses of concrete social formations can a generalized theory of state capitalist development in the Third World be constructed.

78S09606 ISA 1978 2454 **Berdan, Robert H.** (SWRL Educational Research Development, 4665 Lampson Los Alamitos CA 90720), **Dialect-Fair Reading Instruction for Speakers of Black English**

¶ Substantial problems develop in early reading instruction when the dialect presumed by instructional materials does not match the dialect spoken by students. Attempts to resolve the mismatch have typically required students to accommodate the dialect of the instructional materials. This strategy has not yielded effective instruction. An attempt was made in which instructional materials were modified to accommodate the dialect of Black English-speaking students. Modifications concentrated on providing teachers with the necessary knowledge to recognize & accept Black English pronunciations in oral reading & to distinguish these readings from actual reading miscues. Additional instruction was provided for problem areas specific to Black English decoding. The effectiveness of this attempt in improving reading instruction was evaluated by teachers' responses to questionnaires & by interviews with teachers. Most teachers reported substantial changes in teaching behavior with fewer interruptions of reading instruction for attempts at dialect modification. Many teachers also reported that their children showed an increased interest in reading aloud.

78S09607 ISA 1978 2455 **Berger, Prudence Woodford & Christine Oppong** (U Stockholm, Sweden & Instit African Studies U Ghana, Legon), **Conjugal Roles in Akan Rural and Urban Contexts in Ghana**

¶ Two sets of field data were gathered: (1) among Ur Akan migrants & (2) from an Akan Ru farming population. A combination of qualitative & quantitative research methods were used to collect the data. A conceptual framework that combined two variables of conjugal family systems—the degree of closure or functional individuation of the conjugal family, & the degree of segregation of the conjugal role relationship—is utilized in the analysis of family data. In both the Ur & Ru situations, directions of social change—as reflected in behavior, attitudes, & options—are observed to be diverse & unexpected. Particular attention is paid to questions of power, authority, & decision making; to the accumulation, management, & allocation of resources in time, labor expenditure, & money; to sexuality, emotional involvement, effective ties; & to the possibilities of realizing personal ambitions for Fs & Ms in their roles as spouses, parents, & kin.

78S09608 ISA 1978 2456 **Berglind, Hans** (U Stockholm, Sweden), **Marginal Labour and Class in Welfare Capitalism**

¶ Focus is on the composition & growth of the nonworking population in Sweden. The group is discussed in relation to concepts of class & the "reserve army." The nonworking population does not necessarily evoke feelings of sympathy & solidarity from members of the working population. This relates to the fact that the increased number of those dependent on pensions & other transfers represents a challenge to the legitimacy of the work ethic. While a welfare society cannot withhold economic support from those unable to work, there are many who have begun to question the grounds upon which such support is extended.

78S09609 ISA 1978 2457 **Berlin, Ira** (U Maryland, College Park 20742), **The Structure of Black Society, 1660-1960: An Overview and Interpretation**

¶ From its beginnings, the US has been a racially divided society. Most of what has generally been termed black history can more accurately be described as the study of race relations. Nearly all facets of black life have been viewed as responses to white domination. Hence, it has been racial attitudes, policies, & institutions that have been the locus of scholarly concern. Scholars have recently seen black society as an independent force which, while closely bound to white society, was capable of molding its own destiny & at times shaping that of white society as well. Provided here is a means to understand the evolution of the structure of black society over the course of the past three centuries. A new chronology for the development of black society is suggested. The standards of values that shaped group relations within black society are outlined & an interpretation of their development is presented. Black life on mainland English North America can be divided into three & possibly four distinct periods: (1) enslavement to the American Revolution, (2) revolution to emancipation & the end of the nineteenth century, & (3) up to the civil rights revolution of the 1960s. Emancipation, the standard watershed for Afro-American history, is viewed as more of a turning point in American race relations than a new beginning in the internal development of black life. In each of the three periods, status within black society hinged on different standards of values, these values changed over time & differed from place to place. At all times, however, they shaped black activism, ideology, & institutional development. During the first period, the most important internal difference within black society was the distinction between Africans & Creoles. In the second period, African-Creole

distinctions gave way to differences between free & slave blacks, distinctions that were reinforced by occupational, residential, & color differences. Free-slave distinctions, in turn, were replaced during the third period by a more commonplace tripart class system. After explicating the origins, meaning, & evolution of these three status sytems, their internal divisions & regional variations, an attempt is made to show how their development shaped the course of black history & influenced the development of American life.

78S09610 ISA 1978 2458 **Bernard, Francine** (Ecole Hautes Etudes Commerciales Montreal, Québec H3T 1V6), **Nationalisme québecois et gestion des entreprises** (Quebec Nationalism and Management of Enterprises). (Fr)
¶ Analyzed is Law 101, which seems to be a means whereby the Quebec Party, as an ethnic collectivity, can retake control over economic institutions. The distinction is made between "French, language of employment" & "the growing presence of francophones in positions in the higher echelons of enterprises." The law's pertinence is judged by analyzing the sectors (private, public, & cooperative) where administration graduates have directed business for thirty-five years, the vacation time in each of these sectors, & type of employment. Their career & professional mobility models have been a function of jobs held in sectors under Quebec control, mainly in the public provincial sector. Few of these people have made a career in the private sector (mostly in large anglophone enterprises). The only posts in the higher echelons which were accessible to Quebec administrators were those related to public relations or employer-worker relations. Tr by A. Rubins

78S09611 ISA 1978 2459 **Bernoux, Philippe** (Groupe lyonnais Sociologie industrielle, France), **L'appropriation du travail** (The Appropriation of Work). (Fr)
¶ The different applications of new forms of work organization (post rotation, enlargement of tasks, autonomous groups) have had differing success & have not been generalized as quickly as their promoters had hoped. One of the reasons for this is the weakness of theories advocating these forms, especially that of Fr. Herzberg. A more rigorous theoretical analysis is needed. The appropriation thesis demonstrates that reactions to specialization & the division of tasks are partially explained by the theory of individual needs, & even better explained by theories of organizations & strategic behavior. The affirmation of identity in work & the definition of the worker as producer on the one hand, & the existence & defense of the work group on the other, are more pertinent in explaining workers' behavior. The observed groups of workers divide time & space in their own way, & try to achieve a technical mastery of their machinery & of the management of production. Behavior is not a response to a need, but a strategy allowing the individual & the group to affirm itself independently, & to reject concretely the domination of the managerial apparatus. Tr by A. Rubins

78S09612 ISA 1978 2460 **Bestuzev-Lada, Igor V.** (Instit Social Research USSR Academy Sciences, 46 Novocheremushkinskaya Str Moscow), **Forecasting Models for Social Development**
¶ American futurology has been marked by three consecutive & evolutionary trends: (1) convergent, (2) apologetic, & (3) apocalpytic. The first has nearly disappeared while the second, although continuing to be represented in publications, etc, has receded to the background. The apocalyptic trend which is currently popular, has radically changed the argumentation of American futurology, bringing forward new leaders & new concepts. However, during the latter stages of this evolutionary process, all three trends changed so radically that they formed two new major perspectives—"the ecological pessimists" of a neo-Malthus type, & the "technological optimists" of the neo-Keynsian type. The rising internal contradiction caused by this phase of American futurology has made projections concerning the economy of the capitalist world nearly impossible. There is no trace of optimism in even the majority of official forecasts. This situation is generally true of the bourgeois futurology of the US at its present state of development.

78S09613 ISA 1978 2461 **Beveridge, Andrew A.** (Columbia U, New York NY 10027), **Social Effects of Credit: Issues and Research Strategies**
¶ Though credit—the allocation of resources to individuals, groups, institutions or governments upon an agreement to repay—is a pervasive social (& economic) phenomenon, little sociological work bearing on a series of interesting issues has been carried out. Those issues are raised that can be traced to the work of Weber, Marx, & Schumpeter, as well as some anthropologists, economists, & economic historians. These issues are addressed using material from three ongoing longitudinal research efforts that assess the source & impact of credit allocation policies over time for the following: (1) a small inland US city in the nineteenth century, (2) a medium size coastal US city in the nineteenth century, & (3) lending to developing countries by privately owned international banks in the last decade. In all three cases, evidence of the concentration of the sources of credit into a few institutions, the fundamental impact of a small group of decision-makers in allocating credit, & importance of links between potential debtor & potential creditor are very clear. The impact that such patterns have for credit allocation generally—for regional, national, & international economic activities & patterns of social & economic change—is discussed.

78S09614 ISA 1978 2462 **Bhoite, U. B.** (Marathwada U, Aurangabad 431004 India), **The Intellectuals in Rural Setting**
¶ Reported is a study of the intellectual role & life of Coll teachers in the state of Maharashtra, India. Three dimensions of Coll teachers' intellectual roles are: (1) as creators of knowledge, ideas, etc, (2) as disseminators of knowledge, & (3) as critics of society. Role performance has been analyzed in the context of the nomothetic & idiographic dimensions of the social systems of which Coll teachers are a part. The Colls are run by private organizations headed by politicians, caste leaders, & theocratic dignitaries. This authoritarian power structure inhibits the initiative & enthusiasm for intellectual activities. The institutions in which teachers work emphasize a ritualistic orientation rather than an innovative one. Teachers also suffer from inadequate material resources & facilities which are essential for intellectual activities. The majority of teachers come from LMc families & belong to the first Coll-going generation. They are basically conservative & traditionalist in their orientations. Teachers occupy a strategic position in the modernization process. An appropriate intellectual climate can be created only by evolving a strategy for providing adequate institutional resources, facilities & freedom to carry out intellectual activities. In the developing countries like India, there is a continuous demand for & growth of intellectual occupations, but sociocultural conditions are unfavorable to intellectual role performance.

78S09615 ISA 1978 2463 **Bibby, Reginald W.** (U Lethbridge, Alberta T1J 3L4), **Responses to the Ultimate: Meaning Options in an Industrializing Canada**
¶ Discussion draws upon the findings of a recent Canadian national survey in probing the state of Canadian religion. The postulate that the institutional specialization characterizing industrialization is associated with a decline in both the pervasiveness & salience of religion is supported. An industrializing Canada is found to be experiencing a marked decline in Christian organizational participation, & only some one in five people give evidence of having a Christian orientation in dealing with meaning. Only a small number of Canadians claim to be strongly committed to other religious traditions with

relatively few indicating a strong interested in the "new religions." To the extent that religion is seen as a response to ultimate questions, the majority of contempory Canadians appear to adopt no religion—old or new, but instead have "unfocused" & "positivistic" orientations toward meaning. A key feature of such orientations, as well as others, seems to be "the industrial world view," characterized by an emphasis on this world as the object both of one's attention (empiricism) & commitment (materialism). Predictably, the majority of Canadians are found to raise ultimate questions, yet apparently be resolved to their unanswerability. Such a pattern is becoming more pronounced & is unlikely to be altered in the foreseeable future.

78S09616 ISA 1978 2464 **Binitie, Ayo & Peter Ofili, Psychiatric Disorders in a Rural Practice, in the Bendel State of Nigeria**

¶ The study was conducted in 1970 in Oil Palm Research station located in a Ru area near Benin City Nigeria. Considered was the question: Will a general practitioner working in a Ru area number among his patients, those who have psychiatric disorders? For a one-year period, the MD saw his patients & recorded his observations, diagnoses, & recommended treatments. A psychiatrist examined these records & made diagnoses for patients with psychiatric disorders, & interviewed a proportion of the patients as a diagnostic check. Of the 2,325 workers at the research station, 1,654 visited the Health Centre during 1970; 83 patients were found to have psychiatric disorders. The majority of these patients suffered from anxiety states, (the highest % of disorders) depression, & excitement, to the one patient with an alcoholism syndrome. The rate per thousand of the population is 35.7. These findings are similar in many respects to the findings in another survey conducted in Nigeria.

78S09617 ISA 1978 2465 **Birks, J. S. & C. A. Sinclair** (U Durham, 23-26 Old Elvet DH1 3HY England), **International Migration in the Arab Middle East: Key Issues and Prospects**

¶ Presented are the preliminary findings of the International Migration Project. The Project is studying the nature, pattern, & processes of labor movement in the Arab Middle East since 1970. The demographic & employment features of indigenous communities & immigrant groups in oil-rich states are reviewed. A common pattern emerges among these groups in different countries. The nature of the response in host countries to the recent labor shortage is analyzed, & the impact of large scale labor movements on countries exporting labor is examined in detail. A "laissez-faire" approach to migration may benefit those involved rather less than the scale of labor movement alone might suggest. Demand has outstripped local supplies. The Arab world can be expected to draw increasingly upon nontraditional sources of labor in the future, particularly South East Asia.

78S09618 ISA 1978 2466 **Bjorkman, James W. & George A. Silver** (U Wisconsin, Madison 53706 & Yale School Medicine, New Haven CT 06510), **Citizen Control of Health Services: An International Perspective on Social Policy and Child Health**

¶ When failures of social policies are reviewed, analysts often examine the internal arrangements of the operational administrative agencies & their external relationships: funding sources, hierarchical arrangements for control, direct administration, bureaucratic functions. Almost invariably, deficiencies in one or all of these areas are discovered to which the program failures are consequently attributed. Examined & reevaluated here are those 'findings' in the light of another thesis: that the failure of social policies & programs is often due to inadequate support among the relevant publics. The essential missing element is public accountability mechanisms & practice. In some cases the malfunctioning of social policy is almost deliberate because the 'faulty' bureaucratic structure has been established to ensure that other, latent goals will be achieved—goals that contradict & obstruct the achievement of the original putative goal. Examination of child health program implementation in several US states found that the apparent policy goals could not possibly have been achieved since the latent intent of the law was not to provide services but rather to build a bureaucracy. The allocated funds were used for creating jobs, not for serving children. A state's share of program costs was not met, yet federal supervision failed to examine these shortfalls in funding. Such minimal federal supervision precluded compliance by the states, & facilitated evasion of state responsibility. Interest groups concerned themselves exclusively with improving their own financial &/or power situations. Legislative oversight of the 'faulty' programs was minimized by lack of appropriate information, because neither public nor legislators expressed much interest in or made many demands on these programs. These intensive case-studies illustrate that the shortfalls in social policy were not simply due to bureaucratic muddling but rather to an unsupportive, unconcerned public. Citizen participation in these programs was virtually nil &, at best, episodic. Despite periodic lip-service to the importance of healthy children in US society, these findings provide a profound comment on the neglect of children as an almost deliberate social policy. This thesis is elaborated with empirical materials & the US experience is compared with historical developments in other countries.

78S09619 ISA 1978 2467 **Blauw, Pieter W. & Cor Pastor** (Erasmus U, Rotterdam Netherlands & U Utrecht, Netherlands), **Back to the City. A Research into Return Migration of Families to Big Cities**

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¶ The central question is: What are the characteristics & motives of families with children who migrate back to the city or who intend to return? Possibly their way of life is a deviant one. One cannot assume that the structural characteristics of the family are decisive to this migration. It is possible that the returning families have a value orientation which differs from that of other suburban families. It is assumed here that the behavior of the returning families is neither determined by ecological variables, nor by the sociological characteristics of the category to which they belong, but by a strong, personal preference for a way of life, which, in their opinion, can be better realized in a big city. To explore the question, all families that migrated to the city of Utrecht within one year were compared (using the same variables) with families that left the city during the same period. A mail-questionnaire was sent to returning families to compare the motives of those who had at some time lived in a big city & those who did not. Motives differed significantly: for returning families, residence, social contacts, & facilities are more important than for nonreturning families; for the latter, work is the most important motive.

78S09620 ISA 1978 2468 **Blinov, Nikolai M.** (Instit Social Research USSR Academy Sciences, 46 Novocheremushkinskaia Str Moscow), **Social Progress and Participation of Workers in Production Management: Criticism of Bourgeois Conceptions**

¶ Many bourgeois sociologists who have connected their scientific interests with advocacy of imperialism, allege that "participation" of workers in production management long claimed to be a socialistic idea is now becoming one of the central concepts in western industrial sociology of organizations. A brief survey of various conceptions of "participation" reveals that, despite their diversity, all such conceptions have one common aim, ie, to prevent a social revolution, to diminish the attracting force of socialism, & to contribute to integration of the Wc in capitalist society. A striking example of the above is French bourgeois conceptions of "participation" in capitalist production: (1) I. Delamotte's conception of "provoked" or

"conflict" participation, (2) N. Teourain's conception of "dependent" participation, (3) A. Gortz's conception of "antagonistic" participation, & (4) M. Crosier's conception of "rational & social" participation.

78S09621 **Bloombaum, Milton S. & Ted M. Gugelyk** (U Hawaii, Honolulu 96822), **The Laws of Attitude when Diseases Are the Objects**
ISA 1978 2469

¶ Stigmatic attitudes toward leprosy, cancer, mental illness, alcoholism, venereal disease, & tuberculosis were elicited through interviews with Rs in a sample of approximately 2,000 households drawn from the population of Hawaii. The items were generated from a facet theoretic mapping sentence, which serves to define the universe of content & facilitate formulation of the problem to be analyzed. The disease items are, by definition, special cases of attitudes; the signs of coefficients in the matrix of correlations between items are expected to be nonnegative in conformity with the "first law of attitude." The structure of the matrix as revealed by smallest space analysis-1 is expected to depict clearly the relationships among stigmatic items & diseases. Reported here is part of a larger ongoing project in which the attitudes of leprosy patients who elect to remain in voluntary confinement at Kalaupapa leprosarium are described in relation to attitudes in the general community.

78S09622 **Bluebond-Langner, Myra** (Rutgers U, Camden NJ 08102), **Gimme, It's Mine: Children's Concepts of Ownership as Revealed in Interaction**
ISA 1978 2470

¶ By the time children reach the age of three much of their play with other children involves the use of objects. Disputes about ownership frequently arise. Sometimes the issue is quickly resolved & play continues. At other times it leads to full-scale verbal &/or physical altercations in which adults often intervene. Each individual in these interactions acts with a concept of ownership that may be reinforced or altered in the interchange. Examined are preschool children's concepts of ownership & the ways in which they arise. Particular attention is given to the ways in which concepts are manifested, transmitted, & changed in the preschool context with regard to personal & communal property. As early as age 2:6, children make claims to usage & negotiate disputes on the basis of their concepts of ownership & of the values they place on personal & communal property, exclusive possession, sharing, etc. Both the concepts & the values are available to the researcher through analysis of the disputes in combination with analysis of: tattles, formal & informal instances of show & tell, formal & informal teacher directed lessons on sharing, turntaking, & theft. The structural dimensions (eg, time, place, participants, order of discourse) of the aforementioned speech acts are delineated & the values embedded in the structure of the interaction are discussed.

78S09623 **Blumberg, Rae Lesser** (U California San Diego, La Jolla 92038), **Female Power, Family Power, Fertility Power: Update of a Structural Theory of Sex Stratification**
ISA 1978 2471

¶ Discussion is based on a proposed paradigm stating that it is Fs' relative degree of economic power (measured in terms of relative control over the means & fruits of production), in comparison with the Ms of their SC or group, that is the most important factor determining their comparative degree of control over their family & personal lives. As a measure of Fs' relative position, assessment can be made of how well Fs fare (vs Ms) on a series of life options known to exist in all human societies. These include relative control over marriage, divorce, sexual freedom, fertility, freedom of movement, household authority, etc. Since 1974, testing of this paradigm has been undertaken with a pilot sample of 61 societies, & several case studies; all have lent support to the basic hypothesis linking F economic power & life options. The paradigm's proposed relationships between economic factors, F opportunity structure, & fertility are discussed, along with some preliminary empirical data from Jamaica. This sex stratification paradigm appears to offer a means to assess the progress (or regression) of different class & cross-cultural subgroups of Fs in recent years.

78S09624 **Bohlin, Stefansson, Vågerö Wennersten & Åström Wennersten** (Huddinge U Hospital, S-141 86 Sweden), **Recent Trends in Medical Sociology in Sweden**
ISA 1978 2472

¶ There has been a recent turnover in medical sociology in Sweden. The formerly dominant U-based medical sociology has given way to a problem-oriented, working medical sociology. This is partly due to a flow of sociologists into the old "house of medicine." Sociologists working inside & outside different areas of the health & medical care sector, have given medical sociology the benefits of these new experiences. Some new problems of both practical & theoretical significance have been raised. These are discussed with reference to recent medical sociology research in Sweden.

78S09625 **Borgatta, Edgar F.** (Graduate Center City U New York, 33 West 42nd St NY 10036), **Issues in Compensatory-Preferential Policy: An Examination of Ethnic Policies in Contemporary America**
ISA 1978 2473

¶ The development of "affirmative action" policies in the US is associated with the transition from an (often) racist orientation—common in the operation of government & institutions—to the more positive insistence on individual treatment under some concept of equality of opportunity in the post-WWII period. In implementing affirmative action, the bureacracy has moved to simplistic interpretations to "right past wrongs" that have, at times, preferentially involved explicit quotas, & at other times forced impossible demands on institutions to "find" nonexistent qualified personnel. At the individual level, this has created circumstances of new forms of unequal treatment, & sometimes unintended consequences for the "favored" groups have become negative. The values involved in support or opposition of preferential treatment are examined in terms of the principles & issues involved.

78S09626 **Boron, Atilio Alberto** (FLACSO, Apartado Postal 20-021 Mexico 20 DF), **The Problem of the "State Apparatus" in Dependent Capitalism: Some Preliminary Remarks**
ISA 1978 2474

¶ The new Latin American "military state" represents a new form of exceptional bourgeois state, irreducible to either fascism, Bonapartism, or military dictatorship. It shares some common characteristics with the former, but brings forth new distinguishing features. One such feature is the size, complexity, & functions of the state apparatus. The state apparatus has come to play a role equivalent to the institutions of civil society which, according to the Gramscian formulation became the fortresses & trenches in class struggles; in modern capitalism, the state apparatus (due to its size & complexity) has created new mechanisms for the assimilatinon & absorption of political crises, & established built-in processes to minimize the effects of sudden changes in the correlation of social forces. This should not be understood as a denial of revolution, or as a guarantee of the perennial durability of the capitalist state in peripheral countries. The military state has a sharply improved ability to cope with political crises that would have destroyed the liberal capitalist state of the late nineteenth century. Two particular areas are addressed: (1) the relative autonomy of the capitalist state & its practical implications for daily political struggles, & (2) a course of action for popular forces should they have the possibility to seize the state apparatus. Focus is on tasks of the popular bloc in a revolutionary conjuncture.

78S09627 **Bowen, Donna Lee** (U Chicago, IL 60637), **Relation of Religious and Legal Attitudes toward Perception of Family Planning**
ISA 1978 2475

¶ The ideal Muslim social structure reflected in

personal status laws is largely conceived & implemented by the M segment of society. Fs, although their behavior is dominated by these laws, have little part in their formulation or reinterpretation. While their role is formally defined by these legal concepts & the social traditions that derive from those concepts, their actions & rationale are not necessarily congruent with them. The role of women as defined in personal status laws & augmented by the traditions & societal expectations which give currency to these laws is a formal model defining the behavior of ideal Muslim women as set forth by M society. This model has detailed & coherent rationale for each aspect of F behavior. However, a woman's behavior may be congruent with the model, while her rationale for her actions is not. Thus, men & women may operate within the same model of prescribed behavior but for different reasons, reasons that reflect social & personal realities. This problem is investigated with regard to situational utilization of contraceptive methods in Morocco. Data come mainly from interviews conducted with women in villages in South Morocco & with representative religious leaders who defined their understanding of Islamic religious attitudes toward the question of family planning. As background, a survey of legal & formal religious positions was made.

78S09628 ISA 1978 2476 **Bracke-Defever, Mia** (Vital Decasterstr 102, 3000 Leuven B-Belgium), **Social Policy for the Handicapped in Belgium**

¶ Care for the handicapped in Belgium was not historically guided by state concern, but arose from private initiatives that were later subsidized by the state. Current provisions for the handicapped are still based on government-aided private initiative; a uniquely Belgian social response. Thus, the government is neither the manager nor proprietor of any institutions (other than educational). This freedom from government control carries with it some heavy costs: (1) the onus of financial responsibility rests largely with the private initiator, (2) poor global planning finds some regions being overserviced while others have few facilities, & (3) there is a definite lack of centralized responsibility. This results in a politically paternalistic response to the situation of the handicapped that is bureaucratically unable, or unwilling, to respond to requests for fundamental rights & supplies. A general problem in policy making for the disabled involves categorization & uniform definitions of who is handicapped & with what symptoms. Criteria development for categorization of the handicapped is not a problem peculiar to Belgium, but it does restrict & affect Belgian policy making.

78S09629 ISA 1978 2477 **Brandt, Ellen** (Sognsveien 85, P 24 Oslo 8 Norway), **Women in Shops: A Sociological Exploration of the Saleswoman-Occupation**

¶ Participant observation, material from informants, & relevant statistics concerning the salesforce in Norway (from 1890 to 1970) formed the data base of this investigation. Focus was on the relationship between the service worker & customer/client. Saleswomen are "low status autonomous" & are free to shape their roles with customers. Several role-types have evolved: (1) "woman-friend," who offers advice in matters of appearance & taste, (2) "maid" when dealing with dominant customers, & (3) "expert." In the woman-friend role, both customer & service person must be of the same SS & the foundation of the interaction is a kind of solidarity. In the maid role, the customer has a higher SS than the worker, & is often a M customer with a F service worker. The expert role is often assumed by Ms working in service occupations, as a strategy to preserve their masculine authority. Generally, Ms stress the work itself while Fs stress the social interaction with the customer/client in service occupations.

78S09630 ISA 1978 **Brandt, William A., Jr.** (Development Specialists Inc, Suite 426 15 Spinning Wheel Rd Hinsdale IL 60521), **The Sociologist as Planner, Manager, and** 2478 **Entrepreneur**

¶ Currently, many developed nations are experiencing a surplus of academic job-seekers as birth rates continue to decline. This market squeeze has necessitated that sociologists must often explore career opportunities outside the traditional academic markets. One such market is that of the sociologist/consultant, in which the social scientist assumes the role of planner, manager, or entrepreneur, in an effort to affect policy formation or program implementation in both the public & private sectors. Focus here is on examining: (1) the social scientist's perceptions of role performance, (2) the linkages that must be maintained as the individual attempts to validate his career in terms of his academic colleagues, (3) the formation of subjective/objective measures of success or failure as it relates to career goals, & (4) broader problems involved with the contacts that must be maintained with nonacademics & the maintenance of a definition of reality/self. Suggestions concern the training of graduate students in sociology for entrance into careers other than in the academic realm.

78S09631 ISA 1978 2479 **Brann, Conrad M. B.** (U Maiduguri, Borno State Nigeria), **Shift in the Inter-National Role of World Languages in West Africa**

¶ An attempt is made to delineate parameters & variables to describe the shifting role of world languages in West Africa. From the discrete language blocs of colonial Africa—resulting from the nineteenth century 'scramble'—via the immediate postcolonial linguo-political blocs—a new regional international realignment of policies has resulted in a shift of functions of world languages. The domains of incidence of these new relations, together with the responsible agencies & main instruments are outlined. Some indicators for evaluating these forces are proposed for future research.

78S09632 ISA 1978 2480 **Breiger, Ronald L.** (Harvard U, Cambridge MA 02138), **Structures of Economic Interdependence among Nations**

¶ An international economy is conceptualized as a set of macro-national positions that simultaneously exchange multiple types of economic commodities. Employing UN data for 24 nations on US dollar value of trade by (exporting) nation by (importing) nation by commodity type (disaggregated to the Standard International Trade Classification [SITC] level), blockmodel analysis reveals aggregate structures for international trade associated with relations among the blockings for each commodity. Implications of the empirical findings for operationalizing theories of economic interdependence are addressed.

78S09633 ISA 1978 2481 **Bromley, Yulian V.** (Instit Ethnography USSR Academy Sciences, 19 Dm Uljanov Str Moscow), **Cultural Aspect of Ethnic Processes in the USSR**

¶ Focus is on the changes in cultural parameters of ethnic communities in the USSR (N = more than 100 such communities). These changes—ethnoevolutional processes—follow two trends: (1) further development of individual cultures & (2) interethnic cultural integration. These trends manifest themselves differently in different components of culture. Material culture has undergone considerable integration. In contrast to material culture, spiritual culture of the peoples of the USSR retains much of its ethnic coloring. This is especially true of the arts, both traditional & professional. However, an integrational tendency is also operating here, leading, in particular, to an internationalization of tastes in perception of the arts. The integrational tendency also manifests itself in various components of daily culture, from public festivities, rites, & etiquette, to general anthroponimics. All these processes form the Soviet culture.

78S09634 ISA **Brown, James** (Southern Methodist U, Dallas TX 75275), **Social Transformation of the Greek Military**

1978 2482 ¶ The goal is is to examine the contemporary Greek officer corps, specifically all those branches within the social, political, & cultural milieux. These three variables & their historical significance impinge upon the officer corps's perceptions & self-images of their roles vis--vis Greek society, its political institutions, & the officer corps' proper professional role within the Greek nation-state. Recruitment, geographic, & demographic patterns are analyzed for the officer corps & for the cadets of the military academies. Sources of much of this information come from personal interviews & data secured from the Greek General Staff. Finally, the findings are used to generate & modify hypotheses in the field of political & military sociology.

78S09635 ISA 1978 2483 **Brown, James Stephen** (U Kentucky, Lexington 40506), **Beech Creek and the USA: A Kentucky Mountain Community Moves into Mainstream America**

¶ Focus is on the breakdown of Southern Appalachia's geographical & cultural isolation via concentration on three small Ru neighborhoods in Appalachian Ky based on a longitudinal study begun in 1942 & an intensive restudy in 1961-1963. Special attention is on the social adjustment, & personal stability of Beech Creekers who migrated outside eastern Ky (principally to southwestern Ohio), the changes within the three neighborhoods & the migrants' adaptations & their effects upon their new communities. Much of the change has been due to government intervention in education, economics, welfare, & health, & the influence of such modern conventions as the telephone, automobile, & the building of all-weather roads. The federal expansion of a national forest to include the Beech Creek area, the migration of many families & the sale of their farms, & the sudden boom of coal mining after the oil crisis have greatly contributed to a changing pattern of land ownership. The building of all-weather roads caused formation of "stringtowns" or "line villages" along the highway that have effected visiting, church affiliations & attendance, & recreational & shopping patterns. Migrants who left the neighborhoods have maintained close kinship ties & have thus bound Beech Creekers to the "greater society." Such "modern" attitudes as the value of smaller families vs large ones & the use of contraception have made inroads in the area, largely due to contact with migrant Beech Creekers. Vertical patterns of kinship & ties with the government have been strengthened while horizontal patterns are being effected by vertical changes. Beech Creek, though vastly altered, has developed into a functional community including both old & new elements, possessing a resilience that promises indefinite continuation.

78S09636 ISA 1978 2484 **Brunswick, Ann F. & Lynn Schneider** (Columbia U, 60 Haven Ave B-4 New York NY 10032), **Perceived Life Stress Events among Urban Black Youth**

¶ What is perceived as life change &/or stress depends on the context in which it occurs—past life experiences & future time orientations & expectations, & the availability of buffer social networks & learned coping mechanisms. Sociocultural subgroups (with respect to age, sex, education, & ethnicity) may be expected to differ in all of these respects. If life stress events scales are to fulfill their diagnostic & predictive potential, there may be a need for more population-specific measures. This is an issue in validity of measurement. The question is explored through a personal interview study conducted with a representative cross-section sample of Ur youth (M & F, ages eighteen to twenty-three). From the Σ group of 536 interviewed, a group of index cases reporting one or more salient negative life stress events was selected; a comparison group was selected of similar size but reporting no negative or stressful life events & an overall positive perception of their current life situation. Events were analyzed, which were mentioned spontaneously on open-ended questions &/or answered more directly in reply to focused questions. These replies are compared for the two groups & their relative frequency of report is noted. Comparison is also made to those events listed on the various life-change event scales reported in the literature. Several weighting schemes are compared: (1) weights based on salience, (2) on *f* of mention, & (3) adopted from other investigations. Attention is given to the methodological caveats raised by Dohrenwend & Dohrenwend, with particular consideration of the need for measures which are representative of & sensitive to cultural differences in what constitutes life stress events.

78S09637 ISA 1978 2485 **Brusten, Manfred** (U Wuppertal, 5600 1 Federal Republic Germany), **The School as an Agency of Social Control**

¶ The school can be seen as an agency of social control under three different aspects: socialization, allocation, & criminalization. The criminological research concerning the third aspect is still very limited; this research should be undertaken on two different interrelated levels: (1) or the level of processes of typification, stigmatization, segregation, status- & role ascription within the school itself, & (2) on the level of formal & informal cooperation & exchange of information between the school, agencies of social work, the police & the criminal justice system. As long as the school conceives itself as a willing source of information for other agencies of social control it is itself an important part of the formal system of social control. The research-data provide information concerning processes of cooperation between the school & the Youth Welfare Office (YWO); especially reports written by teachers on request of the YWO. For this purpose, 575 files & 664 school-reports were investigated (by structural & content-analyses). Three general questions were of special interest: (A) What are the determinants of the selection in requesting school reports? (B) For what are school reports used in the YWO? (C) What are the consequences of the cooperation within the school? Findings include: (a) school-reports are used in formal processes of criminalization, (b) children & juveniles of Lc background are generally more disadvantaged by this cooperation, (c) processes of stigmatization & the suspension of attempts to solve behavioral problems of pupils within the school itself are the most negative side-effects.

78S09638 ISA 1978 2486 **Bucher, Rue** (U Illinois, Chicago Circle PO Box 4348 60680), **The Natural History of Occupational Groups**

¶ Focus is on the emergence & consequent development of occupations & professions, focusing primarily upon the strategies that such groups utilize as responses to the problems they face at different stages of their "natural history." Occupations are hypothesized to emerge from nuclei of persons who begin to recognize shared, mutual interests. A major thrust of emerging occupational groups is to achieve an institutional niche which is to their advantage. A major preoccupation of an emerging group is developing a rhetoric that explains the nature of the field & justifies their claim to it. Once a group has been accorded legitimacy, they enter a phase of consolidating, in which the major strategic problem is to secure their gains, mainly utilizing the tactic of elaborating institutional forms. Further differentiation & strengthening of professional associations, accrediting agencies, "departments" within socializing institutions, & above all, working out satisfactory power arrangements & boundaries within work settings can be seen. Consolidating is a highly complex phase, & at all times the group remains vulnerable to further segmentalization & thus to its own transformation. The complete disappearance of an occupational group is probably a rare occurrence. They may be decimated in various ways; they may remain as "institutional survivals." They may revive in a very different position within the larger society. Typologies of transformation & survival are explored.

78S09639 ISA 1978 2487 **Burić, Olivera** (Instit Social Policy, Krfska 7 11000 Beograd Yugoslavia), **Socialization of the Family in the Developing Social System of Yugoslavia**

¶ Examined is the institutional approach to the family, which involves formal links between the family & other social institutions engaged in satisfying the family's needs, within the framework of the Yugoslav system of socialist self-management. This process of "socialization" of the family implies not only the transfer of certain functions of the family to society, but also the active decision of the family to extend their needs. Families (N = 600) spread over 6 regions & various socioprofessional groups in the Socialist Republic of Serbia were investigated. Studies were also made of the available social institutions & their orientation toward the family & its socialization. Research data showed that these relationships are harmonious but not reciprocal regarding household jobs & health protection. The majority of other family functions—education, child-raising, child welfare, care of the elderly, housing, cultural & recreational life—are reciprocal in that both families & social institutions participate jointly in satisfying family needs in these areas. This reciprocity is always present, although it is not always balanced. The system of direct self-managing democracy in Yugoslavia provides the theoretical assumptions for the creation of a policy toward the family in which the pluralism of family requirements & interests is implemented & harmonized with the orientation of professional institutions for the most favorable development of family life. Research data show, however, that the potential of this system is not utilized to a great extent.

78S09640 ISA 1978 2488 **Burt, Ronald S.** (U California, Berkeley 94720), **Comparative Power Structures in American Communities**

¶ Comparative research on community power structures has developed a throughput model in which various community characteristics determine various indicators of community structure, which in turn, determine policy outputs. The use of various indicators of "centralization" of community structure are compared with the use of measures that capture more of the empirical richness of a community's power structure. One manner in which summary measures of centralization obscure the causal effects involving community structure in the throughput model is described. Data are drawn from published census data & informant perceptions of the "power" of types of actors in the Permanent Community Sample. Parameters are estimated for the throughput model demonstrating effects consistent with published result. Urbanism has a negative effect on the implementation of areal policies (policies that benefit the community as a whole) & a negative effect on the implementation of segmental policies (policies that benefit only particular segments of the community). The pattern of power exercised by 15 different sectors of a community is estimated from information perceptions for each of the 51 communities in the sample. These "observed" power structures are cluster-analyzed so as to locate "ideal types" of power structures. Returning to the throughput model, analysis of covariance is used to describe the manner in which the parameters estimated using the summary measures of community structure differ across communities have different "types" of power structures. Beyond documenting the existence of the bias of summary measures, the analysis describes how the bias is operating in American communities.

78S09641 ISA 1978 2489 **Burt, Ronald S.** (U California, Berkeley 94720), **Sampling Communities so as to be Representative of Power Structures**

¶ The major impetus for conducting comparative analyses of community power structures is the increase over case studies of one or two communities that is provided by a comparative approach. To provide an adequate basis for generalization, comparative analyses must be based on samples of communities, in which the power structures are somehow representative of power structures in a population of communities. The problem in drawing such a sample, however, is that there are no published data available on the types of power structures in all communities nor on the frequency with which different types occur. In the US, some research has side-stepped the sampling problem by analyzing all communities with a population size of 25,000 or more. Unfortunately, the 672 communities that meet this criterion present a prohibitively expensive data collection problem. Analyses have been largely restricted to published census data. The purpose here is to present a sampling function for all communities of 25,000 or more citizens. The function aggregates size, density, heterogeneity, & age of a community into a single variable that is maximally correlated with the types of power structures occurring in American communities. If a sample of communities is selected so as to be representative of scores produced by this "sampling function," the sample is representative of the types of power structures occurring in American communities. The sampling function is constructed from a canonical r model linking census data indicating community urbanism to distances between the power structure observed in a community & several ideal type power structures located in an analysis of the Permanent Community Sample.

78S09642 ISA 1978 2490 **Bury, Michael R.** (A R C Epidemiology Research Unit U Manchester M139PT England), **Living with a Chronic Illness: A Socio-Cultural Perspective**

¶ Focus is on studies of rheumatoid arthritis undertaken in Manchester between 1975 & 1978. Dominant paradigms of illness experience & their implicit assumptions concerning the social order & the sociological enterprise require clarification. Simplistic formulations of the micro-macro division are criticized & an attempt to reconstitute these levels of analysis is offered. The place of chronic illness in its social context is thus located. The problems of uncertainty & the relationship of the disease process to the logic of referral, consultation, & identification are central to the early stages of the illness. Modes of explaining illness experience develop on four levels: situational, proximal, familial, & biographical. These move from an almost trivial level of explanation in the initial stages to much deeper levels as the illness persists & its implications for self-hood & social life emerge. The imposition of order & the differential relationship of folk conceptions to those of the medical professions are central to the process of defining the situation. The family chronic illness alters the dynamics of familial relationships, particularly such areas as the DofL within the family. The processes of negotiation & legitimation & variations in the "limits of tolerance" are the keys to these changes. The impact of illness on work & work on illness is illustrated, drawing on evidence of formal & informal processes in particular work settings. The interrelation of family, neighbors, networks, & community proves to be the crucial locus in the determination of illness behavior. The practical & theoretical implications of the social context of illness warns against both simple characterizations of the problem & an assumption of the efficacy of simple prescription for action.

78S09643 ISA 1978 2491 **Buys, Dieke** (Instit Cultural Anthropology U Leiden, Stationsplein 10 Netherlands), **Peasant Participation**

¶ Participation of the small farmer is a necessary condition for development. The aim here is to give an ideal-typical description of the process of participation. Three phases are distinguished: (1) mobilization—in which the importance of the existence of an external threat, & of the legitimation of the authority of the change-agent are indicated, (2) first-action—in which the accent is placed on the built-in mechanism that ensures continuation of the process, & (3) organization—in which multiplication of activities, DofL, & stabilization take place. Mechanisms must be built in to prevent the monopolization of resources & power by few.

78S09644 ISA 1978 2492 **Camargo, Aspásia** (CPDOC-Fundação G Vargas, Rio Praia de Botafogo 190/120 Andar Brazil 20000), **L'Acteur et le système: le chemin des élites politiques brésiliennes** (The Actor and the System: Brazilian Political Elites). (Fr)

¶ The life histories of individual political actors are studied to grasp the nature of structural changes in the Brazilian political system. The period from the 1922 "*tenentistas*" uprisings to the fall of populism & the advent of military governments in 1964 is studied; corresponding to the formation, consolidation, & crisis of an elite which is identified with the "Vargas cycle" (1930-1964). Open interviews ($N = 35$) averaging twenty hours each were administered covering the following themes: (1) genealogy, (2) political socialization (cultural & ideological influences), (3) circuits of political ascendancy, & (4) consecration (identification of a specific "style" & "know how," social & political ideas). The biographical data facilitate comprehension of the characteristics, rules & mode of the political systems' operation, & in particular the following points: (A) the social origin of elites, their myths, ideological heritage, the relationships between generations & the forms of reproduction of values & behaviors, (B) internal cleavages & areas of consensus, (C) reconstitution of the network of personal relations (familial, professional, scholarly) & their role in the political formation, ascendancy, consecration & reproduction of elites, (D) the degree of representation of elites & how they depend on pressures (organized, direct, internal, diffuse) determining a given political project, & (E) group mythology (historical praxis, ideological representation of social relationships, participation, authoritarianism, democracy). Tr by A. Rubins

78S09645 ISA 1978 2493 **Canning, Jane & Martin Oppenheimer** (Livingston Coll Rutgers U, New Brunswick NJ 08903), **State Repression within the Capitalist Mode of Production (I)**

¶ Part I of a two-part paper that attempts to construct a theoretical model of forms of state repression in capitalist countries. This model takes the form of the "national security state" & is differentiated from other repression models. Two subtypes are described, one relating primarily to developed or "core" societies (with illustrative case materials & further discussion in Part II), & one relating primarily to lesser-developed or "peripheral" societies (the subject of concern here). The relationship between the two subtypes is explored. A descriptive attempt is made to link the national security state phenomenon to such variables as stage of economic development, class structure of the LF, political & economic organization of the LF, class & fractional divisions within ruling circles, the role of international capital, & the role of the national military & other "middle" groups.

78S09646 ISA 1978 2494 **Carlstein, Tommy** (U Lund, Sölvegatan 13 S-223 62 Sweden), **Limits to Interaction in a Population System from a Time-Space Viewpoint**

¶ Most time-budget studies have focused on the actual use of time by individuals. This ex post approach takes the various mechanisms of time allocation for granted rather than providing explanations in allocative terms, ie, what is allocated away when some activity is chosen, which are the opportunity costs & displacement effects on other activities & events. Apart from this the time-budget survey has been rather weak in relating time use to the physical & organizational environment. Moreover, the statistical technique of time use studies culls out individuals more or less at random, so that the way many joint & collective activities are actually interdependent & coordinated among individuals is lost. When one departs from a time-space (time-geographic) framework, where individuals are looked upon as interacting paths, many constraints on interaction occur, which makes it evident that a given population in a given time span has an upper limit to the volume of interaction & collective activities. This is not merely because there is limited time, but because the individuals in the population cannot regroup themselves in time & space in any fashion. Likewise, so much time use in modern societies is coordinated, & time demand & time supply for given activities & individuals have to match. This matching process must be studied in its own right, & what it entails in terms of opportunity costs. Many time demands cannot be met for reasons of coordination.

78S09647 ISA 1978 2495 **Carrier, John & Ian Kendall** (London School Economics, WC2A 2AE England & Portsmouth Polytechnic, Hants England), **Problems Encountered in Explaining the Development of "Welfare States"**

¶ "The development of welfare states" refers to the growth of statutory welfare activities in modern industrial societies. Attention is focused on two main questions: (1) What is the nature of those accounts which have been advanced to explain the development of welfare states? (2) What problems can be identified in these accounts? A variety of explanations can be accommodated in three main categories: (A) conventional historical accounts, (B) narrow deterministic accounts (eg, 'moral determinism'), & (C) broad deterministic accounts (eg, such mainstream sociological perspectives as functionalism & marxism). A comparative perspective on welfare developments, while providing a counter-balance to the more obvious defects encountered when the social policy arrangements of only one society are the subject of examination, nevertheless suggests that no single correct reading or theory can satisfactorily account for the development of welfare states. A range of complementary & sometimes competing plausible explanations of welfare developments exist.

78S09648 ISA 1978 2496 **Chaklader, Snehamoy** (B N Mahavidyalaya, Itachuna Hooghly West Bengal India 712147), **Language and Federalism in India**

¶ Focus is on the role of language in Indian federal processes. The dichotomous function of language —to coalesce & to segregate—is clearly evident in the Indian sociopolitical system. While a common language of wider communication converges the asymmetric units towards the center, the diverse regional languages drive the units to the periphery. The centripetal tendency of the units has been accelerated after the reorganization of states primarily on linguistic consideration. This tendency has, however, been balanced by the cohesiveness of the linguistic minorities dispersed in different states who constitute about 26% of the Σ population of the country. Besides, bilingualism & multilingualism, growth of cosmopolitan cities, interstate migration & immigration, & creolization of the people of the border regions have also fostered cohesiveness. The Constitution of India has been framed in such a manner that it can work smoothly only in a unilingual situation. Considering the sentiment of the major linguistic communities, a multilingual formula was adopted in the Constitution as a compromise. The states have been permitted to use any of the regional languages in use in the state in the expectation that Hindi would be accepted as a link language by virtue of necessity. But, regional languages have assumed the dominant role in respect to both administration & education, including higher education. The fifteen years time schedule for the changeover to Hindi has been frustrated due to the resistance of non-Hindi speaking people. The Official Languages (Amendment) Act of 1968 has left the issue to be decided by the non-Hindi states. Thus India is heading for communication gap. The cleavages in the social sphere have repercussions in the political sphere. The Constitution of India should be restructured in such a manner that the linguistic cultural communities receive ample opportunity to develop their ways of life in consonance with the broader national life. This will enable the states to become full, efficient & responsible co-partners in the Participatory Federalism. In this atmosphere a link language through

national consensus may emerge. This language may be either Hindi or English or a deliberately created synthetic language or an evolved hybrid language like Urdu.

78S09649 ISA 1978 2497 **Chaloult, Yves** (Ministério Agricultura, Sala 921 Brasília D F Brazil), **Settlement Pattern and Peasant Organization in Northeastern Brazil**

¶ Described & analyzed is a recent Brazilian peasant settlement project in the northeast of the country. The project is based on the creation of a number of small agricultural villages, characterized by the existence of necessary services & great potential at the organizational & self-management levels. Included is a comparative analysis of this settlement project & projects of Ru integrated development, based on access to the land & the organization of the farmers into small interrelated groups.

78S09650 ISA 1978 2498 **Chaney, David Christopher** (U Durham, DH1 3JT England), **Public Opinion and Social Change: The Social Rhetoric of Documentary**

¶ The development of facilities for mass communication has shifted the site for expression of PO from the street to the mass media. The change in medium is generally celebrated because it is held to involve an increase in rationality as well as an increase in accessibility. Developed is an interest in the documentary genre in Britain & America in the '30s & '40s. This genre is used as a version of mass media resources to provide a case-study of a style of public discourse. The social rhetoric of documentary provides a distinct catalogue of ways of talking about collective experience. Although in important respects this 'form of speech' has radical implications, it has promoted a direction of social change which institutionalized a corporate culture. The egalitarianism of a corporate culture rests at the level of consumerism rather than social structure & thus the degree of social change is, although real, inhibited. One reason why the documentary genre as a style of public discourse had these implications can be located in the expressive problems of 'an author' speaking on behalf of or to an incoherent collectivity. Discussed is a crisis situation in Britain by the social documentary team Mass Observation.

78S09651 ISA 1978 2499 **Changly, Irina I.** (Instit Social Research USSR Academy Sciences, 46 Novocheremushkinskaya Str Moscow), **Competition as Accelerator of Social Progress**

¶ Two components of production relations are considered: (1) people to work & (2) people to each other in connection with work success. Dialectics of the subject & object of work constitute the original source of social development because it evokes an attitude to work as a necessity, immanent to human nature. Competition, being a biosocial phenomenon, is inherent in human nature & emerges—independently of human will & consciousness—as the unity of opposites between the attitude of oneself & one's activity, & the attitude to others & their activities. In different SE systems, competition has a different SE nature. Under socialism, competition is an objective SE law consciously used in the interests of the development of all components of productive forces.

78S09652 ISA 1978 2500 **Charrow, Veda R. & Robert P. Charrow** (Center Applied Linguistics, 1611 North Kent St Arlington VA 22209 & Howard U School Law, Washington DC 20008), **The Comprehension of Legal Language: A Sociolinguistic Perspective**

¶ Sociolinguistics has typically dealt with studies of dialects & registers. Professional jargons, which combine some aspects of both dialect & register, have only recently become the subject of investigations by sociolinguists & sociologists. Linguistic studies of professional jargons can help to shed light on the (advertent or inadvertent) use of language to set up barriers between different groups in society & on the use of language as a means to assert power over others. In this study of the comprehensibility of standard jury instructions, an attempt was made to isolate those linguistic features—lexical, syntactic, semantic & pragmatic —which appear to typify "legalese." Because those items & constructions differ from standard English usage legal language is difficult for the lay person to understand. Data from a paraphrase task involving over 200 real jurors are presented. The first set of jurors was required to orally paraphrase standard civil jury instructions after hearing them twice. An analysis of their paraphrases pinpointed various linguistic items & constructions that appeared to cause comprehension difficulties. Based on these data, the instructions were rewritten & presented in the same manner to a second group of jurors. Significant increases in comprehension emerged & it was possible to empirically isolate those linguistic features of this type of legalese that cause comprehension problems. Demographic analyses were performed, providing data correlating age, sex, occupation, race, & years of schooling with performance on the comprehension task. Findings from this study have important implications for sociolinguistics, theoretical linguistics & the legal system.

78S09653 ISA 1978 2501 **Chattopadhyay, Paresh** (U Quebec CP 8888 Montreal H3C 3P8), **The State and the Accumulation of Capital: The Case of the Third World**

¶ Capital is primarily not a thing; the accumulation of capital is primarily the extended reproduction of capital as a relation of production. The state is not a class-neutral, impartial arbitrator, remaining outside of the economy & required to intervene in the economy to correct the limitations of the "private sector"; it is an indispensable instrument on behalf of the capitalist class as a whole for guaranteeing the capitalist relations of production & their enlarged reproduction. Within this broad framework of the preservation & accumulation of capital, the state specifically assumes the role of state capitalism with the corresponding emergence of the state bourgeoisie when it is directly involved in the process of extraction of surplus value, irrespective of the immediate commodity character of the product in question. The dominant trend among the Marxists after Engels has been to emphasize the state's role as the overall guarantor of the extended reproduction of capital basically through its political (military) power. Direct insertion in the productive process itself has been discussed only insofar as it is supposed to help the "private" capitalists in their accumulation process. This becomes particularly clear in the case of the academic economists professing Marxism writing on the *Third World* (Baran, Dobb, Kalecki, Lange, etc). These economists attach supreme virtue to the accumulation of capital as the motor of economic development & they insist on the positive role of the state in this regard, given the failure of the relatively unimportant private capitalist sector in the Third World. However, accumulation of capital is understood as investment, so that capital ceases to be a relation. Capitalism is identified with the private property in the means of production, confusing the juridical with the real relations of production. That is why when the state is brought in as the accumulator of capital, the process of accumulation loses its class (ie, exploitative) character. "State capitalism," provided it is not allied with the pre-capitalist elements, private monopoly capital & imperialism, becomes an instrument of the "non-capitalist" path of development. They arrive at such absurdities because they seem not to have grasped two fundamental points: (1) there is no capital without the capitalist & (2) collective capital has a separate existence as opposed to individual capital.

78S09654 ISA 1978 2502 **Chauhan, Brij Raj** (Meerut U, India), **Education of Sociologists in Developing Countries**

¶ The education of sociologists in developing countries is faced with two sets of problems: (1) sociological orientations & (2) the social situation of the country concerned. The major orientations in the field —functional, conflict, & interactional—& the major study

areas—tribal, isolated societies &/or industrialized countries—hold little relevance for scholars from the developing countries. Little note is taken of the major processes of educational, political, & economic advancements in the wake of decolonization & independence in the developing countries' context. Because the major task for sociologists in developing countries involves evaluation of the major orientations, & their application to specific Third World contexts, a whole new approach to the education of sociologists working in this area must be undertaken. Several suggested means to approach this reorientation & specific reference to some studies in India are presented.

78S09655 ISA 1978 2503 **Chellous, Grace** (Maritime School Social Work Dalhousie U, Halifax Nova Scotia), **Intergenerational Affinities: Symmetrical Life Experiences of the Young Adults and the Aging in Canadian Society**

¶ An attempt is made to develop a theoretical interpretation of the concept of symmetrical relationship as it applies to youth & aging persons within the social structure. Comparative perspectives of these two age groups, regarding life experiences, are examined on four selected dimensions: (1) goals of life & value priorities, (2) satisfactions regarding self & life in general, (3) stresses & crises—with particular reference to loneliness & death, & (4) awareness of affinities. Focus is on identifying crucial ways in which these two age groups experience life from symmetrical vantage points, & to what extent they are aware of such affinities. Mention is also made of specific social programs provided by the Canadian government to establish functional links between the youth & aging in our society. The study subsamples consist of 40 each from: (A) 15-24 year-olds, ie, late adolescence-young adulthood; critical age 18 years, (B) 65-74 year-olds, ie, retired-aging, "the young-olds" in good health & socially active; critical age 65 years. The crucial characteristics these subsamples share is that they are not gainfully employed, albeit potentially productive. They are either students or retired persons from Toronto, Ontario & Halifax.

78S09656 ISA 1978 2504 **Chen, Paul C. Y.** (U Malaya, Pantai Valley Kuala Lumpur 22-11), **Traditional and Modern Medicine in Malaysia**

¶ Malaysia has a large variety of traditional medical systems that are a direct reflection of the wide ethnic diversity of its population. For many decades, attempts have been made to introduce modern medical systems of care into various parts of Malaysia. In the Ur areas, sophisticated medical centers with a variety of specialities have been developed. Nevertheless, even in the largest cities, traditional medical systems of care are firmly established. In Ru areas, during the 20-year period, 1955-1975, a Σ of 73 main health centers, 246 health subcenters, & 1,282 midwife clinic stations have been put into operation in Peninsular Malaysia. In spite of the great inroads made by modern medical systems of care, traditional medical systems remain as thriving & vigorous systems which are not going to diminish or disappear. Unlike Malaysian traditional systems of care, modern scientific medicine is characterized by its emphasis on the disease process rather than on the "total man" so much so that the sick individual feels fragmented & depersonalized & views modern medicine as mechanistic, impersonal, organ-oriented, & individualistic. Traditional medicine, on the other hand, appears to be very personal & supportive. It tends to treat him & his family as a "total," & provides a ritual deemed important by the local culture. Further, it provides emotional support, & helps reintegrate the sick person back into society (as is illustrated by the Malay form of therapy known as *Main Puteri*). Patients move from one system to another or use several systems simultaneously. As an example of how traditional & modern systems can be successfully integrated within the government system of health care designed for Ru mothers & children, the integration of the traditional Malay birth attendance, the *bidan kampung*, into the modern medical health team in Ru Malaysia is examined. The forces influencing the development, acceptance & integration of the various medical systems are considered in terms of cultural & historical forces, political forces & of the influence exerted by other medical systems.

78S09657 ISA 1978 2505 **Cheng, Joseph L. C.** (Chinese U Hong Kong, Shatin New Territories), **Organizational Coordination in Research Units: A Systems and Social Psychological Perspective**

¶ Two hypotheses predicting positive relationships of organizational coordination to research unit performance & to unit integration were advanced & tested with data from an international comparative study of research units. The results on the whole confirm the hypotheses & show that the relationships occur very generally across the five countries & three types of research institutions included in the study. The findings are interpreted & their implications for future research are discussed.

78S09658 ISA 1978 2506 **Cherns, Albert Bernard** (Loughborough U, Leicestershire LE11 3TU England), **The Context of Organizations and the Quality of Working Life**

¶ The quality of working life (QWL) is developing its own historical & mythological perspectives. Its birth in the English coal mines, its grafting in Indian textile mills, its development in Norway, & flowering in Sweden is a well-known story. The explanation given is of a combination of transnational, intellectual fertilization, & of the opportunity provided by cultural readiness. This explanation is probably essentially correct but is not testable & yields little prediction. Where will it spread? What form will it take? It also ignores the extent to which QWL developments in different countries are diverging. The political & cultural environments of, for example, Sweden & the US are different & their economic systems, especially the operation of the labor market, differ sufficiently to impose different criteria which organizations are required to meet. QWL developments in each country must be seen in the context of the shifts within it of the basis of accommodation between organizations & society. These shifts are occurring in various ways & at different speeds. The evaluative schema proposed by A. Matejko must be recast & broadened so as to embrace the contextual aspects of QWL developments & to recognize the differences, & possible divergence, of their goals.

78S09659 ISA 1978 2507 **Chitnis, Suma** (Tata Instit Social Sciences, Sion-Trombay Rd Bombay 400088 India), **Education for Development—Three Decades of the Indian Experience**

¶ When India obtained independence from British colonial rule in 1947 & launched upon a program for planned development, education was given unique importance, both as a basic human right & as an instrument for social, political, & economic change & reconstruction. Plan objectives covering these two aspects of education were formulated in terms of three basic goals: (1) universal, free, & compulsory education for all children up to the age of fourteen, (2) equality of opportunity for education at all levels, & (3) provision of facilities for technical, professional, & other types of education, at all levels, with a view to meeting manpower needs for development. Three decades of Indian experience in pursuit of these goals are discussed. The outcome of the strategies adopted & some analytical observations regarding failures (where failures have been noted) are discussed. Planners failed to restructure education for development. Neither the structure nor the content of British education was suited to the demands of development. Inadequacies in economic planning, policy, & operation is the second factor interfering with the effectiveness of education for development. The third factor involves the timidity of government in the implementation of ideals & policies in education, & the absence of political vision &

will for gearing education vigorously to the needs of development. Briefly defined are the attitudes & steps that the new government in India must take in order to gear education more successfully to development.

78S09660 ISA 1978 2508 **Choi, Syn Duk** (Ewha Womans U, Seoul Korea 120), **Changing Sex Roles in the Urban Korean Family**

¶ The ideological basis of traditional Korean society was neo-Confucianism. According to the philosophy, the human world & the cosmic order must be in balance. In cosmological terms, heaven (or yang) which is of M gender dominates earth (or yin) which is of F gender &, correspondingly, men's predominance over women. This order can best be preserved by maintaining a sharp distinction between women's "inner" or domestic sphere & men's "outer" or public sphere. Thus the law of nature accorded Korean women an inferior position & confined them to the home. Nevertheless, it became increasingly evident with the progress of modernization that the traditional notion of submissive & domestic women could not remain unchanged for long in Korea. Young women, especially Ur, educated women began to challenge parental authority in such matters as courtship, marriage, & career. Both unmarried & married women began to join the LF in growing numbers. Women today account for more than 33% of the country's total work force. The way in which new generations of Korean women strive for the opportunity to develop their capacities & fulfill their aspirations are discussed & explanations are offered of the changing patterns of the roles & status of women in Korea today.

78S09661 ISA 1978 2509 **Chowdhury, Anwarullah, Social Policy Trends Concerning Mobility of Workers in Bangladesh**

¶ Focus is on the internal & external mobility of workers in Bangladesh. The main type of migration is internal—from Ru to Ur areas, with some Ru to Ru migration in seasonal agriculture. Despite policy measures aimed at stemming the Ru/Ur migration tide, such movement is rapidly increasing. Currently, external migration trends are bleeding the country of its skilled labor. Relevant policy measures developed to deal with this situation are briefly discussed.

78S09662 ISA 1978 2510 **Christensen, Harold T.** (Purdue U, West Lafayette IN 47907), **Recent Data Reflecting upon the Sexual Revolution in America**

¶ A structured questionnaire designed to measure premarital sexual attitudes & behavior was administered to sociology classes at a large state-supported Midwestern U during Apr, 1978. The results are analyzed alongside comparable data (some previously published) derived from surveys using this same instrument at this same U during the spring of 1958 & the spring of 1968. Twenty-year trends at this one institution are examined in the belief that they may offer clues concerning the "sexual revolution" in the country at large. A majority of the measures—including approval of & participation in premarital coitus—reveal not only that the "sexual revolution" is continuing but that it may be accelerating. Furthermore, increases in sexual permissiveness generally continue to be greater for Fs than Ms, which is resulting in an intersex convergence. In a few specific areas, however, there are at least tentative signs that the "sexual revolution" may be slowing, especially with Fs. During the second decade of the study as compared with the first: F percentages opposing the censorship of pornography leveled off; F percentages claiming to have been pressured into first coitus increased; & F percentages claiming negative reactions to first coitus increased.

78S09663 ISA 1978 2511 **Christiansen-Ruffman, Linda** (St Mary's U, Halifax Nova Scotia), **Women in Community Development: A Comparison of Two Regional Communities in Atlantic Canada**

¶ This study examines & compares the approaches of women toward community concerns which have implications for social & development policy. Using questionnaires & participant observation, the activities of women & women's organizations in the Ur community of Halifax-Dartmouth, Nova Scotia (population 250,000) & in the 9 communities which are located in Southern Labrador along the Straits of Belle Isle (population of all communities 2,500) are investigated. The major concerns & debates of women & women's organizations in each community are examined as are differences in the form of women's organizations. Focus then shifts to the structural sources of these differing perceptions & their implications for development in each of the respective regions. A comparison is made of the role of women in the development of each region.

78S09664 ISA 1978 2512 **Chuaqui, Jorge** (Pocuro 1941, Santiago 9 Chile), **The Interpersonal Adjustment Treatment for Mental Health: A Critique**

¶ A discussion in three parts concerning mental health: Part (1) offers a definition of the mental health problem within a sociological framework; Part (2) shows that treatment cannot function perfectly because of problems at the microsocial level; Part (3) describes the conformist & conservative bias of treatment.

78S09665 ISA 1978 2513 **Ciupak, Zofia** (31 rue Swietojanska app I, 00 266 Varsovie Poland), **Evolution of the Concept of Fair Play**

¶ The concept of fair play is discussed in relation to the moral aspect of sports. Colloquially, the term concerns the approval or disapproval of behavior. Scientifically, fair play refers to an intellectual, rational reaction (insofar as possible in a description of moral phenomena). The content of the term is analyzed using the historical method of referring accepted hypotheses to transformations in social macrostructures (to mass processes & development trends). The evolution of the concept is studied as follows: (1) fair play as a mode of behavior, as a form of external contacts, (2) fair play as a symbol of final effect, or result, & (3) fair play as a combination of mode & effect. The concept here is a moral principle determined by human values, but not a criterion for the evaluation of human behavior, & is related to changes in social & intellectual culture. Tr by A. Rubins

78S09666 ISA 1978 2514 **Cohen, Rosalie A. & Anita M. Cohen** (Temple U, Philadelphia PA 19122), **Resistance to Contemporary Mental Health Developments: Compulsory Sterilization Statutes as Indicators of Public Sentiment**

¶ The third psychiatric revolution is characterized, in part, by a shift in the causal explanations dominant in the field. The cause-effect relationship between mental aberration & social problems has been reversed; single causal assumptions of physical abnormality & moral or constitutional inadequacy have lost primacy. Despite the ascendance of newer theoretical orientations in the profession, there is no reason to believe that assumptions of social causality are widely shared by members of the public upon whose efforts the field has become increasingly dependent. The distribution & current status of compulsory sterilization statutes—products of the age of Eugenics & Social Darwinism—are used as indicators of some beliefs about the causes of mental illness that may be antagonistic. Content analyses of existing compulsory sterilization codes in the US were completed in 1968 & 1973; the range of issues that had arisen since the codes' origins was recently examined. A simple two-variable matrix was employed to contrast some gross differences between the beliefs apparent in the statutes & common professional ones. To the extent that these beliefs are persistent & widely distributed, they may limit the extension & effectiveness of contemporary social psychiatric efforts.

78S09667 ISA 1978 2515 **Commaille, Jacques** (SCR Justice, 4 Rue de Mondovi Paris 75001 France), **The Family Judge, or the Ambivalences of Legal Function**

¶ In family matters, the juridical & legal establishments are confronted with changes in attitudes & behavior & with changing relationships within the family. It is hypothesized, therefore, that the law is becoming increasingly less important, & that its adaptation is rather formal on the one hand, & that it is deeply concerned on the other. The role of the judge, in keeping with legal principles & reference values, has long been to place sanctions on any attack on the dominant family model (eg, in the case of divorce, its exceptionality was to be preserved). Changes in family behavior—possibly related to the transformation of sociability & the disappearance of intermediary processes of social regulation—have rendered this conception of social control inadequate. Some judges thus have suggested the legal function be one of advice, prevention & social welfare, illustrat the new family jurisdiction & its operational principles. Since judges' questioning of traditional legal functions is not done without consideration of the finality, lawfulness & identity of their actions, the legal profession's replies to this trend are either predominantly of a social (jurisdictive) or technocratic nature. Although seemingly best suited to the changes in social control functions, the predominantly social current of opinion has not yet become prevalent owing to the logic pertinent to the judges' profession, & the state's ambivalence regarding the family & the legal establishment's relationship to it. Tr by A. Rubins

78S09668 ISA 1978 2516 **Commaille, Jacques** (SCR Justice, 4 Rue de Mondovi Paris 75001 France), **Towards a New Definition of Divorce**

¶ A tentative analysis of divorce in France is presented taking into account recent French demographic & statistical work & theoretical discussions of the International Research Group on Divorce. Divorce is considered as the result of: (1) social control, represented by the law, law enforcement agencies & mass conscience (the latter interiorizing social control), & (2) social & family behavior. Dialectical relations between these two aspects, the way social control reveals itself, its evolution, & the influence of SE factors in the evolution of family behavior clarify the following: (A) the history of divorce in France (divorce legislation & the important debates on divorce), (B) the analyses of sociodemographic aspects of divorcees & of divorce-rate trends, (C) analysis of recent changes of French law & the first period of their enforcement, & (D) analysis of future trends of divorce as compared to other countries' experience. The new definition of divorce differs from a normative definition (implicit or explicit) & from any definition failing to consider social control & social & family behavior. Tr by A. Rubins

78S09669 ISA 1978 2517 **Conrad, Cinthia, Sex and the Single Brain: A Neurolinguistic Prospective on Sex Differences in Language and Literature**

¶ New evidence suggests that men (with some exceptions) tend to be more clearly lateralized to the left hemisphere for language & logical-analytic, sequential functioning than women. In certain experiments, men showed a preference for left hemisphere-based thinking regardless of the kind of cognitive task. In contrast, many women seem to have a more bilateral language laterality, with a significant amount of language ability in the right hemisphere, which specializes in holistic, gestalt modes of thought. It may well be that many women can tap into both analytic & synthetic modes of thought verbally with greater ease than most men. These findings parallel, in several striking ways, the findings of recent studies on sex differences in writing style, & may offer a partial explanation for them. Indeed, these findings may also help us understand the "singlemindedness" of M critics who consistently categorize female's writing as chaotic, disorganized & hysterical, in essence "scatterbrained."

78S09670 ISA 1978 2518 **Cook, Alice H.** (Cornell U, Ithaca NY 14853), **Trade Union Women and the Women's Movement**

¶ A study of trade union women in 4 European countries whose purpose was to find exemplary, rather than general, practices which might help American trade union women's efforts to shape structures, programs, policies & practices. Data on the following functions of trade unions were considered: (1) how unions organize women, (2) how they integrate them into union work, (3) issues bargained on in behalf of women's interests, & (4) on what issues they promote legislation of concern to women. Substantively, the following issues were examined: (A) equal pay & equal opportunity in the labor market, (B) child care, (C) part-time work, (D) assistance of reentry into the labor market in adult years, & (E) health & safety on the job. In no country was the proportion of women organized in unions as high as their rate of participation in the LF. Structural experiments include special women's divisions, family councils & equality committees. Some unions reserve seats for women at congresses & in executive bodies. Some women's courses carry on training for union office, & material on women's issues is beginning to be introduced in mixed courses. Approaches to more equitable pay stress new job evaluation schemes & attention to raising the pay of low-income workers. Swedish unions & employers have signed an equality agreement which must be implemented by equality committees in the shops & offices. A few unions include protections for part-time workers in collective agreements. Unions are divided on the retention & extension of protective legislation for women. Little research on women's health problems is being done, & in most countries this only concerns mothers. Unions in blue-collar government employment are working with government to improve training opportunities & make work more varied & interesting. Trade union women are rarely associated with "the women's movement" although their programs & demands are influenced by growing public attention to equality issues. Tr by A. Rubins

78S09671 ISA 1978 2519 **Cooper, Mark N.** (Yale U, New Haven CT 06520), **The Structure of Semi-Legal Revolutions: between Southern Mediterranean and Western European Patterns**

¶ Presented is a comparative study of 3 semilegal revolutions, Egypt, Spain, & Germany, with particular emphasis on the former two, which are liberalizing. Semilegal revolutions are defined as a change of regime by use of legal procedures against the spirit of the existing laws. The semilegal revolution flows in exactly the opposite direction of the routinization of charisma, building up through existing legitimacy & legality to a revolutionary break. It is seen as particularly modern phenomena, in contrast to charisma, because of the demystification of the world, the dominance of legal rational authority, the bureaucratic form of organization, & the extraordinary weight of the modern state. Three stages are identified, each composed of several elements: pre-existing legality (the precipitator, weak response, facilitators), alternative legality (symbolic ambiguity, symbolic continuity, critical legal issues, legal immobility), & alternative legitimacy (legality/legitimacy gap, strain toward internal consistency, symbolic break, plebiscitary affirmation). Two sets of Egyptian laws (property rights & rights of public employment) are examined to demonstrate the details of the process defined by the comparative study.

78S09672 ISA 1978 2520 **Cornelis, Arnold** (U Amsterdam, Korte Spinhuissteeg 3 Netherlands), **A Semiotic Balance Theory of Mental Health**

¶ The semiotic balance theory of mental health starts from the social fact of mental illness & formulates the following hypotheses: (1) Modern culture contains such an excess of negative evaluation of personal characteristics that homeostatic mechanisms favor social structures over personal life. Falsification of this hypothesis can be obtained by

the evaluative content analysis of the semiotic processes of the macrosocial environment of culture. (2) Mental illness develops when positivity from direct personal relationships is insufficient to compensate for the negative semiotic messages of modern culture. (3) The semiotic balance theory of mental health is an elaboration of the principle of homeostatics, taking B. F. Skinner's learning theory & S. Freud's theory of culture into consideration. Social reality is seen as a system of reward & punishment, & the concept of environment (extended to culture) is a semiotic system leading to ideas of worth & worthlessness. While the Skinnerian view of punishment is related to a specific action-environment system, the feeling of worthlessness is an abstraction of many such experiences. Neurotic guilt feelings, as developed by Freud, are viewed as the subconscious perception of the 'abstract punishment-being guilty' syndrome transmitted by the semiotic system of culture. The culture tells individuals that their personal life is of no worth in the structural processes of society, & that only their anonymous, impersonal functional contribution counts. Depending on personal history, the individual answers this in the following different ways: (A) "this message is in accord with my personal life experiences & something is wrong with me" (illness), (B) "this message is only one dimension of my life; the emotional basis of my personal life is founded elsewhere" (health), & (C) "this message shows that culture has to be changed & I can offer a contribution on a social (scientific or artistic) level" (creativity). Tr by A. Rubins

78S09673 ISA 1978 2521 **Corsetti, Renato** (Via Strabone 1, 00176 Rome Italy), **Linguistic Aspects of International Imperialistic Relations**

¶ The phenomenon of "imperialism" contains several interrelated aspects. The economic aspect, which is regarded by Marxists as the principal one, is based on a wide range of other aspects which are simultaneously influenced by it & influential in determining its continued existence. Culture, as an aspect & tool of imperialism, is little noticed even by its "victims," & for this reason it has been increasingly used by countries in imperial centers. There are many cases of this in both developed & developing countries (neocolonialism, hegemony, etc). Since culture "travels" mainly through languages, countries in imperial centers give considerable attention to language policy & strive to spread their own languages abroad as carriers of their own cultures. The distribution of languages taught at the elementary level in many countries is clear proof of the "camp" to which each country belongs. Is the resulting unidirectional orientation forced on the subjugated cultures changeable, at least in theory? Explored are the linguistic requirements of such a change. The movement for a neutral planned language is examined within this framework.

78S09674 ISA 1978 2522 **Corvalan-Vasquez, Oscar E.** (CIDE, Casilla 13.608 Santiago 1 Chile), **Adult Education and Cultural Development in Latin America** (Fr)

¶ Analyzed are the major statistical & organizational features of a sample of adult education institutions & their contribution to Latin American cultural development. Data concerning the objectives, sponsorship, financing, staff, participants, & program organization, were collected for 200 institutions in 20 different countries. In addition, data concerning the educational background & professional experience of the senior staff were made available by most of the institutions. Data collection techniques included a mail-questionnaire sent to each institution & personal follow-up. The information was processed by computer to facilitate quantitative analyses. Adult education projects range from small-scale centers operated by a church or private organization to national organizations, which train large numbers of people in the economic & culture areas. Some of them have as their main goal helping people to acquire job skills in order to increase productivity, to find jobs, or to carry out businesses on their own. Other institutions emphasize cultural development by offering courses related to it. Most offer literacy programs because of the low educational level of the masses of the region. Given the incapacity to incorporate children & adults to the formal system of education, it has become fashionable to propose the so-called nonformal education strategies to meet the need for education & cultural development for those living in the underdeveloped areas. Thus, nonformal education training programs have been implemented in various Latin American countries, particularly in those which depend on aid for expanding their educational systems.

78S09675 ISA 1978 2523 **Cosper, Ronald & Florence K. Hughes** (St. Mary's U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3H 3C3), **Occupational Subcultures and Leisure Activities**

¶ Occupations have been shown to differ in the extent to which nonwork time is spent with coworkers; it is hypothesized that this property of occupations significantly influences patterns of leisure behavior. This hypothesis is investigated in a comparative study of work & leisure behavior of 150 M members of 6 occupations in 2 Canadian cities. Intensive interview & diary data are obtained for three blue-collar (policemen, specialty auto mechanics, & skilled factory workers) & three white-collar occupations (journalists, U professors, & government accountants) selected to represent differing degrees of leisure interaction. Leisure interaction is not operationalized merely as the number of friends with the same occupation, but is intensively described in empirical detail; the possible multidimensionality of this concept is explored. The study is designed to investigate the possibility that features of occupations other than their class position are related to leisure acitivity. The causes & consequences of leisure interaction with occupational colleagues are explored, & a parsimonious theory is proposed. An effort is made to analytically separate effects of off-the-job interaction from other variant features of the occupations, such as work involvement, satisfaction, & identification. It is hypothesized that there will be more similarity in the leisure activities of members of highly interacting occupations than those with little off-the-job interaction. However, the content of the leisure subcultures will not necessarily be a matter of "spill-over" or "compensation"—a dichotomy which is seen as rather oversimplified & more likely to be related to work involvement.

78S09676 ISA 1978 2524 **Crawford, L. E. & B. R. Lorch** (U Colorado, Colorado Springs 80907), **The Physician's Wife: A Case for Caste**

¶ The purpose here is to present the example of the MD's wife to demonstrate the importance of using the individual rather than the family as a unit of analysis in order to better understand the complex process of social stratification. The bases for the propositions described & discussed are the literature in the field, selected items from a survey of a 50% probability sample of wives of MDs & lawyers in Colorado Springs, Colo, & knowledge obtained from the personal experience as an MD's wife of the senior author over a 24-year period. It is theorized that MDs' wives exhibit a false consciousness of their actual status. While the status of an MD is relatively high, the status of his wife is relatively low & is characterized by low, castelike elements. Wives of MDs generally perceive their status as similar to that of their husbands even though their position in terms of productivity & other values of society place them in a much lower rank. The role expectations associated with the occupation of MD, with that of a wife of an MD, & with the position of women generally, which place wives of MDs in a low, castelike position are examined. Ways are suggested by which MDs' wives may change their activities & thereby change their present state of social inequality.

78S09677 ISA 1978 **Crescenti, Maria Thereza Caiuby** (Av Bartolomeu de Gusmao 29 ap 28, Santos 11100 (SP) Brazil), **L'Education féminine dans l'idéologie masculine au**

2525 **XIX^eme siècle** (Women's Education in Male Ideology in the Nineteenth Century). (Fr)

¶ M ideology—an important determinant of educational alternatives—is examined as it relates to F education in the nineteenth century. Data are derived from *Polianteia comemorativa da inauguração das aulas para o sexo feminino do Imperial Liceu de Artes e Ofícios* ([Commemorative Polyanthea of the Inauguration of Classes for the Female Sex at the Imperial Lyceum of Arts and Offices], Rio de Janeiro: 1881), which contains the opinions of 126 elite local Ms regarding women's education. The main biographical traits of these men reveal that they were over thirty years old, & engaged in professions such as law, medicine, engineering, journalism, & teaching, or occupied high civil service positions. For 43.5% of these men, women's education meant progress & elevation of the family, the nation, & the world; 22.4% wrote evasively on the same theme; a minority of 14.2% viewed education as a means of F emancipation, & this is understood in diverse ways. Tr & Modified by A. Rubins

78S09678 ISA 1978 2526 **Crichton, A.** (U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1W5), **A Comparison of Programs for the Delivery of Rehabilitation Services in Australia, Canada and Britain: Three Nations' Social Policies Reviewed**

¶ Australia, Canada, & Britain were chosen as the three countries to be compared on the assumption that they share a language & basic political institutions & that their ideological approaches to social organization stem from liberalism, & their social service structures from common roots. Social policy (of which rehabilitation policy is a part) has no standardized definition. The concept is defined by each analyst to suit his own purposes. The evolution of rehabilitation policies has been relatively much slower than the evolution of other social policies. The problems of disability are like the problems of poverty —cause & effect in associated social pathology are seldom clearly distinguishable. Because rehabilitation policy is concerned with remedying a cluster of pathologies, it has not been easy to conceptualize. It cuts across the customary structuring of social services into departments concerned with income security, health, housing, education, & employment. Despite these organizational difficulties, there are emergent rehabilitation policies which may be identified, & although, in Brown's words, they may be 'hit & miss affairs' (1977), they are, at least, receiving more analytical attention than they did ten years ago. The comparison of the three national policies is made along four dimensions: ideological approaches, structures for delivering services, structures for policy making, & processes of policy making. The cross-national comparison has to be broad because the policies are emergent. Inputs are dissimilar & outputs are not measured except, possibly, on small projects.

78S09679 ISA 1978 2527 **Crichton, A.** (U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1W5), **Trends in Health Policy in Britain, Australia and Canada**

¶ Since policy analysis has no unambiguous datum but is set in a framework of the analyst's choice, the most difficult decision to be made in cross-national comparisons is how to bound a study. Reviewed are approaches to policy making in order to provide a rationale for the choice of boundaries for examining trends in health policy in three nations chosen originally for their supposed similarity in culture, ideologies, & institutions. The analysis examines ideologies about scientific research & the probing of the general will as guides to action; it explores changes in attitudes towards health as a right, health care as a right, devolution of power & health/health care as a priority in social policy. It goes on to explore where power to make policy lies & the changes in the loci of power that are taking place. While not directly concerned with the effects of the recession on health care service provision, there is a discussion of cost control measures in broad context.

78S09680 ISA 1978 2528 **Crona, Göran** (U Stockholm, S-10691 Sweden), **Partial Retirement: The Experience of the Swedish Scheme**

¶ On July 1, 1976, the new partial retirement scheme came into effect in Sweden. This scheme allows employees to scale down the work effort during their last occupationally active years in order to achieve a smooth transition without a too perceptible reduction of the income level. The partial retirement is only obtainable in combination with part-time employment. Wage-earners between the ages of sixty & sixty-five who reduce their working effort may qualify for a partial retirement pension which—before tax—makes up for 65% of the loss of earnings resulting from the change. In connection with the implementation of pension reform, a joint project was launched at the end of 1975 by the National Social Insurance Board & the Dept of Sociology of the U of Stockholm. Three main purposes were to describe & analyze: (1) the effects of partial-pension on the labor market, (2) changes in living conditions due to partial-pension & factors concerning the partial-pension decision, & (3) development of partial-pension & its effect on other pension schemes, early retirement, postponed retirement, & ordinary retirement.

78S09681 ISA 1978 2529 **Cseh-Szombathy, László** (Sociological Instit, Budapest Uri-Str Hungary), **The Oldest Inhabitants of Hungary**

¶ Presented is an analysis of a special survey dealing with inhabitants aged 80 & over in Hungary. Data are presented concerning life length of the parents of the aged. Those observed fall into the same longevity pattern as their parents. Other findings characterize social background, actual living conditions, consumption, & health of the aged. They are very heterogeneous from all points of view.

78S09682 ISA 1978 2530 **Cyba, Eva** (Instit Advanced Studies, Stumpergasse 56 A-1060 Vienna Austria), **Arbeiter und Angestellte im Kollektivvertrag** (Workers and Employees in the Collective Contract). (Ger)

¶ Although the distinction between workers & employees in social science literature has been recognized as being increasingly questionable, it is retained for the determination of legal matters. The example of collective contract regulations in Austria points out the function of this distinction. Above all, the qualities & orientations which are usually attributed to the lower layer (the workers), on the grounds of legal regulations will be expected by them indirectly, such as "short-term planning" or more severe "need of control." Similar measures relative to employees are established only in the case where evaluations of the middle layer influence the regulations. Tr by A. Rubins

78S09683 ISA 1978 2531 **Daatland, Svein Olav** (Norwegian Instit Gerontology, Oscarsgt 36 Oslo 2), **Flexible Retirement: Limitations and Possibilities**

¶ A program of flexible retirement was introduced in Norway in 1973. Forty % of the one-time active workers are formally excluded from the opportunity of flexible retirement in the sense that they are already retired at age 67; an additional proportion (those in large industrial companies) are excluded because of mandatory retirement at age 67 (or 68). The proportion formally excluded is growing. A considerable variation was found between companies as to the proportion continuing/leaving work at age 67, suggesting varying informal limitations concerning the possibility of choosing retirement or not. Flexible retirement arrangements are seen as confronting the general values of working life. These conflicts are inherent to flexible retirement; they are more or less latent, & may be activated & reinforced when the situation "demands" it. Future overproduction & consequent unemployment will undoubtedly lead to additional pension reforms which will include lowering of

the pensionable age combined with a flexible retirement age. This implies "freedom" to choose the earliest possible time to retire.

78S09684 ISA 1978 2532 **Dahlgren, Peter** (Queens Coll City U New York, Flushing 11367), **TV News and the Suppression of Reflexivity**

¶ The conceptual framework & preliminary findings of an ongoing project are presented. TV news is treated as socialization, rather than information. That is, its structural form & thematic content are taken to be more significant than its day-to-day variations. As a recurring discourse in our everyday environment, TV news establishes the parameters of a certain mode of consciousness; also, TV news decisively excludes other modes of consciousness. The research task is to probe & illuminate the consciousness made available by TV news. The basic feature, suppression of reflexivity, impedes the audience from learning from its own collective past experience. Also, it prevents the interpretation of conflicts experienced within the realm of private life to be linked to the realities of the public sphere. Thus, TV news tends to block normative considerations on alternatives to the social order it depicts. Further, the suppression of reflexivity means that TV news thwarts critical evaluation by the audience on their relationship to TV news, a relationship characterized by dependence & subordination.

78S09685 ISA 1978 2533 **Dale, Ian R. H.** (518 North Mary St, Appleton WI 54911), **Language Planning and Elite Dominance in South Asia**

¶ Within a linguistic community, various styles of a language may exist contemporaneously & be made use of by speakers to symbolize their respective positions within society as well as their participation in various types of social interaction. In selecting a language variety to be politically encouraged (particularly through education & use in administration), language planners may be affecting the SE organization of the community. Two languages of South Asia, Hindi & Tamil, are used to show how the language planning policies of the areas where they are spoken are related to the continued elite dominance of political & economic resources. Sketched is the history of language use in South Asia to further elite dominance from medieval times to the present. Pointed out is the importance of English under the British & the hopes held by many that the replacement of English by the regional languages would lead to a greater democratization of the political process. Elitist attitudes of linguistic purism have operated to frustrate these hopes, however, especially in the Hindi area. The success of the purist approach to Hindi language planning has contributed to holding down literacy rates in northern India & cemented the hold of the educated elite on economic & political resources. With regard to Tamil, however, the controversy still goes on, with different language planning agencies adopting somewhat different linguistic styles.

78S09686 ISA 1978 2534 **Danet, Brenda** (Communications Instit Hebrew U, Jerusalem Israel), **Language in the Legal Process: An Overview**

¶ Outlined are three areas in the interrelations between language & the legal process in which sociolinguistic theory & research can make a contribution: (1) the role of language in the conceptualization & resolution of disputes, (2) the social critique of legal language, (3) multilingualism & its consequences for the legal process. Recent work on language in dispute settlement has taken as its starting point the thesis that "facts" are not objective entities, but, rather, are negotiated during interaction between participants in the legal process. This suggests that critical choices in the communication process may therefore affect outcomes in disputes. Further support for this view comes from research on the psychology of eyewitness testimony. Of interest are semantic issues, as well as more formal aspects of the conduct of questioning, whether in private lawyer-client interviews or in trials. Re (2): the social sciences have traditionally been deferential toward the professions, including the law. This has led them to accept the claim that legal language must remain difficult & obscure in order to maintain continuity in the interpretation of rules & their application to cases. The recent critique of the professions in society-at-large & among a growing number of social scientists has led to a more skeptical attitude on this issue. Re (3): to the extent that problems of multilingualism & their relation to legal systems have been studied, attention has focused on the legal systems of developing societies, where there is political conflict over the choice of official languages once colonial rulers leave. There is a need for students of the American legal process to acquire basic data on the incidence of bilingualism & multilingualism in various regions of the country. More important is the need to consider the fate of persons who do not speak Standard American English fluently in the judicial process. Sociolinguistic work on the social stereotyping of speech & of linguistic groups can therefore contribute to social science understanding of the "doing" of justice in the American legal system.

78S09687 ISA 1978 2535 **Darian, Steven** (Rutgers U, Camden NJ 08102), **The Role of Redundancy in Language and Language Teaching**

¶ Redundancy exists at all levels of language: from phonemes & spelling, words & affixes, through syntax, semantics, & discourse. It exists in the reciprocity of linguistic, kinesic, & situational channels of communication. Illustrated is the operation of redundancy at the various levels & in different communication channels. The significance of redundancy in language learning is examined & several exercises that help students develop the ability to utilize redundancy in learning a foreign language are offered.

78S09688 ISA 1978 2536 **Davidjuk, Gueorgui** (Bjelorussian State U, 15 Moskovaskaya str Minsk USSR), **Methodological Problems of Social Problems of Cities Development**

¶ Emphasized is the need for planning to deal with the social problems of large towns. Dealt with are the methodological principles of social planning of large town development. Focus is on the ways in which planning deals with complexity, the unity of territorial & trade coordination & subordination of plans, unity of methods for all areas of planning, & the unity of technical, economic, social, & ecological factors. Suggested is an organizational system of social planning for large town development.

78S09689 ISA 1978 2537 **Deliege, Denise & Xavier Leroy** (U Catholique Louvain Ecole Santé Publique, Clos Chapelle aux Champs 30.41 1200 Brussels Belgium), **Le Budget-temps du médecin belge, actuellement et dans l'avenir** (The Belgian Doctor's Time Budget, Today and in the Future). (Eng)

¶ A stratified sample of 650 MDs was drawn from the 8,238 French-speaking MDs of Brussels & Wallonie. They answered an oral interview & submitted a detailed time budget notebook covering a two-week period. The survey was conducted in 1971. The average length of work was sixty hours each week; there was a great variation of medical activity according to the MDs' features, ie, sex & type of practice. Concerning the age variable, doctors aged 65-70 work only 20% less than when younger; after 70, they still worked as much as 60% of the average. As to the length of time devoted to direct patient care, it does not vary from region to region, at least for specialists; for GPs, it is lower in large cities, especially in Brussels. Other averages were assessed: a consultation is usually sixteen minutes long, a visit twenty-four minutes; the MD sees about 104 patients each week. This information is congruent with other assessments of the average GP's production. When recent trends are analyzed, a decline can be seen in consumption of medical care in general

practice; furthermore, a very large growth in the supply of graduates can be expected: a 70% increase in GPs between 1975 & 1985. Consequently, a significant decrease in average production is probable: about 30% within a decade. The time-budget will thus also be influenced.

78S09690 ISA 1978 2538 **Delphy, Cristine** (11 rue Marjolin, 92300 Levallois France), **The Women's Movement in France** (Fr)
¶ The evolution of the women's liberation movement in France is analyzed & compared to similar movements elsewhere, especially in the US & UK. The following historical factors relative to the creation of the MLF in France are discussed: (1) fall-out from the movement of May 1968, (2) the appearance of a "new left" in the US as a result of civil rights & anti-Vietnam War activities, (3) the birth of the English women's movement (not coinciding with any particular social movement), (4) ties with existing parties & movements, & with traditional women's associations, (5) large campaigns, consciousness-raising groups, neighborhood groups, autonomous collectives, & enterprises, & (6) rapport with leadership, internal democracy. An analysis of political tendencies comprises the following: (A) the history of their appearance & development, (B) the political meaning of divergences in the French movement, (C) comparison of the range of tendencies in the US & France, (D) relations between the diverse tendencies of the movement: relative atomization of the French movement as compared to the relative unity in England. The social composition of a small number of French feminist groups is examined. There is a preponderance of young & unmarried women in the movement, many of whom are students & "marginals." Married women &/or women with children are less numerous in the French than in the US or UK movements, & this is explained by the stronger constraints placed on French women, excluding them from political participation. The social composition influences the strategies & interests of the French movement, which is relatively critical of maternity on the one hand, & less centered on the needs of mothers on the other. The striking fact of western women's liberation movements is that they appeared at the same time & that their problems are similar. But whether the particularities of each country (eg, the lack of ties between different groups & the exacerbation of political opposition in France) are due to political traditions or sociological characteristics of the F population is not known. Tr by A. Rubins

78S09691 ISA 1978 2539 **Demerath, Nicholas J.** (Washington U, St Louis MO 63130), **Structural Analysis for Population Development**
¶ Comparative research on rates of population growth in agrarian societies of the Third World is reviewed. From these studies it is concluded that the organization & technology of agricultural production, tenurial arrangements, roles of women, distribution of income (social services included), & the mechanisms by which wealth (& credit) are allocated are important determinants of human fertility, mortality, & population growth. However, the ways in which these factors operate under varying conditions, or their importance relative to each other are not known. Analysis of these matters, therefore, is a task of significance for development oriented demographers & for other social scientists in their own societies & world regions. Knowledge thus gained should prove useful to policy makers & to their advisors, especially as they seek to coordinate agricultural & Ru development with population programs.

78S09692 ISA 1978 2540 **DeSantis, Grace** (DePaul U, Chicago IL 60614), **Making Claims: Translating Science into Medical Practice**
¶ Recognizing the fact that no formal structure exists to distribute new medical discoveries to the appropriate specialty, it is argued that the process which has evolved to accomplish this is very effective. However, because such decisions are the result of negotiation rather than a set of rational criteria, the possibility of larger unanticipated costs is raised. The allocation of new knowledge to a particular specialty is based largely on the weight of a specialty's claim to relevant clinical applications or therapeutic techniques. The strength of that claim is based on the accumulation of successful, independently organized efforts by specialty representatives in hospital departments across the country. While the ongoing process is clearly unstructured & competitive, claims do become formalized within the highly structured system of postgraduate medical education & ultimately by the certification examination. The ideas presented were developed as a result of a study which examined the network of relationships within & between medical specialties. The data collection process included participant observation & extensive, focused interviews with 90 specialists.

78S09693 ISA 1978 2541 **Deschamps, Jean-Claude** (U Genève, case postale 141 Switzerland 1211), **Le Théâtre pour enfants à Annecy** (The Children's Theatre in Annecy). (Fr)
¶ The Children's Theatre was developed in Annecy, France, in the framework of the *tiers-temps* teaching period in 1969/70 on the initiative of the Maison des Jeunes & the Culture de Novel, & later taken up by the Groupe d'Action Théâtrale (GAT) in collaboration with Annecy Action Culturelle (AAC). Since 1973, performances for children in the Annecy region have been organized by the AAC in the framework of decentralization experiments. But theatrical diffusion is only one facet of the Children's Theatre. A close tie has been established between theatrical diffusion & teacher aides with the help of teachers of the AAC or participating actors. A statistical analysis & description of the evolution of the enterprise are presented. Of the 16,000 first-graders in Annecy, around 12,000 see the performances, with more than 370 hours of classwork per year devoted to the theater. But if some children go to the theatre once (or even two or three times) a year, many never attend for the following reasons: (1) it is not free, (2) the distance of the theatre from school, & (3) the lack of direct integration in the curriculum. The reasons for nonparticipation of certain classes is studied. The teacher is a central social agent in the decision-making process resulting in taking the children to the theatre. Taking into account the teacher's role, which focalizes diverse influences, the representations of social agents were analyzed. It is proposed that social representations govern practical behavior norms relative to the objects they designate. This representation interrelates with other representations which concern the theatre in general, childhood, & the role or function of the teacher. To discover these representations, approximately 30 teachers of the Annecy region were interviewed using a technique similar to the guided or semistructured interview. The following topics were explored: (A) autorepresentation of the teacher's function, (B) representation of childhood, (C) of the theatre in general, & (C) of the Children's Theatre. The data were analyzed qualitatively according to classical thematic content, & showed the predicted correlations between the representation of the Children's Theatre & the representations of the teacher's function, of childhood, & of theatre in general. Tr by A. Rubins

78S09694 ISA 1978 2542 **Dessaur, C. I.** (Instit Criminology, PO Box 9049 Staringstraat 11 Nijmegen Netherlands), **Penal Law vs Women**
¶ In any ordered society people tend to keep each other in line by a differentiated system of social & penal sanctions, according to the social group to which the actor belongs. The social sanctions may be both positive & negative; penal sanctions are negative only. One of the categories universally applied in the differentiation of social control (if not in principle then at least in practice) is that of gender. The effective means by which women have been socially controlled do not relate to penal law. These are: (1) women's muscular inferiority, & thus the permanent threat of their being battered, raped, or otherwise maltreated by the stronger humans, (2) women's total social & economic dependence on men (under-

pinned by civil law & by social practice), & (3) women's isolation, either as young girls, forbidden to move freely in the world (the fear of rape might have kept them inside without any additional social pressure from within or outside the family), or being practically chained to the house—or the company of their husband—once they were married. In relationship to penal law, women's cases tended to be treated differently: either manifestly less severe or more severe, according to the crime committed & the prejudices of the Ms arresting, prosecuting, & sentencing them. Alternatively, criminal behavior, being contrary to the general expectations about F behavior, was redefined as 'insane'. In the latter case social control was delegated to Ms (or masculine-indoctrinated Fs) of the psychiatric profession. From a spiritual point of view, women have recently "awakened." For the future, one may expect therefore—if the present trend toward F emancipation & liberation is not brutally checked by threatened Ms—many more crimes of all types committed by women, & penal law redefined & applied in new ways in order to get the "new woman" under social control. This rather dismal prediction might become falsified, if in addition to F SE & judicial emancipation the world would witness F (& in its wake, M) cultural liberation.

78S09695 ISA 1978 2543 **Dhanagare, D. N.** (U Poona, 411 007 India), **The Middle Peasant Thesis and Peasant Revolts in India from 1920 to 1950**

¶ Traced is the development of the 'class' model & its application in the study of agrarian societies. The "middle peasant" thesis, as advanced by E. Wolf & modified by H. Alavi, is critically examined as a method for analyzing peasant movements & rebellions. The thesis is then tested for empirical validity in the light of concrete historical evidence drawn from 6 major peasant struggles that occurred in India between 1920 & 1950. Focusing on agrarian class structure & change, the process of peasant mobilization, goals & ideology, & on the class character of Indian peasant revolts, an attempt is made to explain the qualitative differences in peasant resistance in the 6 cases; the focal point is class origins. It is the poor peasants, sharecroppers & the landless who have more often resorted to insurrectionary actions whereas the "middle peasants," often in collaboration with the rich peasantry, have launched only liberal-reformist agitations within the structure of existing relations. The Indian experience provides little or no support for the "middle peasant" thesis.

78S09696 ISA 1978 2544 **Dickinson, John K.** (U Massachusetts, Boston 02125), **The Sociology of Knowledge and the Compound Nature of Concepts**

¶ The situational determination of knowledge is stressed, but the resulting variation of ideas, etc, is far more pervasive than the SofK has ordinarily granted. Communication across social & other boundaries, while treacherous, does nevertheless occur & is effective; this is the noteworthy phenomenon. The argument is developed by an examination of the concept of concept; it is asserted & perhaps demonstrated that a concept is not the coherent whole which it often seems to be in the SofK. It is instead an unstable compound or constellation of "referential elements" which in its totality is unique to the particular situation of use. Ascription to a generalized time or a generalized social location violates this unique relationship. The "referential elements" are not concepts & each may vary independently with situation. A subset of these elements may, however, serve as a relatively constant core of the concept. Thus, individual-in-situation rather than class or generation is put forward as the unit of investigation; the possibility that this may be "bourgeois individualism" is recognized. Group categories can be meaningful as ultimate & derivative objects of imputation; their status as such is always vague because of their remoteness from the basic datum: individual-in-situation. The compound nature of concepts along with other points can be demonstrated by asking a speaker, "What do you have in mind?" By extension, the same question can be addressed to a dead or absent author in regard to a written passage. The "response" is of course hard to come by, but it is not completely elusive. The patterned variation in concept generates both the possibility of communication & impediments to it. A stress on either can be ideology. The SofK has been an important antidote to ideological stress on the possibility of communication, but this discipline has not always recognized the extent to which it can be exploited by such stress on the impediments to communication.

78S09697 ISA 1978 2545 **Dingwall, Robert W. J. & John M. Eekelaar** (Centre Sociolegal Studies Wolfson Coll, Oxford OX2 6UD England), **Child Protection and the Meaning of 'Neglect'**

¶ 'Child abuse & neglect' is an area which has been defined as a 'social problem' in a number of countries in recent years & has aroused a good deal of attention as a medical, legal, & social work problem. The inquiry treats the identification of children as abused or neglected as the outcome of a social process of recognition, formulation, & description. This process takes place in a historical, legal & cognitive context which provides for what is to be taken as constituting abuse or neglect & how individual instances are to be identified as such. Based on participant observation & interviewing on the health, welfare, & legal services in an English county, it is suggested that 'abuse' & 'neglect' are conceptualized separately by the agents involved in these cases. Accordingly, focus is on the question of neglect. Examined are the statutory provisions of English law & the way that legal language is filled in by health & welfare agents' conceptions of law & of family life in selecting, organizing, & preparing cases for legally sanctioned compulsory intervention. The data available concentrate on social workers, health visitors, & general medical practitioners. It it shown how their occupational philosophies interact to provide for applications for legal intervention as a remedy in selected cases. Addressed is the difficulty of distinguishing between 'neglect' & 'poor parenting' or standards of parental conduct which are common throughout certain classes. Agencies are strongly constrained by a desire, stemming from a liberal ideology of cultural relativism, to avoid appearing to prosecute parents for being Wc or whatever.

78S09698 ISA 1978 2546 **Disman, Miroslav** (York U, Downsview Ontario M3J 1P3), **General Personal Orientation and Civic Participation: A Crossnational Approach**

¶ An exploratory study to test the possibility of empirically establishing the existence of a continuum, which underlies most of the important indicators of personality properties used in research on political participation, & to test the applicability of findings both cross-nationally & with other types of participation. The general personality orientation was measured, using all scales, in random samples of adult populations from 6 small communities in Eastern Europe & North America. Factor analysis isolated the first universal factor which has a very similar structure for all subsamples. The scores on the composite scale within each community correlated very highly (.92 or more) with the scores computed on the composite scale for the pooled sample, termed GPO 1. In all communities the scores on the GPO 1 scale were correlated well with participation in politics, local economy, Ur affairs, education, culture, recreation, number of memberships & offices held in voluntary organizations. Most of these relationships also held if controlled simultaneously for sex, age, & SES. The communities differed significantly in mean score on the GPO 1 scale. The order of communities in this regard seems to coincide with the order which could be ascribed to them in terms of Almond & Verba's "civic culture." Nevertheless, the ordering of communities in regard to the mean participation scores is significantly different. In simple regression with communities as the units of analysis, the slopes are negative. Results suggest the existence of a common continuum underlying the personality properties of

participants in different types of involvement. This continuum seems to be identical for different political & economic settings. Operationalization of this continuum, which seems to be related but not identical to other theoretical concepts, is a good predictor of individual participation comparable in its strength to such notorious variables as education. Nevertheless, the information about the mean score of the community seems to be relevant for prediction of average participation level.

78S09699 ISA 1978 2547 **Djoudjeff, Stoyan St.** (1104 Sofia boulevard Ruski 33, Bulgaria), **Les Conflits et les discriminations linguistiques dans les relations internationales** (Linguistic Conflicts and Discrimination in International Relations). (Fr)

¶ Studied are linguistic conflicts in contemporary international relations. Examples are given of linguistic wars. These conflicts arise where an ethnic minority cohabits with a national majority & where the danger of assimilation menaces the minority group; or when a minority in power tries to impose its ethnic language on the subjugated majority. In some cases the conquered language becomes extinct (eg, Etruscan, Phrygian & Thracian). In other cases the language remains stationary, thus indicating decline. One particular form of linguistic discrimination consists of an underestimation of the social value of certain languages & their cultural superstructures, & an overestimation of the language of the privileged people. In most international meetings, the participation of most delegates is reduced to an accessory role. The law of dynamic equilibrium in closed systems remains in vigor in linguistic ecology: the growth or expansion of one language takes place to the detriment of another. The process of great languages penetrating the territory of the less great, & even large countries which are linguistically discriminated against, grows from day to day. This process is accelerated by progress in the sciences & technology, in methods of communication & information, & by the evolution of modern economic & political life. Uninfluential languages & languages which are discriminated against are assimilated by those languages claiming worldwide hegemony. Languages, like biological species, must fight for their existence. Linguistic & cultural pluralism—& people's right to national identity—are seriously menaced. Language—the highest realization of the human spirit, which has often been defined as a 'social contract'—has become an antisocial factor. From being a means of stimulation, division & organization of work, it has been transformed into an instrument of oppression, exploitation & political, economic, & military imperialism. To ward off this danger & save national cultures & languages, regulation of interlinguistic relations is necessary. The organization of world peace depends on taking concrete measures to end language & national culture discrimination. Tr by A. Rubins

78S09700 ISA 1978 2548 **Djunusov, Maksud S.** (Instit Social Research USSR Academy Sciences, 46 Novocheremushkinskaya str Moscow), **The Experience of Building a System of Indicators of Social Development of the Peoples**

¶ In the historical & geographic conditions of the USSR & in the national composition of the population, there are traits & individual features which bear on the special historical significance of the Soviet experience in the solution of the nationalities question. One set of factors describes the transformation of Russia (as a result of the victory of the October Revolution) from a country of national oppression to a country of equality & friendship of the peoples, where distinctions relating to levels of social development are transcended. A second factor is the country's geographic position; the third concerns the multinational nature of its population & the distinctive national features of the peoples. Data show that the application of quantitative methods in studying the social structure can be conducted as a complex multidimensional measurement. The social development of the peoples has a complete set of measurements. The set of indicators can vary from country to country. Yet, in all instances, the traits of the social structure of the peoples can clearly be seen. The social development of the peoples, being a complicated & multifaceted process, contains in itself the singular & the diverse, the necessary & the fortuitous, the common & the peculiar. All these aspects can be measured & ranked.

78S09701 ISA 1978 2549 **Don, Yehuda** (Bar-Ilan U, Ramat Gan Israel), **Problems in the Industrialization of Rural Areas and Provincial Towns**

¶ Historically, industrialization is closely associated with urbanization; yet, during the last decades, circumstances changed technologically, to enable transfer of industries, without seriously endangering their profitability, to Ru regions. Demographic & ecological advantages of such transfer seem overwhelming, particularly in developing countries. The major problems to be considered in Ru industrial development are: (1) the size of the locality subject to industrial planning, & (2) its infrastructural development. Considered are the input as well as the output effect of size, & the various physical, administrative, & social aspects of the state of the regional development. Other major issues of industrializing policy are: (A) the objective function itself, (B) location policy options & their implications, (C) the problem of adjustability, & (D) the issue of industrial technology options.

78S09702 ISA 1978 2550 **Dowdy, Edwin** (Stiftung Weltweite Wissenschaft, 2 Hamburg 13 Rothenbaumchaussee 34 Federal Republic Germany), **The Dialectic of Spiritual Experience and Social Structure**

¶ "Spiritual experience" is (provisionally) taken to be "that aspect of religious behavior in which the individual attempts to contemplate or comprehend or become something quite different from what is given in normal daily routine; it is in a way self-transcendence, a search for the altogether other." This concept is developed within T. Habermas's schema of advanced capitalist society; some of the relevant parameters of the relationship between the individual & society, church & society, & individual & church/sect are located.

78S09703 ISA 1978 2551 **Draganov, Mincho** (Instit Sociology, Bl. Vitosha 39 Sofia 1000 Bulgaria), **The Urbanization of the Bulgarian Village as a Settlement System**

¶ A discussion is presented of the general theoretical questions of contemporary urbanization: its essence, its manifestations in the countryside, & its contradictory contemporary trends as a historical phenomenon of our times. A brief assessment of the state of the present Bulgarian village as a settlement is followed by a description of the trend which has manifested itself more strongly since the end of the sixties, ie, a trend which includes forming settlement systems of several villages as a basic process in the transition from a Ru to an Ur social structure. This process is studied for the year 1958/59; its stages are outlined, & the factors, peculiarities, & the favorable & unfavorable aspects are indicated.

78S09704 ISA 1978 2552 **Driedger, Leo** (U Manitoba, Winnipeg R3T 2N2), **Religious Identity in a Plural Society: The Quest for Continuity in Diversity**

¶ A multilinear, multidimensional, pluralist religious identity approach is needed, that does not assume a unilinear, determinist, assimilation outcome. Two types of religious pluralism (enclavic & regenerational) are discussed. Enclavic pluralism, which includes the dimensions of territorial segregation, institutional completeness, cultural identity, & social distance, has been most successfully maintained in Ru areas. The more dynamic form of regenerational pluralism, which includes dimensions of ideological mythology, historical symbols, charismatic leadership & SS, is thought to be needed in Ur areas, in addition to enclavic means, in order to sustain religious identity. Religious groups which move from the country to the city may

begin as ethnic Ur villagers in segregated enclaves. However, as they become more urbanized, they need to shift to more dynamic forms of expression that will regenerate old forms of cultural enclaves into an Ur ideological, symbolic, & charismatic antithesis with SS, Canadian data are used to illustrate how this religious continuity in a diverse industrial society is managed by British Anglican & United Church adherents, French Catholics, German Baptists & Lutherans, Scandinavian Lutherans, Polish Catholics, Ukrainian Catholics, & Orthodox East European Jews, German-Dutch Mennonites, & Hutterites.

78S09705 ISA 1978 2553 **Driessen, Jon J.** (U Montana, Missoula 59801), **Society as Narrative**

¶ A rapidly growing number of scholars from diverse fields are converging toward agreement that the key to historical interpretation rests both in the study of the structure of the narrative & in the structure of the language contained in the texts themselves. For purposes of working with the problem of contemporary comprehensions in the world, look at the story as an ingenious device by which society, itself an ingenious device, is constructed, comprehended, & encountered by the members themselves. By making this fusion between society & story it can be claimed that the empirical study of stories is the study of society directly. For heuristic purposes, empirical inquiry into society as narrative can begin with a methodological point of departure which considers that every person as a member of society has, can tell, can hear, & can help tell a story about their life & times in their life & times. This way of taking up the empirical study of society as story is a basic procedure within another inquiry that E. Rose has termed "ethnonomy." An ethnonomy is a strong way to direct sociolinguistics toward examination of the real world of topics.

78S09706 ISA 1978 2554 **Driver, Edwin D.** (U Massachusetts, Amherst 01002), **A Population Policy Model for Social Development**

¶ The development of models as a tool to aid planners & policy-makers in social development is quite fashionable in the population field. Existing models usually serve to either project the size or distribution of population or to demonstrate the relationships among population trends, the economy, & the environment. While most models incorporate a large number of variables as assumed antecedents to demographic variables (fertility, mortality, migration), they almost invariably omit social institutions, other than the economy & the family or kinship, as antecedent variables. An effort is made to: (1) conceptualize a population policy model in contrast to a population model & to incorporate social institutions as variables, & (2) determine, through the analysis of empirical data, whether some selected aspects of social institutions influence patterns of nuptiality & fertility. The selected aspects are the eligibility for & membership of women in the major statuses which comprise each social institution. These analyses are based on data concerning many nations & which are obtained by reading published & unpublished reports of the UN, UNESCO, & other organizations. Two hypotheses guide the study: (A) variations in the statuses of women in social institutions contribute to variations in the nuptiality & fertility rates of communities & nations, & (B) the more egalitarian nations are, the lower will be their nuptiality & fertility rates.

78S09707 ISA 1978 2555 **Dube, Leela, Sex Roles in Contrasting Family Systems with Special Reference to India**

¶ Focus is on sex roles in terms of division of work, childbearing & childrearing, kinds & fields of authority, patterns of socialization, dominant cultural emphasis such as segregation & seclusion which determine quality in respect to sex roles, & role of ideology in perpetuating notions of inherent capacities & incapacities of the sexes. Data are drawn from the research in southwest, central & North India; from the work of social anthropologists, sociologists, & economists; & from the descriptions & analytical insights provided in the existent literature. While both patrilineal & matrilineal descent tend to emphasize sex differences & often stress distinct sex roles, the scope, content, & prestige of the roles differ. Certain activities are thus viewed differently in different cultures, & need to be seen in the proper perspective. Kinship roles are essentially sex roles, more so in unilineal descent systems. Viewed in this light, age & kinship status impart a developmental character to sex roles. Consideration of dyadic relationships between cross-sex relatives as well as between same-sex relatives is important for a proper understanding of sex roles. Complementarity of roles depends upon the family pattern, more specifically, upon the composition of domestic units & production & property units. Significance of marital relationship in defining sex roles will differ in a nuclear family, a joint family, & a nuclear family firmly embedded in kinship. Complementarity cannot always be viewed as complementarity between the sexes & needs to be conceived as operating in the context of different types of relationships. Larger family units with complex composition & the phenomena of segregation & seclusion have great significance for the forms of authority & for the patterns of sharing of authority. Also important is the sense of relative independence between the sexes in cultures where there is an emphasis on segregation & seclusion.

78S09708 ISA 1978 2556 **Duchastel, Jules** (U Quebec, Montreal H3C 3P8), **The Sociology of Youth as the Theoretical Base of the Counter-Cultural Ideologies**

¶ Based on research conducted since 1970, two themes are discussed: (1) the theoretical foundations of the sociology of youth, & (2) the ideologies of youth-culture & counter-culture. With respect to the latter, a content analysis of countercultural publications has been developed. The following is hypothesized: the sociology of youth is often a theoretical form of ideology, & is a subfield of a more general form of theoretical ideology in sociology, which provide the bases for the counter-cultural discourses. An attempt is made to illustrate this hypothesis by showing the articulations between the two levels of discourses & their relationship to the social conditions of their production.

78S09709 ISA 1978 2557 **Dupuy, Jean-Pierre** (CEREBE, 140 rue du Chevaleret Paris France 75013), **L'Automobile chronophage** (The Chronophagous Automobile). (Fr)

¶ Does the automobile allow one to gain time? In studies attempting to explain the choice of means of transportation, economists use the notion of 'generalized cost'—the sum of monetary expenditures related to the mode of transport used for a given journey—& of the duration of the journey converted into monetary units using a 'time value'. In an analogous spirit, the notion of 'generalized time' is introduced —the sum of the effective time of travel &, if the time-money conversion rate is the hourly income, of a time which may be interpreted as the time passed in working to obtain the necessary resources for travel. If the number of kilometers traveled is divided by the generalized time, a 'generalized speed' is obtained. Calculation of the generalized speed of the automobile has been carried out for different case types, characterized by the socioprofessional status of the driver, residence & model of vehicle. The data were furnished by research conducted by INSEE for 1967. Results show that, in an average case, the generalized speed of the automobile is around ten kilometers per hour, & the generalized time of its use is more than four hours per day. The meaning of the calculation, which has the structure of a 'reasoning by the absurd', is examined. The calculation involves less the automobile itself than the dialectical relationship connecting it to space-time such as it is structured, physically, institutionally, & symbolically. The ability of the automobile, in comparison with other common means of transportation, to cancel out symbolically the negatively valued space-time plays a fundamental role in this relationship. Tr by A. Rubins

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78S09710 ISA 1978 2558 **Dupuy, Jean-Pierre** (CEREBE, 140 rue du Chevaleret Paris France 75013), **Bien-être ou autonomie: deux façons d'approcher la question de la qualité de la vie** (Well-Being or Autonomy: Two Ways of Approaching the Question of the Quality of Life). (Fr)

¶ An intellectual itinerary is traced which leads from research into the theoretical means capable of clarifying the notion of well-being & of avoiding the numerous stumbling-blocks that bar access to this notion, to the abandonment of that route in favor of reflecting on the notion of autonomy. At first, the logical tool constituted by the economic theory of well-being was grafted onto a representation (less trivial than that of the economic theory) of the relationship of man to society & the material world. The actor is represented as a finalized system, seeking to attain his essential ends (the dimensions of well-being) in a sociocultural environment resulting in part from the actions of each person. The importance of such a conceptual framework for an approach in terms of the "fundamental needs" of man is shown, as well as its epistemological & practical limitations. The distinction is made between two modes of production of fundamental values (health, learning, quality of relations, etc): the autonomous mode & the heteronomous mode. What is normally called the crisis of the quality of life in industrial societies results from a paralysis of the autonomous capacity to produce usual values through hypertrophy of the large heteronomous systems which are supposedly "producers of well-being." Tr by A. Rubins

78S09711 ISA 1978 2559 **Durand, Michelle** (Centre Recherches Sciences Sociales Travail U Paris Sud, 54 boulevard Desgranges Sceaux France 92330), **La Grève: conflit structurel système de relations industrielles ou facteur de changement social** (The Strike: Structural Conflict, Industrial Relations System or Factor of Social Change). (Fr)

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¶ Studied is the internal structure of strikes in France based on strike files established by Work Inspectors & centralized in the Labor Ministry. Presented is an analytical model based on the observed relationship between the frequencies of claims & the frequencies of success in negotiations (34 claim themes are distinguished). It is hypothesized that two autonomous poles of strike claims must be considered: their expressive capacity & their institutional capacity. As a means of expression, the claim system depends on the workers, on their work situation in the broad sense. At the beginning of negotiations, the success of a claim depends on relationships with the reigning powers, management policies, & state social policies. If one observes the relationship between the frequencies of claims & their level of negotiability, it appears that certain types of claims entail a positive, & other types a negative, negotiability relationship. The analytical model allows isolation of the following: (1) a permanent, institutionalized (or functioning as such) system of bargaining, (2) a system of confrontation, & (3) a system of refusal in which certain claims appear relatively negotiable, but where the employer's proposal meets the refusal or indifference of the strikers. This analytical model was applied to a single test-year in previous studies, but is here applied to three years chosen with regard to diversified economic & social conjuncture: (A) 1966/67 (economic stabilization, high social conjuncture before 1963), (B) 1971 (expansion, high social conjuncture after 1968), & (C) 1974/75 (economic recession, unemployment). Application of the model to three years allows the following to be distinguished: (a) apparently stable elements of the system which can be related to structural determinants: the systems of established social relationships, industrial relations & institutional social changes, (b) elements undergoing conjunctural variations & notably varying with the economic conjuncture, & (c) the evolutions produced in spite of conjunctural variations & which can be considered as strong tendencies. The following questions may be asked of the model: (i) What concretely are the different functions of the strike in the social system? Regulation, confrontation, social change? How & on what themes does it run against other more authoritarian or technocratic methods of social change? (ii) What are the different conjunctures, the series of claims which assure these different functions? (iii) What are the claims which appear to be structurally negotiable, whatever the conjuncture? Tr by A. Rubins

78S09712 ISA 1978 2560 **Early, Evelyn A.** (U Chicago, IL 60637), **Entrepreneurship among Lower Class Egyptian Women**

¶ Explored are the dimensions of the Ur, Lc Egyptian woman's family & business life. Egyptian women have long defied the concept of women confined to the privacy of the home, for they have joined the LF on all levels. However, there is an area of economic activity which has been relatively unexamined—that of the Lc woman who is not formally employed (due to various systemic constraints), but engages in multitudinous economic activities ranging from merchanting to cottage industry, to provisions of services (ranging from household to bureaucratic expediting). The impact of this outside employment on wife/husband roles & family dynamics vis-à-vis traditional patterns & Islamic standards is investigated. A model is presented for understanding traditional patterns in popular quarters as a code for action which allows a Lc woman a great deal of mobility & facility in controlling subsistence resources. Data come from a two-year participant observation study of Lc women in Cairo, Egypt; the strategy was highly situational because there are no highly visible institutional forms around which these women center their economic activities. Focus is also on other daily problems & how women deal with them; however, the business prowess of the women studied is implicit in their more general code of problem solving.

78S09713 ISA 1978 2561 **Ecklein, Joan L. & Janet Zollinger Giele** (Boston State Coll, MA 02115 & Brandeis U, Waltham MA 02154), **Women's Lives and Social Policy in Two Countries: The German Democratic Republic and the United States**

¶ The German Democratic Republic & the US are compared regarding economic, demographic & ideological differences accounting for contrasting social polices toward employment, education, & family obligations of women. In the GDR, 86% of women are employed & a planned economy & state ownership exist, in contrast to 55% of US women being employed & regulation by the business cycle & private ownership. Between 1960 & 1975, the GDR showed a low birth rate & a shortage of middle-aged Ms due to war losses & emigration. While the GDR's political philosophy holds that socialism cannot be built without the full participation of women, particular ideologies in the US vary with respect to women's roles depending on class, region, race, nationality, religion, & whether the perspective is that of Ms, Fs, employers or the government. Regarding employment, GDR women are guaranteed a job, equal pay for equal work, the right to one "household" day per month, & a shorter work week & longer vacation if they have two or more children. US women have won recent battles for equal pay but are still striving to get maternity leaves, on-the-job training & other benefits. The GDR has more polytechnical education for youth of both sexes, & allows days off with pay or full time off to women to go to the U with pay. The US has developed a purely individual & volunteer system of continuing adult education. The GDR has a full program of children's allowances, marriage allowances, maternity leaves, state supported creches, kindergartens, after-school care, birth control, & abortion. In the US, the private family (unless it is very poor) is expected to subsidize the care of children until they can go to school, & this has traditionally been by keeping the mother at home. In both the

GDR & the US, women are concentrated in relatively few occupations. More US women are seeking jobs outside the home for economic reasons such as inflation (not a factor in the GDR) & self-realization (also true of GDR women). There is a drive in the US for liberalized family support policies such as day care, more flexible hours & continuing education, & recent laws have sanctioned equal pensions, equal pay for equal work & the right to abortion. These goals will probably be implemented more slowly in the US than in the GDR as a result of the political & business climate.

78S09714 **Eckstein, Susan** (Boston U, MA 02215), **The Changing Nature of Cuban Socialism**
ISA 1978 2562
¶ When F. Castro initially took power in 1959, Cuba experienced a coup, not a revolution. Economic exigencies have shaped Cuba's pattern of socialist development & limited its options. But the forces constraining Cuba's options are both domestic & international. Heavily dependent on the USSR for aid & trade, Cuba has become increasingly influenced by current Soviet development strategy. Since Cuba still depends on trade with capitalist countries (40% of its total trade), it continues to be affected (though not to the extent that it was before the revolution) both by world market commodity price fluctuations & by the general decline in the market value of commodities relative to manufactured goods (purchased from industrialized countries). As a result, when world market sugar prices are low, Cuba is unable to generate vital foreign exchange earnings even when its sugar production is high: socialist Cuba is plagued by problems not merely of production but also of unfavorable trade relations. Domestic constraints include geopolitical factors such as the small size of the country & its limited physical & human capital resources; they also include cultural & structural vestiges from the country's capitalist past, such as its monocrop specialization & its noncollectively oriented peasantry (30% of the agrarian LF are small farmers with private property). Several hypotheses are advanced concerning: (1) world capitalist constraints on socialist transformations in less developed countries (LDCs), (2) the impact of prerevolutionary conditions (including historically developed linkages to world capitalism) on socialist transformations in LDCs, & (3) the nature of "Third World" socialist dependence, & how it compares with the nature of international dependence in "Third World" capitalist countries.

78S09715 **Eckstein, Susan** (Boston U, MA 02215), **World Capitalism and the Bolivian Agrarian Revolution**
ISA 1978 2563
¶ Existing theories do not adequately account for the full range of consequences that social revolutions have. The impact of major social upheavals can only be understood in terms of the interplay between national & international class, market, & political forces. The importance of this approach is illustrated with specific reference to the agrarian consequences of the 1952 Bolivian revolution. Described is how market forces have come to shape the structure of production, except where peasants have been sufficiently strong to resist the penetration of such forces. Most peasants remain poor, & the economy peripheral to the world economy, despite fairly impressive post-1952 governmental import-substitution agricultural diversification efforts. The productive effects of the revolution, & the income generating effects of production, for the most part reflect financial policies of national & international commercial & public lending institutions. Financial institutions reduce the economic importance of land ownership per se, even though land was one of the few benefits that peasants derived from the upheaval.

78S09716 **Edwards, A. D.** (U Manchester, M13 9PL England), **Social Class and the Acquisition of Meaning**
ISA 1978 2564
¶ Early studies of the social factors determining language behavior were preoccupied with lexical & syntactical deficiencies—with the technical impoverishment of Lc speech. More recently, the predominant sociological perspective has been functional, emphasizing SC differences in how children 'learn to mean', & in the 'meaning potential' they are accustomed to perceive in certain critical contexts. The 'sociological semantics' outlined by Bernstein & Halliday has tried to confront a common criticism of structuralist sociology—its failure to show how features of social structure 'get into' the behavior of members. Some formidable difficulties in this sociosemantic approach to speech are examined with particular reference to the final reports of Bernstein's Sociological Research Unit, & to recent British research (by Wells, Wootton, & Tough) more narrowly concerned with language development than with the 'macroscopic orderings of society', but sharing Bernstein's concern with the acquisition of meaning. Can *f* counts of supposedly critical structural items be treated as evidence of what is meant, or are these "minor differences in surface structure which neither stem from nor communicate differences in the complexity of underlying meanings" (Tough 1977)? Can this dilemma be resolved by examining texts rather than isolated utterances, or by analyzing how the speech was organized as discourse? Can generalizations about children's normal repertoire of communicative strategies be derived from speech recorded in quasiexperimental settings, or do they require a more naturalistic approach? In reviewing the answers to these questions, the extent to which evidence can be taken as indicating SC differences in what can be done with words, or in what can be done most readily, or in the categorization of communicative tasks & relationships is considered. Such research concentrates on a central question for sociolinguistics—whether it is possible to show "how options in the construction of linguistic forms . . . serve to realize options in behavior that are interpretable in terms of a social theory" (Halliday 1973). It also focuses on a central question for sociology: whether the 'structured structuring' of communicative strategies is a key to understanding how SC relationships are reproduced.

78S09717 **Ekong, Ekong E.** (U Ife, Nigeria), **Regionalization for Even Development: The Case of Local Government Reforms in Nigeria**
ISA 1978 2565
¶ Both developing & advanced nations in their bid to attain even development internally, have experienced various sociostructural changes. Villagization, Ru systematization are just a few of the growing terms in this endeavor. In Nigeria, a geographical partitioning of the country into states & local government areas has been undertaken in the past decade in a bid to attain the same objective. The regionalization process in Nigeria is discussed; it is then compared with approaches adopted in other African countries. Finally, it is not a question of which strategy is better, but how effectively the selected program has been carried out.

78S09718 **Elliott, Brian & David McCrone** (U Edinburgh, Scotland), **Urban Development and Social Structure in Edinburgh**
ISA 1978 2566
¶ Scottish cities are, in many ways, unlike Ur settlements in the rest of Britain. Their physical structure & many of the details of their social & political history set them apart. Until the latter part of the eighteenth century, descriptions of Glasgow, Dundee, & Edinburgh suggest that the different social strata lived in very close proximity to each other, aristocrats & lawyers sharing the same buildings with artisans & laborers. The segregation simply took the form of a vertical ordering of ranks with the wealthy or well-born occupying the somewhat healthier upper stories of the extraordinarily tall, dense tenements which distinguished the cities & were most highly developed in Edinburgh. Visitors to the Scottish capital were frequently impressed by the apparent lack of status segregation. A recent study, using the common measures of differentiation & segregation, shows that contemporary Edinburgh is now more highly segregated than any city so far studied with these techniques. Explored are some of the ways in which this

remarkable transformation from 'integration' to 'segregation' came about. Focus is on the massive Victorian housing developments & how the ownership of land, the provision of capital & the organization of building were related to the housing of different social strata. The roles of landowners, entrepreneurs, builders, & landlords are explored in relation to three small areas—which in many ways are typical of those late nineteenth century housing developments which to this day provide accommodation for different social orders in Scottish cities.

78S09719 ISA 1978 2567 **Erdélyi, Judit** (Research Group Science Organization Hungarian Academy Sciences, 1051 Budapest Münnich F 18), **The Establishment of Research Teams and the Internal Conditions of Their Activity**
¶ Studied is the establishment of research teams within an institute which conducts fundamental research, & which is part of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. For applied research, teamwork seems to play an increasingly important role, while it is less important in institutes which conduct fundamental research. The team in a research institute is the smallest, face-to-face, group dealing with a common theme or partial task, in which research workers participate on a somewhat limited voluntary basis, in the formulation of the problem, the planning of research work, & in the evaluation of the results. Hypotheses emerge concerning the formation of teams, the cooperation within a team, & the head of the team. These hypotheses are compared to results obtained in a study of a research institute dealing with experimental, fundamental research in the natural sciences. These studies were performed using in-depth interviews, & with consideration of the aspects of the self-regulation process within small groups. Results were interpreted within a social psychological framework.

78S09720 ISA 1978 2568 **Erinosho, Olayiwola Akinsonwon** (U Ibadan, Nigeria), **Community Psychiatric Care: Prospect and Problems (A Nigerian Experience)**
¶ Since the end of WWII there has been a marked shift from custodial psychiatric care to community-oriented programs. This is largely attributable to the fact that many now recognized the interplay between ubiquitous socio-cultural & environmental factors in the etiology, course, & management of mental illness. It appears that an assessment of community psychiatric program(s) is most especially desirable since effort in this direction could equally highlight not only their major assets but their pitfalls. Focus is on a psychiatric center in Nigeria which is fairly prototypic of community psychiatric care. The major objective is to deal with the underlying social processes of the program: its assets as well as its apparent pitfalls.

78S09721 ISA 1978 2569 **Ermolenko, D. V.** (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhizhanovski str Moscow), **Modelling and Forecasting in Investigation of International Relations**
¶ Ideally, the process of forecasting should be continuous & parallel to that of control, ensuring a constant *r* of preplanned action estimates. Solving this problem naturally requires further broadening of fundamental & applied scientific research. The development of the scientific & technological revolution has engendered the emergence of a large group of new problems in the life of society. Among these are the problems of protecting the natural environment, of the proper use of nature, of energy, raw materials, outer space, world oceans, etc. To investigate these problems, a further development of forecasting research is required. Forecasting research is especially important for economic problems. Properly made forecasts convincingly show mankind that consolidating of positive changes which are taking place on an international scale will ensure all people a rise in their living standards, further social progress, & acceleration of scientific & technological progress.

78S09722 ISA 1978 2570 **Escure, Geneviève** (U Minnesota, Minneapolis 55112), **Belizean Creole: Lingua Franca in a Multilingual Society**
¶ An investigation of some types of phonological variation observed in the English-Creole continuum spoken in Belize, Central America. Belizean Creole is particularly interesting, due to the complex sociolinguistic situation which obtains in Belize, a small country subjected to both Latin-American & Caribbean influences. However, the latter is predominant, & the population is partly 'Creole', speaking an English-based Creole as native language, but interacting with a variety of ethnic groups who use different native languages: Mestizos speak Spanish; Amerindians speak Maya or Kektchi; Black Caribs (descendants of Arawak-Carib Indians & Africans) speak Carib, an Afro-Indian Creole; Mennonites speak a dialect of German, & there are small communities of Chinese, East Indians, Lebanese, etc. In this multilingual society, the Creole functions as a lingua franca. There is no sharp separation between English & Creole, but the situation is best described as a continuum of forms which ranges between two poles: at the upper end of the continuum, there is a prestigious West Indian Standard—a rather undefined combination of British & American standard features—& at the lower end of the continuum there is 'Broad Creole', mostly spoken in Ru areas. Observations are mostly restricted to nonconsonantal segments (vowels & diphthongs) in different varieties of Belizean Creole, while focusing on fully Creolized forms. The data indicate a tendency of the vowel system to reduce to a universal system of the type /a i u o/. This is achieved in various ways & to different degrees, depending on the contextual situation & the speakers involved. Some of the processes include the raising of mid-tense vowels, the unrounding of the lowback round vowel, the centralization of the lowfront vowel, the merger of central vowels with back vowels, & the monophthongization of certain diphthongs. The goal is to determine the extent to which the phonological trends outlined above are realized, & to analyze the variability in terms of the contextual situation, both stylistic, & social, & of the ethnic origin of the speakers involved. Psychological correlates (racial attitudes, assertiveness or timidity, eg Creoles despise Caribs & Indians, Indians avoid contacts, Caribs, are ambitious, & function as teachers or policemen ...) also influence the variation. The variability is highly constrained & predictable in terms of a hierarchy of ethnic, social, stylistic, & psychological features.

78S09723 ISA 1978 2571 **Es-Said, Nimra Tannous** (PO Box 8431, Amman Jordan), **Sex Roles and Education in Jordan**
¶ Studied is the influence of education on changing sex roles in Jordan. The Jordanian educational system provides equal opportunities for M & F school-age children (6-15 years), & the constitution offers free compulsory education in government schools. Education in Jordan has grown 200% during the past twenty years. School enrollment for 1975/76 comprised 54.6% of the Σ population in the 5-24 years age group, & Fs constituted 45.5% of Σ students. The highest ratio of F enrollment was 45.4% on the compulsory education levels, with 40.5% on the secondary level, & 37.1% in higher education. These same opportunities are not provided women in employment. The deeply rooted M-oriented DofL concept of the sexes is expressed in society's viewing the main occupation of women to be childbearing & child-rearing. Data indicate that mothers are influencing their children toward egalitarian attitudes, & education is used as a stimulus to increase interest & participation of women in community affairs. This is evidenced by the numerous voluntary societies through Jordan, & such participation often leads to rational policies for social development & change. Acquisition of literacy & education continues to be a means to an end. Family planning, child-rearing & education are often shared by the two spouses, & often by the parents & in-laws. Social mobility arising from selective job opportunities are often denied to the married woman on the grounds that she should not further expose her marriage to disagreements & conflicts. The question of sex roles goes beyond

equal rights for, while these are important, they are not likely to solve the pressing problems of alienation & widespread frustration of Ms & Fs in modern society. Equal rights may, in part, aggravate the situation by intensifying social competition for status, etc. In a world where the rules have been made by men, women are likely to continue facing an uphill struggle for equality. The core of the problem of women's role in public life is seen as one of management. Educational training & employment strategies should be coordinated & based on population projections. The content & structure of education should be relevant to the present & future needs of both men & women. As long as women remain subject to discrimination in education & training, the motivation needed to improve the quality of life for all will be lacking. Tr by A. Rubins

78S09724 ISA 1978 2572 **Eve, Raymond A.** (U Texas, Arlington 76019), **Societal Evolution, Age Relations, and Socialization: Some Implications for the Genesis of Youth Culture**

¶ The purpose here is to inquire into the relationship between a society's level of development & its institutional arrangements for the socialization of its progeny. Also addressed is the issue of the conditions under which "youth cultures" arise & what determines whether such cultures will become antisocial in nature. The basis is comparative macrolevel ethnography. Age as a mechanism of role-allocation is most important in societies that are particularistic, diffuse, & ascriptive. However, in universalistic, achievement-oriented societies (particularly modern ones), the age-grade structure tends to result in youth cultures which are not integrated into the predominant social order of production & its associated civil & political spheres.

78S09725 ISA 1978 2573 **Faerber, Robert, Tomoko Evdokimoff, David Lewis & Maryse Courvoisier** (U Strasbourg, France & World Council Churches Lang Service, PO Box 66 1211 Geneva 20 Switzerland), **The Language Policy of the World Council of Churches. 1971-1978. Position Paper**

¶ Focus is on the work done since 1972 by the language policy task force of the World Council of Churches (WCC). A historical survey is presented which traces the group's work from official recognition of multilinguism, eg, recognition "for the time being of English, French, German, Russian & Spanish as working languages of the Council" & the reorganization of the language service of the WCC to meet these requirements to pilot projects of training programs to "build up translation & interpretation skills in the regions of WCC constituency." Also detailed is an account of the first three regional training seminars, eg, two in Africa (Lomé, Togo, 1975 & Kinshasa, Zaïre, 1976) & one in the Caribbean (Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 1977). Reported is the establishment of ecumenical terminology by the language service of the WCC, in order to provide a four-language volume (English, French, German, & Spanish), containing a whole range of useful information about the ecumenical movement & its history, & to encourage a certain consistency in vocabulary & the use of this in ecumenical documents.

78S09726 ISA 1978 2574 **Feldbrugge, Julie** (Dr. H. van de Hoevekliniek, Willem Dreeslaan 2 Postbox 174 Utrecht Netherlands), **Action Research in a Forensic Clinic Translated by N. W. Bell.**

¶ The van de Hoevekliniek is a psychiatric facility for 75 M & F patients committed to the hospital by the courts. The goal of treatment is to assist patients to change their behavior patterns so that they do not constitute an unacceptable risk for other members of society. The research component of the program is directed to application of behavioral science insights. The researcher is expected to contribute his/her expertise to the operationalizing of treatment goals & the clarification of problem formulation. The research is also directed to the creation or explication of new behavioral science insights; it is built in as a cyclic process. Efforts are concentrated on one ward (± 8 patients) for persons who cannot make use of standard treatment approaches. In cooperation with the researcher, the ward attempts to work more effectively with the patients. This involves clarification of assumptions, problem formulation, the search for solutions, & the evaluation of results. The first step is research on the treatment goals for individual patients. The close relationship of goal attainment & various other variables can be seen. Further research is indicated on these relationships, ie, concerning goal setting at the time of admission, the involvement of the family, the skills of the staff, the organization structure, the infrastructure, etc. An attempt is made to describe the action researcher's experience with the various phases of the program, the investment of time, results & relationships, & the failures.

78S09727 ISA 1978 2575 **Feldman, Harold** (Cornell U, Ithaca NY 14853), **The Sex-Role Free Male**

¶ Some leaders of the women's movement feel that the emancipation of men is an important step not only for the men themselves but to facilitate the emancipation of women. It is important to identify & understand the forces which facilitate the appearance of sex-role free characteristics in men. The purpose here is to identify & then study the antecedent conditions which facilitate the development of these positive characteristics, not only for its own sake but to develop strategies to aid men to grow toward becoming more sex-role free. Several hypotheses are tested which have direct strategy implications. They are that sex-role free men are a function of: (1) their life setting, (2) their relations with their parents, (3) their personality characteristics, & (4) their relations with their wife. These four factors are tested through the statistical technique of the partitioning of variance in multiple regression. The relative importance of each will be determined as well as the interaction among the four factors. Implications of the findings for the development of sex-role free men will be drawn & discussed. The sex-role free M is defined as a person who has a nontraditional sex-role ideology, perceives his newborn child in a nonstereotyped fashion, & participates actively in home & child care tasks. Data are part of a larger study on parental compatibility—the extent to which couples have consensus about child-rearing. Using a precoded questionnaire, the data are being collected from 100 couples before & after they have their first child. This period is a significant one for the development of sex-role free characteristics in Ms & a time when many Fs lose their sex-role free status.

78S09728 ISA 1978 2576 **Fenn, Richard K.** (U Maine, Orono 04474), **Toward a Theory of Secularization**

¶ Presented is an outline of a theory of secularization. Five steps or stages are postulated that are reversible, coterminous, & indeterminate. The theory is developed with primary reference to American society, but it will be adapted for comparative studies of other societies. The theory is developed from two broad tendencies in sociological literature: the "mythic" & the "discursive." The former is illustrated from the work of E. Durkheim & E. Shils, the latter from the work of M. Weber & D. Bell. Concepts such as religion & secularization are accepted as ambiguous in order to relate the sociologist more directly to the problematic aspect of secularization, viz, the indistinct boundary between the sacred & the profane or secular. Secularization consists of stages in which the boundary between the sacred & the secular is alternately contracted & expanded, clarified & obscured, contested or taken for granted. It is a process in which the bases of social & political authority are problematic, changing, & negotiable. Its origins lie in incomplete processes of differentiation at various levels & in various aspects of social systems. Employed is Coleman's thesis that modern societies are increasingly separating into two systems, the one pertaining to interaction among individuals as individuals, the other pertaining to the interaction among organizations, agencies, institutions, & "corporate actors." The

hypothetical end-state of the process of secularization is a social system which lacks the defining characteristics of a "society." That system is not identifiable as more than the sum of its parts, but consists of parts with specialized functions for the territorial unit, eg, for the nation.

78S09729 ISA 1978 2577 **Ferber, Marianne & Joan Huber** (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign 61801), **Preference for Men or Women Bosses or Professionals**

¶ On the assumption that prejudice affects women's entry into M-dominated professional & management occupations, an investigation is presented of how people define women as bosses & professionals. Using a sample (N = 1,402) of academic & nonacademic employees at a public U in the US, it was found that highly educated women & highly educated men with highly educated wives least prefer M bosses or professionals. Preference for F bosses or professionals was also affected by the number the Rs had known & by exposure to 'excellent' or 'poor' ones. Rs who preferred men as bosses or professionals nonetheless evaluated such women they had known higher than men they had known. These findings imply that legislative policies which help women to enter professional or managerial occupations may experience success despite prejudice against women.

78S09730 ISA 1978 2578 **Ferchiou, Sophie** (Les Hauts de Gammarth La Marsa, Tunis), **Statut légal et rôle traditionnel de la femme tunisienne** (The Legal Status and Traditional Role of Tunisian Women). (Fr)

¶ The legislative reforms which independent Tunisia has undertaken on behalf of women are very important, but have not had the immediate effect one would have hoped on the situation of women in the family & in society. Tunisian women do not yet profit from their rights since the roles attributed to them have remained the same: the traditional model has been taken up again & actualized by the most modern socioprofessional structures & those most representative of economic development. Tr by A. Rubins

78S09731 ISA 1978 2579 **Fishman, Gideon** (U Haifa, Mount Carmel Israel), **Aging and Delinquent Behavior: The Criminal Act and the Societal Response**

¶ This is the first study done in Israel which refers to aged law breakers. Israeli society was founded by young immigrants at the beginning of the century & for many years it was perceived as a young society. However, the proportion of older people has increased rapidly while the self-images of youth & virility have not. There is an emphasis on the things that are yet to be achieved & tasks that are yet to be carried out. Thus the "future orientation" glorifies the young while neglecting or avoiding the old. This ideological orientation only adds to the universal problems that the Western world faces regarding aging such as labor market pressures on retirement, & due to technological advancement, even to an early retirement. Such factors may place the older person in a marginal position, create alienation, & create anomie. One outlet to such feelings may cause various forms of antisocial behavior, law breaking being one of them. Selected was a random sample of 260 offenders, over fifty-five years of age (out of a national annual figure of 3,281 such offenders in 1976). Most of the population (66%) started their criminal involvement after the age of fifty-five, & it is evident that this is due to the crisis of aging. Furthermore, the age of sixty-five—the age of mandatory retirement, is no more a crisis period than the period between fifty-five & sixty-five. It is believed that aging & its possible antisocial reaction is a dynamic & gradual process rather than a sudden catastrophe.

78S09732 ISA 1978 2580 **Flanagan, William G.** (U Coll, Cork Ireland), **The Extended Family as an Agent of Social Change**

¶ The literature that considers the place of the extended family in the Ur/industrial transition, whether as a survivor or a victim, treats it largely as a passive social medium. Examined is the potential of the extended family as a lively independent variable in such periods of change. Presented is a model of family operation that consists of three analytically distinguishable dimensions: sponsorship in Ru to Ur migration, a system of social welfare, & a channel of redistribution of Ur incomes. The argument is that family is an accelerator of Ur growth, that Ur growth is an important consideration in the processes of economic development/underdevelopment, &, therefore, the extended family must be taken seriously as a factor in the process of development. The family plays both a positive (redistributive) & negative (through "overurbanization") role in the development process. The empirical support for the argument comes mainly from secondary analysis of survey data from Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The survey was conducted in 1968/69, & consisted of structured interviews with 543 Ms & 213 Fs working in the minimum wage-regulated sector who had less than a U education. The questions were open-ended. The analysis is cast in a comparative framework employing evidence from Europe & the US to demonstrate the generalizability of elements of the system that are documented for Dar es Salaam.

78S09733 ISA 1978 2581 **Forest, Fred** (Ecole sociologique interrogative, Passage de la Main D'or 75011 Paris France), **The Territory of the Artistic Square Metre**

¶ The idea of the artistic square metre, its realization & functioning, have as their united aim the construction of a representation of social, cultural, political, & economic phenomena. All schemes realized on the area are one of two types—either "happenings" or "concrete schemes"—& are carried out on the initiative of the director or at the express request of the citizens of the territory after agreement of all parties. The territory may be visited. A boundary wall delineates the perimeter. A red neon sign announces its existence. When models are set up on the territory, site visits are organized. The citizens of the territory are invivted to meetings in the form of informal sittings. The owners of the blocks of land are the exclusive beneficiaries of the invitations & publications to come. Organized visits are foreseen for the public, as well as 'open days'. Finally, various colloquies on the problems of society are organized on the spot.

78S09734 ISA 1978 2582 **Form, William** (U Illinois, Champaign 61820), **The Internal Stratification of the U.S. and French Working Classes**

¶ The greater ideological intensity of the French Wc, compared to that of the US, allegedly results from the greater social & economic homogeneity of the French. Cleavages among US manual workers presumably reflect their greater social & cultural heterogeneity & the historic domination of the trade union movement by the interests of skilled workers. Yet wage differentials by skill level are greater among the French than among US workers. A study of the efforts of labor unions in 3 industries in Lyon to reduce wage differentials showed little union success; technological changes & benefits deriving from seniority kept wage differentials as high as ever. Similarly, recent US studies show that union leaders were not able to resist the demands of skilled workers to maintain wage differentials. Currently, foreign workers in France constitute an underclass as much removed from the mainstream of labor as are US blacks & ethnic groups. While self-employed manual workers in the US lack self-consciousness & organization, artisans in France are pitted against government, business, & labor in a struggle for survival. The US & French Wc are probably equally stratified but their tactics for building solidarity differ greatly.

78S09735 ISA 1978 **Frey, William H.** (U Wisconsin, Madison 53706), **Class-Specific White Flight: A Comparative Analysis of Large American Cities**

2583 ¶ Concern is with evaluating previously suggested demographic & policy-relevant attributes of central cities as determinants of class-specific white city-to-suburb movement. Drawing on migration data from the 1970 census for 39 metropolitan areas the investigation: (1) evaluates the aggregate impact that white city-to-suburb movement imposes on the class structures of large central cities, (2) isolates demographic & policy-relevant flight determinants for white movers at different status levels, & (3) estimates the aggregate impact that policy-relevant attributes impose on the population compositions of individual central cities as a result of city-to-suburb movement. "White flight" in the late 1960s is still selective with regard to SS, & suburbanward out-movement can account for a substantial % of a city's Coll-educated population. The magnitude of this out-movement varies widely across metropolitan areas & greatest losses are imposed on older, Northern central city populations. Upper status flight occurs to a greater degree in central cities with large black populations & in metropolitan areas, wherein suburban per capita educational expenditures exceed those in the central city. This latter finding lends partial support to the hypothesis that a "feedback-relationship" exists between suburb-city fiscal disparities & upper status flight. A demographic decomposition technique is employed to estimate the hypothetical redistribution consequences that would be associated with equalizing suburb-city fiscal disparities, lowering the city crime rate, & reducing the % of the city's black population. In none of these situations are substantial reductions in city-to-suburb movement levels or significant increases in the cities' upper status populations found to occur. Policy-alterable attributes can effect only minimal changes in the magnitude & character of white suburbanward relocation over a short-run migration interval.

78S09736 **Friedland, William H.** (Merrill Coll U California, Santa Cruz 95064), **Automation in American Agriculture**
ISA 1978
2584 ¶ American agriculture went through its industrial revolution decades ago & is currently characterized by production systems that are highly industrial in character. This is particularly notable in the production, processing, & distribution of fruits & vegetables which are concentrated in two major areas, the Southwest (Calif, Ariz, Tex) & Fla. These areas experience constant pressure for automation & their special features include: (1) research & development being heavily sustained by the public sector rather than through private means as in nonagricultural industries, (2) organizational structures are more typical of those found in industry rather than in other American agriculture, & (3) concentration of production is more advanced than in other agricultural sectors. Two cases of specific automation & technological development are examined in detail—processing tomatoes & iceberg lettuce. In each case the social factors producing a drive toward technological development are considered as are the social impacts produced by technological innovation.

78S09737 **Furstenberg, Frank F., Jr.** (U Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 19174), **The Impact of Early Childbearing on Kinship Ties**
ISA 1978
2585 ¶ Adaptive responses which help to minimize the costs of early childbearing are examined regarding assistance by kin provided to the young mother after childbirth. Analysis focuses on an examination of the patterns of assistance & the conditions that affect the amount of support provided to the young mother—both the circumstances affecting her demand for & supply of assistance. A second objective is to specify the consequences for members of her family of rendering assistance to the young mother. Specifically examined are how occupational & familial careers of other members of the household are altered as a result of the early pregnancy. Two data sets are used in the analysis. The first is a sample of interviews with young mothers (who became pregnant before the age of eighteen) in Baltimore, Md, & a contrasting sample of their classmates who were interviewed during the same period. The second source of data, a study of low-income families in Camden, NJ, provides an elaborate record of kinship networks of mature women (eighteen to forty-five). By comparing the early & later childbearers in this sample, whether the timing of first birth leaves any lasting traces on the functioning of the kinship system was investigated. Preliminary results suggest that specific rules can be defined governing the provision of support by family members, suggesting explicit & implicit patterns of exchange. These rules change markedly as the young mothers age, leave the family of origin, marry, & augment their families. Some consequences of the kinship configurations are discussed as they bear on the organization of low-income family systems.

78S09738 **Gafarova, M. K.** (Instit Arts, Jdanov St 73-a Dushanbe Tadjikistan USSR), **An Equal Member of Society** (Rus)
ISA 1978
2586 ¶ Due to such transformations as establishment of social means of production, the abolition of class & national antagonism, etc, socialism provides the environment for social equality through development of women's talents. Fs played an especially important role in the development of the USSR. This is illustrated in at least three areas: (1) equality in the work place, (2) equality in the educational sphere, & (3) equality in income. A reorientation of the traditional F role took place, & currently, a mass reorganization of living conditions is in progress. The equal participation of Fs in all spheres of Soviet social life positively influences her role within the family, especially with regard to child-rearing. Currently, the growth of social well-being, reduction in the length of the working day, improvement of living conditions, social & legal protection of women, & creation of conditions that allow women to combine labor with maternity play major roles.

78S09739 **Gallagher, Eugene B.** (Coll Medicine U Kentucky, Lexington 40506), **Renal Dialysis and Health Care Systems**
ISA 1978
2587 ¶ With the advent in 1973 of federal funding for treatment of chronic renal failure as a category of disability, the US moved rapidly from a condition of scarcity to adequacy in the provision of dialysis (& transplant) treatment. West Germany, France, the UK, & other industrialized nations have also expanded their dialysis service. However, with escalating costs & the extension of dialysis to more elderly patients & to those with other illnesses, there may be a return to rationing & the type of decision making implied in the question, "Who shall live?" Dialysis is a prototypic example of expensive, high-technology medical care. Its effectiveness in prolonging useful life is well-established. There is great pressure upon health care systems, whatever their political complexion & cultural traditions, to provide "enough." Dialysis also figures in the "medical-industrial" complex of modern societies because it draws heavily upon biomedical equipment & trained personnel. This aspect of dialysis may lead to a distorted pattern in medical services in which the sheer utilization & mobilization of resources displaces desirable psychosocial & clinical goals, such as patient rehabilitation or resort to renal transplant. A series of questions are raised from the foregoing considerations about dialysis on both the micro- & macrolevels.

78S09740 **Garnica, Olga K.** (Ohio State U, Columbus 43210), **Sex Differences in Language Usage: A Developmental Study**
ISA 1978
2588 ¶ Numerous recent studies have demonstrated that M & F speech patterns are different on all levels of linguistic structure—phonological, lexical, syntactic, & pragmatic—as well as in the conversational patterns of same-sex & cross-sex pairs of interactants. These studies usually consider characteristics present in adult speech. Some other important questions that need to be investigated include: (1) At what stage

of the child's sociolinguistic development does she/he begin to exhibit sex-specific speech patterns? (2) Are there differences in the time of onset & course of development among the sexes? (3) Are there situational/contextual factors which play a role in the developmental issues raised by these observed differences? To answer some of these questions, data were collected consisting of audiotaped & videotaped same-sex & cross-sex interactions of children/adolescents at four age levels: five, nine, twelve, & fifteen years of age. A Σ of 18 pairs was used at each level, & interaction took place in structured & unstructured conversational tasks. Each session was approximately ten minutes long. Focus was placed on the conversational aspects of the same- vs cross-sex pairs in the unstructured (or natural) situation. Analyzed was the following subset of variables: (A) the distribution of silence, (B) the amount & location of overlap in conversational turns, (C) the number & nature of interruptions, (D) the number of topics raised & taken up by each interactant, & (E) the kind of sanctions on speaking that were exhibited. Results were analyzed in terms of the similarities & differences among the age groups & were compared to available adult behavioral data.

78S09741 ISA 1978 2589 **Geiger, Fritz** (U Innsbruck, Austria A-6433 Oetz/Tyrol), **Rural Communities in Tyrol's Tourist Industry**

¶ The tourist industry plays an important role in the economy of Tyrol. More than 66.6% of Tyrol consists of mountains & glaciers. Although industry is located in some Ur areas, tourism continues to be the basis of life in Ru areas. Analysis of changes in Tyrolean Ru life is made with focus on discovering the areas most affected by the influx of tourism. It is hypothesized that sudden change (economic & social) in such tradition-bound Ru areas produces a subculture of resistance to change manifested as a revitalization of regional dialects & costumes, the formation of old & new tradition-oriented organizations, etc. It was found that the retreat to such local groups, mastery of a local dialect, etc, provides a hedge against foreign intrusion into all facets of Tyrolean life, in effect becoming a buffer that makes tourism tolerable & less impactful.

78S09742 ISA 1978 2590 **Ghosh, Ratna & George Kurian** (McGill U, Montreal Quebec H3A 1Y2 & U Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4), **Alternate Strategies for Development**

¶ Four major strategies to development of the Third World can be delineated across the two major perspectives—radical & conventional: (1) underdevelopment vs development views the former as either problematic or as an assault on human dignity—nondevelopment as a total trauma is not usually considered, (2) despite the profound differences in values between conventional & radical hierarchies, the general aim of development is seen as freedom from negatives rather than as an emphasis on economic justice & human dignity, (3) opposing views of development exist—as a technical evolutionary problem requiring scientific solutions & as a revolutionary problem complicated by disparagement between classes, & (4) the conventional perceptions are being criticized causing the emergence of a crisis in their perceptions & assumptions. Formulation of an alternate theoretical strategy of development must translate perceptions of development & technical cooperation into practical means of administration & operation before fundamental changes can be attempted. The ground must be prepared from within & without so that attitudes of charity & suspicions of exploitation will give way to equality & justice for reciprocal cooperation.

78S09743 ISA 1978 2591 **Giele, Janet Zollinger** (Heller Graduate School Brandeis U, Waltham MA 02154), **Family Life and Social Policy**

¶ There is a need to conceptualize the relation between family life & social policy. Recent research suggests three fruitful areas for examination: (1) the range of social policies relevant to families, (2) measurement of policy impact on the family, & (3) historical & cross-cultural comparisons of family policies as they relate to changing life cycles & family forms. Regarding area (1), US policies, eg, can be grouped by their connection with universal family functions: (A) nurturance—care of children, the elderly, the sick, & handicapped; personal social services; policies of deinstitutionalization; health care, (B) economic pooling of resources—income maintenance & welfare; pension plans; manpower policy; unemployment compensation; work schedules; fringe benefits; consumer standards, (C) residental grouping—housing policies; policies affecting Ur development & agriculture (farms); energy; transportation, social networks, & (D) cultural & legal identity —laws on marriage & divorce; custody of children; marital property; spousal obligation; filial obligation; policies toward minorities. Area (2) can be measured by a variety of social indicators. Such indicators are available for health, socialization, economic well-being, family structure & composition, happiness of individual family members, & viability of social networks. All of these are in some way related to family well-being. Area (3) can be explored; eg, change in age roles historically preceded the adoption of social security systems. Changing sex roles are now stimulating the development of support mechanisms such as day care & parental work leaves. Possible comparison of family policies across national boundaries can suggest which programs are most compatible with current age & sex roles & family forms in a particular nation.

78S09744 ISA 1978 2592 **Gold, Gerald L.** (York U, Downsview Ontario M3J 1P3), **The Revival of French in Louisiana Schools**

¶ The newly formed Council for the Development of French in Louisiana (*CODOFIL*), negotiated a transnational program to import hundreds of "French teachers" from France, Belgium, & Quebec, in an effort to bypass the absence of qualified La Acadians (Cajuns), preserve French among a generation that was being brought up in English, & make La a "bilingual state." Identified are the constraints that are encountered when linguistic affiliation (*Francophonie*) is used as a means of promoting cultural renaissance. The study is based on a representative sample of 50 foreign French teachers, all of their supervisors (also foreign francophones), & key informants from the La school system. French classes were observed at the end of the school year, & French teachers were interviewed in more informal settings. Preliminary findings include: (1) linguistic affinities of foreign francophones with La Cajuns are not, per se, sufficient in overcoming major cultural barriers within the participant schools or the host communities, (2) the absence of a common ideology of participation among the non-La francophones, intragroup cultural & linguistic diversity among the La French & among the French teachers, make common educational objectives, eg, a culturally sensitive curriculum, difficult to attain, (3) decentralization of the state political system (& of the school boards) makes new programs difficult to implement, (4) the prior stigmatization of French & forced Anglicization in the schools constitutes a major stumbling block in mobilizing parents to support French language education, & (5) cultural conservatism among French speakers has initially led to public resistance against European or Quebec French. These results are discussed in the light of similar programs in other countries, & regarding the extent to which a school program in such a context can be separated from its cultural milieu.

78S09745 ISA 1978 2593 **Golding, Peter** (U Leicester, England LE1 7LT), **The Missing Dimensions: News Media and the Management of Social Change**

¶ Presented are the findings of a comparative study of news broadcasting carried out within a framework of three levels of analysis, all interdependent with each other—the structure of the media: (1) their political economy, (2) the sociology of production, & (3) the sociological analysis of the

content of news. The history & market conditions of news have shaped its form & content. The importance of journalistic ideologies & the routine, passive, preplanned nature of news production is demonstrated. Analysis of content shows that news lacks two dimensions—social power & social process. These points are analytically illustrated. News thus contains social change by presenting the world as unchangeable & by producing an ideology of the inevitability & desirability of the status quo. This is to be understood historically & sociologically, not just ideologically.

78S09746 ISA 1978 2594 **Golenkova, Zinaiada T.** (Instit Social Research USSR Academy Sciences, 46 Novocheremuchkinskaya Str Moscow), **The Notion of "Social Power" and Criteria of Social Differentiation in Modern Society**

¶ Bourgeois researchers have recently posited various criteria & symptoms of social differentiation including: prestige, profession, income, education, etc. Among these, the notion of "social power" has become widely known. Certain bourgeois sociologists consider this notion a decisive symptom of society's division into classes, groups, & strata, assigning it the role of an integral criterion, the chief symptom of social differentiation. Different means of social compulsion, which bourgeois industrial sociology has been developing, have, for all their importance, never determined the essence of the SE formation, & they have been only one of the conditions causing exploitation. By attempting to relegate the chief class-forming symptoms to the background & disprove the Marxist-Leninist criteria of SC differentiation, bourgeois ideologists, with the help of "social power," are directly & indirectly attempting to substantiate a theory of the eternal nature of the capitalist order. This is an attempt to defend the foundation on which capitalism rests & to discredit the idea of the socialist revolution & social equality.

78S09747 ISA 1978 2595 **Golubović, Zagorka** (Georgi Dimitrova 51, Belgrade Yugoslavia), **The Ideological Abuse of Sociology**

¶ Studied are two variants of the ideological abuse of sociology: one hidden as a "neutrality myth" demanding impartial objectivity & absolute independence of science from social values, the other more explicit, demanding political commitment (*partijnost*) & the total dependence of the social sciences on current ideological trends. "Neutral" sociology acts as a function of the prevalent ideology when: (1) rejecting a value commitment & advocating "absolute objectivity," it masks sociologists' real commitment to the dominant social values being taken for granted, (2) advocating a "pure objectivity," it reduces the human world to the phenomenal level of empirical reality & hides the substance & complexity of social reality, blocking the discovery of new alternative possibilities & thus preventing radical changes & preserving the status quo, (3) acting exclusively within the framework of contemporary technical civilization, it reduces the image of the human world to the concepts of the "technical & scientific revolution," & considers only a dehumanized reality (technological ethos producing a fetishism of science), & (4) by assuming a noncritical stance toward existing societies, it denies the difference between an alienated society & a more humanized alternative, thus advocating an ideology of nonfreedom. When submitted to political objectives & complete dependence on current policy, sociology acts as a function of the dominant ideology because: (A) it fully identifies with given social values & political ends, & dedicates itself to their realization, thus affirming the superiority of the existing social order, (B) it accepts a "reduced objectivity" functioning as per above, (C) the technological ethos & worship of science are here mixed with an "omnipotent ideology which progressively moves the world forward," & (D) it displays the aforementioned ill consequences of a noncritical stance toward the existing society. New "radical," "humanistic," "critical Marxist" sociology arises from criticism of the ideological abuses of sociology. Tr by A. Rubins

78S09748 ISA 1978 2596 **Gonzalez, Gerardo** (Casilla 91 Santiago, Chile), **Social and Economic Factors of Fertility Decline: The Costa Rican Case**

¶ The dependent development process in Latin America has produced an economic structural heterogeneity. There is economic coexistence of productive activities strongly differentiated in terms of technology & labor productivity. This is expressed through the employment structure & leads to a heterogeneous Ur & Ru social structure with unequal distributions of development benefits among SCs. This mode of development has some particular demographic consequences. The demographic transition observed at the national level is hypothesized to result from the combination of different paths of demographic transition followed, in a lagged way, by different SCs &, from recomposition of the social structure due to social mobility & migration. The speed of the demographic transition as well as the degree in which some strategic SCs are involved in the process depend on the redistributive role played by the state. The case of Costa Rica is analyzed under this perspective. The main source of information is a household survey carried out in 1976, with an analytical sample of 1,968 cases, stratified by SC; 4 in Ru & 4 in Ur areas. Through a closed questionnaire, information was collected on: (1) household composition & basic characteristics, (2) mortality & fertility, (3) social mobility & migration, (4) participation of family members in the LF, (5) access to social services, & (6) family planning practice. Census data, economic & social statistics as well as historical studies were also used mainly for the study of changes that have taken place in the economic, social, & spatial structure of the country & to explore the role played by the state in this process. The main conclusions include: (A) SCs have been undergoing a decline in fertility, but this decline has been initiated by the Ur Mc, followed with time lags first by the Ur Wc & later by the Ur marginal sector, the Ru Wc & the peasantry. (B) The initiation & generalization of family planning practices have followed the same sequence with respect to SC. (C) The change in reproductive behavior, particularly among Ru classes, has been associated with a process of sociospatial integration in which the state has played a central role through its policies in the fields of infrastructure & social services. In this way the state seems to have neutralized the social consequences of economic heterogeneity resulting from the process of economic development. (D) The redistributive role played by the state seems to be, in this case, the result of a democratic political system with high degree of social organization & political participation.

78S09749 ISA 1978 2597 **Gonzalez Blasco, Pedro** (U Autónoma Madrid, Canto Blanco Spain), **Ambiguous Trends of the European Mediterranean Countries toward Science: A Focus on the Iberian Peninsula**

¶ The relationship between Spanish scientists & the society at large is examined. The majority of Spaniards continue to hold stereotyped images of scientists. Spanish industry continues to rely on foreign patents because it is still only semideveloped. Some expectations of scientists held by the public are examined. There is a lack of practical function & a dissatisfaction with the social position accorded scientists. The relationship between scientists & society can be typified as being based on ignorance of reality & lack of expectation; region, sex, educational level, & occupational status are intervening variables. Data were collected from a survey of 598 Spanish researchers & another survey of 2,000 random Rs in the Spanish population.

78S09750 ISA 1978 2598 **Goonatilake, Susantha** (Peopes Bank, Sir Chittampalam Gardiner Mawatha Colombo 2 Sri Lanka), **'Planning' and Socio-Economic Change in Sri Lanka**

¶ Sri Lanka gained independence in 1948 & soon after officially embarked on "planned economic development" with several plans being announced & attempted.

These plans have largely remained unfulfilled regarding their objectives but deep changes in the Sri Lankan societal fabric over the last thirty years have induced strong unplanned economic changes. These changes were much against the prevailing conventional economic wisdom which emphasized capital formation & growth with little attention to income distribution. Using published data & documents it is shown that these SE changes were due to the changing social & class structure in the country. These class changes resulted in the emasculation of a class tied to the colonial-plantation economy & a new rising class based on LMc occupations in largely the Ru sector. Defined are those areas in which a formal sociological perspective could have helped the planning process to keep it more aligned to the aspirations of the people as well as making the plans more viable.

78S09751 ISA 1978 2599 **Gorzelak, Grzegorz & Bohdan Wyżnikiewicz** (Central Statistical Office, 00-925 Warszawa Al Niepodleglosci 208 Poland), **Comparative Analysis of Regional Differences in the Level of Living**

¶ Comparison is made of the living standard among the regions (administrative units) of six countries: (1) France, (21 regions), (2) German Democratic Republic (15), (3) Japan (46), (4) Poland (49), (5) Czechoslovakia (11), & (6) Spain (50 regions). The living standard is compared with some measures of the SE structure of the regions. Cross-national & cross-system comparisons are made. Factor analysis & taxonomic distance methods are the main tools of the research.

78S09752 ISA 1978 2600 **Grant, Barbara M.** (William Paterson Coll New Jersey, Wayne 07470), **An Analysis of Teacher Nonverbal Activity**

¶ The major objective was the development of a category system through which the teacher's physical motions in relation to his/her verbal actions could be analyzed with a high degree of reliability. The performances of 5 elementary teachers at the Coll Demonstration School were recorded on video tape. Narrative typescripts of both verbal & nonverbal "teacher motions" were made for representative, random samplings of lesson segments. Using the analysis system that emerged in this study, two teams of coders analyzed these data. Coefficients of agreement between teams ran consistently high. Hypotheses, concerning nonverbal activity, were projected. A follow-up study based on observations & data collected on video tape in K-5 multiunit "open" schools & application of the analysis system revealed that teachers in "open" schools draw upon the same general kinds of motions to communicate & serve or support the major pedagogical functions as those used by teachers in self-contained situations. That teachers' specific bodily movements, postures, & stances differ in an "open" situation, however, was evident.

78S09753 ISA 1978 2601 **Grant, Barbara M.** (William Paterson Coll New Jersey, Wayne 07470), **Literature to Evoke Young Children's Reading Comprehension: Structures That Free Youngsters of Diverse Linguistic and Cultural Backgrounds**

¶ Focus is on structural elements & semantic arrangements inherent in literature that assist young readers of diverse linguistic & cultural backgrounds in selecting cues, organizing their input, & then retrieving & restructuring the message in a meaningful manner. The awareness & understanding of the structural presentation of materials seems to improve the comprehension & learning-retention processes. Some intrinsic characteristics of literature that tend to facilitate these processes considered here are: (1) vocabulary development through text design—sounds & visual effects, (2) recall through alliteration, phonemic, & visual effects, (3) details & sequences through the culinary arts & making "things," (4) sequence of events & actions through story songs & scenarios, (5) mood makers through chants & poems that sing, (6) flow of imagery through cyclical tales old & new, (7) conceptual development & relations through sufficient organizational patterns within text, (8) prediction & confirmation strategies through textual cues, & (9) projection of verbal translations & explanatory schemata through wordless books.

78S09754 ISA 1978 2602 **Grant, James A. C.** (U California, Los Angeles 90024), **The Automobile and Air Pollution in American Cities**

¶ In 1908, when General Motors was organized, American motor vehicles numbered less than 400,000, a large % electric. Today there is one for every two persons, mostly operating on petrol (save for buses & trucks, which are generally diesels). Cities have become decentralized, held together only by the private motor car, & such public transit systems as still exist require large government subsidies. It is estimated that, directly or indirectly, the automobile supports a seventh of all wage earners in the US. Once carbon monoxide was considered the only serious automotive pollution problem. Today, many of the hydrocarbons are toxic & some are carcinogenic. Lead is discharged in particles so fine that perhaps 50% of what is inhaled is retained. Many other particulates are smaller than most viruses, & are hence particularly dangerous. In the 1950s, awareness of photochemical smog emerged, the principal products of which are ozone & nitrogen dioxide. However, there are many other pollutants, including PAN & aldehydes; the use of catalysts to control hydrocarbons & carbon monoxide has added certain acid sulfates & hydrogen cyanide. Efforts to clean up the petrol engine have been only partly successful. Not a single mainland city of 200,000 has met the federally mandated clean air standards. (Honolulu does, but it is in the Hawaiian Islands.) The devices used have lowered the efficiency of petrol engines. Diesels are under study as possible sources of carcinogens. A new generation of electric motor cars seems a long way off, & efforts to revive public transit systems as a replacement for private transportation have been unsuccessful.

78S09755 ISA 1978 2603 **Greckel, Wilbert Carl** (Indiana U Southeast, New Albany 47150), **Rock and Romanticism: Social and Cultural Parallels**

¶ An analysis is presented of a contemporary development in popular culture—the Rock movement—in view of the general social & cultural milieu of the times & of specific economic, political, & societal influences as outlined in the paper "Popular Culture and the Sociological Imagination," by G. H. Lewis. The Rock movement is presented in a historical context by comparing the many apparent similarities between characteristics of the Rock movement & nineteenth-century Romanticism. It is hypothesized that: (1) both the Rock movement & the Romantic movement of the nineteenth century were affected by changes in the social, political, & economic structures of their respective times, (2) there are remarkable similarities between the prevailing attitudes & the artistic & social phenomena of these two eras, & (3) the Rock Era not only has roots in nineteenth-century Romanticism, but might also be considered as another cycle of Romanticism in the long history of these cycles. Parallels between these two phenomena are observed & discussed regarding economic factors, political atmosphere, the prevailing emotional climate, popular ideals, attitudes toward religion & nature, use of drugs, & literary, artistic, & musical developments. Social, economic, & political developments do, indeed, have decisive influences upon the arts—both in "popular" & "elite" cultures—& in the case of these two periods, remarkably similar influences. The Rock movement can be logically viewed in a historical framework & as having "roots" in the nineteenth century & in the "universal romantic spirit" which manifests itself in cyclic reappearances throughout history. Insofar as truisms are true, history does "repeat itself," & this suggests that an additional "issue" in the study of popular culture might well be the development of a historial perspective in the analysis of contemporary popular phenomena.

78S09756 **Greenleaf, W. Ross** (West Virginia U, Morgantown 26506), **Modernization and Family Structure in Great Russia: A Test of the Curvilinear Model**
ISA 1978 2604

¶ The curvilinear model of the relationship between societal modernization & family structure is subjected to a longitudinal empirical test employing a sample of serf households drawn from the manuscripts (*skazki*) of six Tax Censuses (*revizii*) conducted in Great Russia between 1762 & 1858. Two hypotheses are tested: (1) the size & structure of households changed from typically small & simple (nuclear family) to larger & more complex (extended & multiple family) as the society moved from nonmodern to transitional stages of societal modernization, & (2) the shift to larger & more complex households was due to the horizontal proliferation of households brought about by increasing numbers of children. A stratified convenience sample of 2,626 serf households containing a Σ of 14,495 members was drawn from the manuscript censuses of 3 administrative districts representing the northern cottage-industry (*kustar*), the central industrial, & the southern black-soil regions. The households were classified by size of membership, generational depth, & relational composition. The resulting distributions were compared across time, administrative district, household occupational categories & Ur/Ru residence. The analysis revealed a 25% increase in mean membership of households & a 10% increase in mean generational depth per household between 1762 & 1858. The distribution of relational composition shifted from a predominance of nuclear family households toward a larger proportion of complex multiple family households. There was a net increase of 40% in the proportion of both extended & multiple family households between 1762 & 1858. Comparisons across administrative districts, occupational categories & Ur/Ru differences revealed no significant differences in the variables. A detailed analysis of membership composition indicated a 33% increase in the mean number of children per household in addition to a 20% increase in the mean number of sons & daughters of all ages per household over the time period. The results confirm both hypotheses & suggest the utility of the curvilinear model in explaining family structural change in modernizing societies, but further testing with larger & more representative samples

78S09757 **Grenier, Charles E.** (Louisiana State U, Baton Rouge 70803), **A Comparative Analysis of Economic Development and Inequality among Nations**
ISA 1978 2605

¶ The established notion that economic development leads to equality & stability remains an empirical problem. Aggregate data from a sample of 75 developed & undeveloped countries are used to analyze the relationship between economic development & income inequality, & the relationship of both of these variables to social unrest. Alternative measures of income inequality & deprivation were used for comparative purposes. Multivariate analysis techniques were used to test the independent & joint effects of income inequality & economic development indicators on an indicator of domestic instability, controlling for relevant political, social, & demographic characteristics.

78S09758 **Grossin, William** (U Nancy II, 23 Bd Albert 1er BP 33-97 54015 France), **Les Attitudes des travailleurs à l'égard du changement technologique** (Workers' Attitudes Regarding Technological Change). (Fr)
ISA 1978 2606

¶ Part of an international comparative project ("Automation and Industrial Workers") studying the impacts of the SE & political system of 15 countries on the introduction of automation, & its effects on work, attitudes, & social behavior of industrial workers, using the same research instruments used in 1974/75 (observation notes on work positions, questionnaires, & interviews of workers). The project is headed by scientific researchers, union & business representatives in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, the UK, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Sweden, the US, the USSR & Yugoslavia, & is coordinated by the Centre Européen de Coordination de Recherche et de Documentation en Sciences Sociales (Viennese center). The following are studied: (1) workers' attitudes toward technological change according to countries & groups of countries (eg, socialist, nonsocialist), (2) work characteristics relative to this attitude (eg, difficulty, level of automation, monotony, etc), (3) the *r* between factors constituting attitude toward the business & attitude toward technological change, (4) workers' grievances & their *r* with attitude toward technological change, & (5) a special category relative to workers favorable to technological change: those who feel their work is stimulating. The study is limited to examination of correlations between the "acceptance of technological change" variable & a large number of other variables constructed both on objective measures, & on judgments & information furnished by the worker himself. The significance threshold for the *r* coefficient used (Bravais-Pearson) was .025. The following are concluded: (A) technological change is better accepted in socialist than in nonsocialist countries, although the research does not indicate why, or why there are notable differences between socialist countries, (B) the correlations between attitudes & material work conditions are weak, (C) the worker who is satisfied (with his foreman, union, fellow workers) more often has a favorable attitude toward technological change than the dissatisfied worker, & (D) this attitude seems less determined by work situations & good relations than derived from fundamental personal factors. Tr by A. Rubins

78S09759 **Gruenwald, Oskar** (2925 Fourth St #21, Santa Monica CA 90405), **Toward a Humanistic World Order**
ISA 1978 2607

¶ Ideology stands today as one of the major barriers to mankind's advance toward a more humanistic world order. Peace & human well-being are dependent, more than ever before, on the evolution of genuine East-West dialogue, détente, mutual understanding, tolerance, & cooperation. The slow transformation of the Marxist-Leninist ideology in the communist world may well be the most realistic indigenous process for the democratization, liberalization, & humanization of totalitarian systems. It represents also, the most salient vehicle for bridging ideological gaps between civilizations, facilitating East-West dialogue & thus contributing to a more humanistic world order.

78S09760 **Gruenwald, Oskar** (2925 Fourth St #21, Santa Monica CA 90405), **Yugoslav Self-Management after Tito: *Quo Vadis?***
ISA 1978 2608

¶ Yugoslavia, today, is at an important crossroads between nationalism & communism, democracy & totalitarianism, as it continues to mix generously SE, political, & cultural elements from both East & West. The multiple crises of contemporary Yugoslavia—apart from the question of leadership—are reflected in the dissonance between self-management theory & practice, economic efficiency & socialist solidarity, the youths' high expectations regarding equality, unity, solidarity, & democracy & the SE & political realities of everyday life, & the tension between national separatism & communist monolithism. If Yugoslavia's institutional framework of workers' self-management & market socialism is to become genuinely democratic & successful, then what is needed is a positive transcendence of the Marxist *Weltanschauung*.

78S09761 **Grünberg, Ludwig** (Bl V5 ap #35, 75541 B-dul C Brîncoveanu Bucharest Romania), **Value and Happiness: A Sociological Approach**
ISA 1978 2609

¶ An attempt is made to reelaborate the notion of happiness in regard to studies on social development. Happiness is generally considered to be a state where the most favorable relation (*satisfied desire/desire*) is achieved. Suggested are: (1) introduction of a sociological approach, capable of reflecting the dialectical relation "individual-

collectivity," (2) treatment of happiness as a synthetical value, & (3) consideration of happiness not as a state, but as an activity of self-accomplishment & self-fulfillment viewed within a historically & socially conditioned axiological background. A new possible interpretation of the problem of happiness is suggested by correlating the relation satisfied desire/existent desire with the relation created values/acquired values. Striving for happiness is reinterpreted as a moral incentive of the activity of self-improvement & harmonious exercising of all human faculties, having as a corollary the lasting satisfaction towards an active life, in which the optimization of the relation between satisfied & existing desires expresses a maximization of the relation between created & acquired values.

78S09762 ISA 1978 2610 **Gugler, Josef** (U Connecticut, Storrs 06268), **A Minimum of Urbanism and a Maximum of Ruralism: The Cuban Experience**

¶ Concern about the "Ur explosion" in Third World countries is widespread & attention focuses on the attempts of socialist countries to deal with the issues arising from rapid urbanization. The Cuban revolution is about to complete its second decade; the 1970 census has been published; the Cuban government has occasionally allowed research by outsiders; & F. Castro has, at times, been very outspoken in spelling out difficulties. Cuba thus offers relatively good information on urbanization policies & their implementation in one development country committed to socialism. Focus is on efforts to eliminate the Ru/Ur contradiction in Cuba & to redefine the role of the national capital & primary city, Havana. The impact of these policies is analyzed in terms of available data on urbanization patterns since the victory of the revolution in 1959, taking into account prerevolutionary trends in urbanization & the demographic context. A provisional assessment is offered of the consequences for the equity of distribution patterns & the efficiency of production.

78S09763 ISA 1978 2611 **Gullick, C. J. M. R.** (Durham U, DH1 3TG England), **Ethnic Interaction and Vincentian Carib Language**

¶ An initial brief history of Island Carib interethnic relations & language changes is presented tracing how the Island Carib language & culture split into three as a result of relations with European colonists. The historical & contemporary situations of the Dominican & Central American Caribs are compared with a more detailed history & contemporary ethnography of Vincentian Caribs. The three main concerns in the treatment of their ethnography serve: (1) to bring out their use of vocabularies with "Carib origins" as historical tradition, (2) to give an analysis of the vocabularies in the light of South & Central American, West African, & European word lists, & (3) to consider their use of an English Creole & make comparisons with Vincentian Afro-American peasant typologies. The discussion makes particular reference to ethnic interactions, & the multicultural & diglostic situation in St Vincent, & shows the anomalous position of language features of the Vincentian Caribs. Thus, while almost all contemporary Vincentian Carib historical traditions fit Vancina's hypotheses, the linguistic ones do not. Cultural traits can be explained by a bicultural model, the linguistic features related to interethnic differentiation cannot. Linguistic situations fit within a diglostic pattern; the inclusion of the features marking ethnicity would only do so by widening the definition of diglossia beyond its accustomed span.

78S09764 ISA 1978 2612 **Gunn, Gregory A.** (Uppsala U, Sweden), **Tourism in the Third World: A Case Study, Sri Lanka**

¶ Investment in tourism is often viewed as a path toward development for Third World countries, being a relatively easy way to earn foreign exchange & supply new jobs. While some of the negative effects in the sociocultural sphere are acknowledged, these tend to be minimized, while vast economic gains are emphasized. A case study carried out in Sri Lanka in 1976/77 reveals some of the erroneous aspects of regarding tourism as a valid path toward development in a nonsocialist country. Not only are the costs in the sociocultural sphere extremely high, but the real economic gains tend to be marginal, & concentrated in the hands of a few hotel owners & tour operators. Further, economic disruption can be devastating on the microlevel. Better housing in the tourist areas is procured by souvenir shops, forcing inhabitants to move out during the tourist season (seven months of the year), & generally causing rents to rise. Food prices tend to escalate due to hotel buying at rates sometimes 2.5 times the ceiling prices set by the government. This also leads, in more isolated areas, to various foodstuffs disappearing completely from the local market while they are always available at the hotels. The young work force is drawn from traditional occupations into the seasonal tourist industry, with hopes of meeting a "nice" tourist who will fix resident & work permits in the First World. With a growth in tourism, dependence is established between the country involved & the capital invested. The country is thus subjected to terms set by the European or American operator, under threat of stopping the flow of tourists, which is always controlled by the First World operator.

78S09765 ISA 1978 2613 **Gupta, Anil** (Harvard Business School, Cambridge MA 02138), **Mass Participation and Rural Development**

¶ Ru (as compared to Ur, industrial) development should be the leading feature of India's economic development. This proposition appears to hold also for a large majority of other underdeveloped countries. Within this context, it is essential to analyze the necessity for & the implications of mass participation (grass roots democracy) in efforts at Ru development. An attempt is made to analyze the strategies for Ru development adopted in a few countries (eg, China, Tanzania, etc). In this analysis, the objective is to build a theoretical understanding of: (1) the role played by grass roots democracy in fostering Ru development, & (2) how grass roots democracy can be achieved in practice. An attempt is also made to apply this theoretical framework to the particular case of India. While giving due consideration to the historical peculiarities of the Indian setting, focus is on normative implications for future action.

78S09766 ISA 1978 2614 **Gurianov, Serguey T.** (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhizhanovski Str Moscow USSR), **Methodological Aspects of Social Planning and Management in Industrial Collectives**

¶ Social planning of management represents control over complex social systems taken at dynamic functioning & development at all levels, ie, society as a whole, classes, sections, groups, & industrial collectives. Theoretical & practical conclusions are based on the results of a major comparative sociological investigation carried out at industrial enterprises of various SE regions. More than 25,000 workers from 15 enterprises answered questionnaires. The results of the investigation were used to lay the foundation for planning the social development of industrial collectives. It is necessary to determine social indicators in industrial collectives, which, together with other factors, should be taken into account for the final appraisal of the work of industrial enterprises.

78S09767 ISA 1978 2615 **Gvishiani, Dzhermen M.** (State Committee USSR Council Ministers Science & Technique, 11 Gorky Str Moscow), **Theoretical Problems of Global Development Modeling**

¶ Concern is with theoretical problems arising in the process of building the formalized models of global development that serve as a means of comprehending long-range effects of ongoing world processes. Traced is the evolution of how the objective of global model development was defined & solved, starting from the first projects of the Club of Rome

(models by Forrester, Meadows, Mesarovic-Pestel, & others) to the latest models by Roberts (UK), Leontiev (US), etc. Global modeling will be more successful if based on qualitatively different (compared to the ones used in the above models) theoretical assumptions (premises). The integrative function in global development modeling is to be performed by general sociological theory. Historical materialism as the general sociological theory of Marxism constitutes an adequate theoretical assumption (premise) for handling the specific tasks of global modeling. Application of concepts of historical materialism makes possible a scientific analysis of alternative ways of human development, finding ways of solving the fundamental problems of today in the interests of peace, social progress, & consolidation of effort among all nations for solving global problems & creating conditions for the harmonious development of each human personality. Attention is also focused on some aspects of the formalized description & modeling of SE processes, & methods of treating the uncertainties inherent in these processes.

78S09768 ISA 1978 2616 **Haas, Linda L.** (Indiana U-Purdue U, Indianapolis 46202), **Sexual Equality in the Family: A Comparison of the Characteristics of Role-Sharers in Sweden and the U.S.**

¶ Focus is on the factors considered associated with a role-sharing marriage in the US & their cross-cultural comparison with those so associated in Sweden. A questionnaire survey was taken in 1977 in Göteborg with data from 128 married or cohabiting couples. Comparison was made with data from 31 Madison, Wisc, couples gathered in 1976. Specific comparison was made with the following propositions derived from the earlier study in which five factors were found to affect, in positive ways, the role arrangement: (1) the SE resources of the F, (2) lack of structural & attitudinal barriers, (3) detachment from traditional norms, (4) exposure to nontraditional sex-role norms, & (5) value commitments to sexual equality. Data were analyzed by the chi square test, *r* coefficients, & multiple regression techniques.

78S09769 ISA 1978 2617 **Haas, Linda** (Indiana U-Purdue U, Indianapolis 46204), **Socialism and the Emancipation of Women**

¶ In the 1970s, women throughout the world are increasingly questioning the desirability of traditional sex-role norms that relegate them to activities characterized by drudgery, low prestige, little or no remuneration, & powerlessness. In the search for solutions & alternatives, some supporters of a redefinition of sex roles have seen socialism as holding the most promise for improving women's situations. The purpose here is to evaluate this position by examining socialist theory to see if it includes an adequate characterization of the causes of women's oppression as well as a reasoned connection between causes & proposed solutions. Writings of both classical & contemporary social theorists are employed in the analysis. While the focus is on the adequacy of socialist theory, information on the actual position of women in communist countries is used to demonstrate what happens when socialist principles are practiced. Although the Swedish economy is basically capitalist in character, socialist ideals as promulgated by political parties & trade unions have inspired the development of social welfare programs & policies designed to equalize individuals' opportunities & SS. In particular, efforts have focused on improving the situation of women. These efforts surpass those made in any other country in the world, capitalist or communist. Explored here is the manner in which women's positions have improved in Sweden (especially in comparison to other societies such as in the US & USSR) & explanations are offered as to why Sweden has been so progressive in this regard. Analysis is based on information from Swedish organizations & government agencies, from analysis of news articles & social scientific studies, & from personal interviews & written questionnaires collected in Sweden in 1976/77.

78S09770 ISA 1978 2618 **Haavio-Mannila, Elina & Matti Kortteinen** (U Helsinki, Franzenink 13 Finland 00500), **Dimensions of Economic Roles of Women in the World and Their Determinants**

¶ Earlier studies by Sinha, Safilios-Rothschild, & Durand have indicated curvilinear relationships between the economic activity of women & the economic development of a country. Analysis finds that the educational status & fertility of women are related to women's economic activity only in clerical, service, & professional, & technical work. LF participation in general, & especially in agricultural & production work is not correlated with education & fertility among women. From factor analysis of 32 family, educational, & economic activity variables 2 separate dimensions emerged—education & economic activity of women—explaining 40% of the variance. The great cultural areas of the world can be classified according to these dimensions in the following ways: (1) education & economic activity low—Islamic countries, (2) education low, economic activity high—Central Africa, South-East Asia, (3) education high, economic activity low—South America, former colonies of Britain, Spain, & Portugal, some West-European countries, & (4) education & economic activity high—most European countries, the US, Japan, Philippines, Hong Kong, & a few other island countries. Results are similar to those found in other studies, but they are based on more detailed information. Women seem to have qualitatively different economic roles at different phases of economic development. In the field of economic activity alone, 3 factors emerged on the basis of 18 indicators of economic activity of women. They represent the proportion of women in agriculture, industry, & services, & they explain 57% of the variance. The most women in agricultural work are found in countries at the medium level of economic development. The relationship of GNP per capita to the role of women in agriculture is thus curvilinear. Women work in industry least in countries which have the highest GNP. The proportion of women in service occupations grows linearly with GNP per capita. The proportion of women in sales work is loaded heavily on all three factors—women are traders irrespective of their activity on the other dimensions of economic life. The historical traditions of a cultural area are influential when the economic development of a country is held constant. Multiple regression techniques are used to analyze the demographic, economic, political, cultural, & religious determinants of the economic roles of women, & the complex interaction between these determinants.

78S09771 ISA 1978 2619 **Hacker, Helen Mayer** (Adelphi U, Garden City Long Island NY 11530), **The Influence of Gender Role on Same-Sex and Cross-Sex Friendships**

¶ An attempt is made to test such received notions of how same-sex & cross-sex friendships are affected by gender roles as: (1) women's friendships are impaired by the necessity of competing for men, but, because of women's training to be expressive & supportive, they are more intimate than those of men when their ties with men are not at stake, (2) men remain protective of self & competitive for status in the M group regardless of the subject at issue, (3) the association of expressiveness & sexuality creates a double bind that hinders the development of cross-sex friendships in that while both sexes wish to be attractive to the other sex, they fear misinterpretation of friendly overtures. Utilizing a snowball sampling technique to build up a network of interrelated pairs, 150 depth interviews were conducted covering 75 friendships: 25 M/M; 25 F/F; & 25 M/F dyads. Two types of units are employed in the analysis: the individual & the dyad. With respect to the first, men & women are compared regarding such areas as their definition of friendship, their reasons for believing that cross-sex friendship is or is not possible, their assessment of the comparative rewards of same-sex & cross-sex friendships, etc. Further, the fact that two views of the same relationship are available permits the measurement of sex differences in the accurate perception of their friends' attitudes as indicated by reciprocal rating scales &

specific questions included in the interviewing schedule. The three types of dyads are compared for relative discrepancies in both the personal & social characteristics of the participants & such facets of their relationship as empathy (anticipated vs actual rating of self by friend), homogeneity (self-rating of one friend vs self-rating of other friend), rapport (self-rating vs anticipated rating of self by friend), & agreement (self-rating vs actual rating of self by friend). Among the conclusions that have emerged is the fact that cross-sex friendships depend on some erotic interest on the part of the M, but not the F, & are not as "deep" as same-sex friendships. On the whole, sex stereotypes have been extended & qualified, rather than upset, by this study.

78S09772 ISA 1978 2620 **Hamm, F. Bernd** (Trier U Schneidershof, D 5500 Federal Republic Germany), **Land Use and Segregation—Toward Indicators of Urban Ecological Differentiation**

¶ A twofold problem is dealt with: derivation of indicators of Ur ecological differentiation & extending common research strategies in social ecology. A two-way procedure is used: theoretically, findings of ecological research are reformulated in a causal model, integrating evidence of classical & factorial ecologies; empirically, a multimethod factorial analysis has been used on census tract data for Berne, Switzerland. Both of the procedures lead to substantially consistent results. Indicators of Ur ecological differentiation are defined, & their informational value & use for future research are discussed. There are strong arguments for reducing variable spaces & for simplifying statistical analysis, both from a theoretical as well as from a practical view to Ur development.

78S09773 ISA 1978 2621 **Hand, Jennifer E.** (225 E 12th St Apt 2A, New York NY 10003), **State Hospitalization, Street People and Services**

¶ During 1977, the Dept of Mental Hygiene undertook a level of care survey of every person resident in mental hospitals throughout NY. Data were gathered regarding sensory, somatic, & psychogenic impairments as they interfered with the functioning of each resident. The survey was designed to provide data for statewide planning for deinstitutionalization & as an aid to internal facility organization & program planning. Data are presented showing the distribution of patients into the three types of environment (ten levels of care) recommended by the survey, ie, intensive psychiatric treatment center, rehabilitative psychiatric center, & community setting. Specific constraints on implementing these findings for those recommended for community care are illustrated by a description of the actual situation of shortages in services & housing in New York City, to which many are eligible for "repatriation," by assessment of the number who may, according to current knowledge, be vulnerable to relocation shock if discharged to their original communities, & by reference to those who regard the State Hospital as their home & do not want to leave it. This group, opting for continued hospitalization (& raising the question of voluntarism), is compared with groups now living in public places & out on the streets of Manhattan who voluntarily accept only the most minimal aid where this is available & who actively reject "official" services. Interview data & statements are presented from homeless women—some of whom are evidently mentally ill; all of whom rely on personal extralegal ingenuity to gain access to public resources—that demonstrate a major gap in present systems of comprehensive care—the lack of a purely voluntary, no-questions-asked kind of minimal service for such types.

78S09774 ISA 1978 2622 **Hansen, Karen Tranberg** (U Washington, DH-05 Seattle 98195), **Zambian Women and Acess to Urban Labor**

¶ Based on anthropological field research on the wage-labor prospects of adult married women in a peri-Ur township (Lusaka, Zambia) discussed is the differential impact of the Ur economy on M/F LF participation. Data were collected in Lusaka in 1971/72 through participant observation & included a sample survey of 100 married women. Through aggregate analysis of census statistics & cohort breakdowns, an examination is presented of the changing patterns of LF participation by sex since the onset of national Independence (1964). The worsening, rather than improving, prospects of wage labor for married women are explained using the theoretical concept 'social marginality' that was developed initially by Latin-American sociologists (eg, J. Nun, A. Quijano, & R. Stavenhagen).

78S09775 ISA 1978 2623 **Harber, Jean R.** (U Maryland, College Park 20742), **Reading and the Dialect Speaker**

¶ Numerous variables which have been studied in an effort to determine the underlying cause or causes of the poor reading performance evident among many dialect speakers are reviewed (eg, environmental & physiological factors, conflicting value systems of the children & the schools, attitudes toward nonstandard dialects & dialect-speaking children, dialect interference, culturally &/or linguistically biased tests & testing procedures, irrelevance of curriculum materials & teaching methods, mobility, quality of educational services provided, social stigma, & perceived lack of opportunities in the standard language-speaking world). Empirical findings from sociological, educational, & linguistic research are summarized to present the current state of knowledge concerning the role these variables play, both individually & in interaction with each other. Implications for current practice & suggestions for further research are made following a discussion of the empirical evidence thus far accumulated.

78S09776 ISA 1978 2624 **Hardy, Ellen E.** (Faculty Medical Sciences State U Campinas, São Paulo Brazil), **Incidence and Duration of Lactation in a Recently Industrialized Town, in the State of São Paulo, Brazil**

¶ The economic activities of Paulinia (a town of 15,000 people), were almost exclusively agricultural until about ten years ago, when strong industrialization was initiated around the installation of an oil refinery & other industries. An important change in the characteristics of the town resulted, with a large in-migration from the poorer northern states, almost doubling its population in ten years. The purpose of the survey was to obtain base line information before initiating an educational campaign to stimulate breast feeding. A second survey will be run in two years to measure possible changes in the incidence & duration of lactation. The survey obtained data from the mothers of all children not older than two years, that were identified through a census run nine months earlier. The list was completed with data from the prenatal & infant care clinic & the birth registry of the town. The survey results showed a surprisingly low incidence & duration of breast feeding, considering the recent Ru characteristics of the majority of the population: over 10% were never fed at the breast, & 25% of the babies were no longer breast fed at one month of age. In addition, 50% of the babies had artificial feeding initiated at the end of their first month of life.

78S09777 ISA 1978 2625 **Hartman, Harriet & Moshe Hartman** (Tel-Aviv U, Ramat-Aviv Israel), **Changes in the Female Labor Force in Israel**

¶ Considered are the dynamics of a gradual increase in the LF participation of Jewish women in Israel between 1954 & the present. Three components of change are considered: (1) changes in labor market demand, (2) compositional changes in the F population, & (3) changes in the propensity of subgroups of women to participate in the LF. Changes in the demand for F labor in Israel have not varied greatly during these years, but the latter two components are explored in greater detail. The most important compositional change for LF participation is changes in the educational

distribution of women. Women who have immigrated from Asian-African countries experienced the greatest change in educational distribution during these years, & this seems to account for their especially high increase in LF participation rate as compared with other ethnic subgroups in the population. A major change in the propensity of married women, & particularly married women with children, to participate in the LF is found. The findings are compared to recent changes found in other industrialized countries, especially the US. Differences in compositional changes, but similarity in changes in the propensity of subgroups of women to participate in the LF are found. The findings are also considered in the context of social change, ie, whether Fs from two different cultural backgrounds (Asian-African & European-American; the two major ethnic groups in Israel) respond similarly to the same structural conditions in the country, & what factors are responsible for their respective changes. The discussion considers generalization to countries where women's roles are more traditional. The findings are based on published & unpublished data from the LF surveys & Population & Housing censuses in Israel.

78S09778 ISA 1978 2626 **Hartman, Maryann** (U Maine, Orono 04473), **Sex Roles and Language**

¶ The validity of Lakoff's hypotheses in *Language and Women's Place* was tested with four groups of Ss aged 74-94 & 25-31 in Me. Taped interviews were transcribed & analyzed. There is a language of women. It is more hesitant, tentative, flowery, & polite & weaker than men's language of the same period. However, the younger Ss' language styles were less so than the older Ss'. Younger Ms also exhibited a more "feminine" language style than did older Ms. The greatest differences appeared between Ms' & Fs' language styles of those born around 1900. There is also a traditional language used to talk about women. This traditional language reflects women's place in society. Lakoff's fourth hypothesis was supported.

78S09779 ISA 1978 2627 **Hartman, Moshe** (Tel-Aviv U, Ramat-Aviv Israel), **Religiosity and Familistic Traits**

¶ Religiosity among Jewish women in Israel is found to have strong effects on their familistic characteristics. Considered indices for such characteristics are: age at marriage, number of children born, expected family size, & LF participation. Religiosity is measured by a Guttman scale based on a number of items indexing observance of religious rituals & restrictions. The effect of religiosity was found to be comparable to the effect of basic factors previously found to affect familistic traits, ie, education, SS, & ethnic origin (coming from Middle Eastern as compared with European background). Multivariate (path) analysis shows religiosity to have direct effects on familistic traits & indirect effects through education. These effects are found not only among the most extreme religious groups, as expected, but have a continuous parallel effect on the familistic traits of women. This means that even the majority of nonreligious Israeli women show a relationship between positive attitudes toward religious behavior & familistic traits. Even with very loose attachment to religion expressed by few symbolic & rarely kept rites, stronger familistic traits are shown than among antireligious women, etc. This relationship is shown not to be spurious by controlling for education, SS, & country of origin, & other ascriptive characteristics. Findings are based on a sample survey of 2,000 Jewish married women living in Ur areas of Israel.

78S09780 ISA 1978 2628 **Hartman, Moshe & Harriet Hartman** (Tel-Aviv U, Ramat-Aviv Israel), **The Effect of Change in Social Environment on Women's Roles**

¶ The Jewish population of Israel is made up of over 50% immigrants. Although the immigrants to Israel come from several dozens of countries, in terms of social behavior they are subdivided mainly into two ethnic groups that come from countries where women's familial & economic roles differ greatly. Over 60% of the immigrants come from Middle Eastern-Moslem countries (most of whom came in mass migration during the 1950s), where women's roles are much more traditional, & characterized by low F LF participation & high fertility. They immigrated to a new cultural environment which is primarily European-oriented, with higher LF participation & lower fertility. Immigration itself breaks accepted roles & codes of behaviors in many ways, among them women's roles. Considered are the effects of such changes in environment on women's roles. These changes are basically in two stages. (1) Shortly after immigration, economic necessity forced many women into the LF, adding new economic roles to Fs in the family. At this stage there is also a reduction in family roles for women from Middle Eastern countries, as there is a more widely accepted & enforced transferral of education to institutions outside the home in Israel. (2) There is a further reduction in the extent of family roles through lowered fertility, but this latter stage affects only young immigrants or the second generation (children of immigrants). These changes in women's roles in the new environment are accelerated by education, ie, more educated women go through these changes at a more rapid pace. Age at immigration is also a very important factor in the pace at which such changes occur. The effect of husband's occupational status on these changes is also presented. Findings are based on data from official statistics & a special survey of Jewish Ur married women in Israel.

78S09781 ISA 1978 2629 **Havens, Betty J.** (Dept Health Social Development, 28 River Rd Winnipeg R2M 3Y9), **A Longitudinal Study of the Relationship between Perceived Needs, Psycho-Social Factors and Health Service Use among Elderly Manitobans**

¶ This research is based on data from the 1971 & 1976 Aging in Manitoba Needs Assessment survey which included social, psychological, demographic, health, & environmental information for a Σ of 6,100 randomly selected elderly Manitobans & the complete health service utilization data for these same individuals & their spouses from 1969 through 1978. The combined number of persons aged 60 years & over whose health utilization is traced over 9 years of records is in excess of 8,500 individuals. This file has allowed investigators to address several specific objectives, among which are: (1) develop & test alternative methods for summarizing the longitudinal health care utilization data, (2) describe the health care utilization behaviors of those over 60, (3) identify & explain the demographic, social, & psychological characteristics of those 60 or older who are either very low or very heavy utilizers of medical & hospital services, (4) examine the influence of social supports on health services utilization behaviors among those over 60, (5) investigate the relationship between selected psychosocial factors, eg, life satisfaction, self-perception of health, & social activity as assessed in 1971 & subsequent morbidity & mortality. A pilot study of 100 index cases & their spouses from 1972 to 1976 has been undertaken. A Σ of 72% was alive, noninstitutionalized, & appeared in active status on the 1976 master registry; 1% was waiting for nursing home placement, 10% were in nursing homes, 13% were deceased, & 4% did not appear in an active status. A Σ of 14% had no claims in 1972 but did have MD visits in subsequent years (1973 through 1975); 54% had no hospital claim in 1972; 49% had 6 or more claims in 1972 & these included some individuals who were very heavy users of the health services system.

78S09782 ISA 1978 2630 **Hayashi, Hiroko** (Kumamoto U Commerce, 2-5-1 Oe 862 Japan), **The Litigating Tactics of Working Women—Coping with the Gap between Legal Norm and Social Practice**

¶ In 1976, 37.4% of the Japanese LF were women; 60% of these were married & 20% had at least one child under six years of age. Since 1966, litigation has increasingly been brought to the courts by women, regarding forced early retirement, &

unequal pay & employment practices in companies. Despite constitutional guarantees in effect since 1947, the average earnings of F workers in Japan are slightly over half those of Ms; this is one of the highest wage disparities existing in industrialized countries. Today, nearly 25% of companies employing more than 30 employees continue to set an early retirement age for women, & 7.9% have mandatory retirement for childbirth. Surprisingly, over 10% of the cases of companies providing unequal treatment are agreed upon through collective bargaining; unions are not liberated enough regarding the position of women. The main barriers to reaching a more egalitarian work position continue to be traditional social customs & a lack of consciousness on the part of Fs. (A government study found that 50% of F workers reluctantly accept as unavoidable, unfair labor practice). It took over twenty-five years before working women brought litigation regarding unfair labor practices to court. Despite the money & time spent, & the damage to employee-employer relationships, litigation remains the only reliable means to overcoming unfair labor practices against women.

78S09783 ISA 1978 2631 **Häyrynen, Yriö-Paavo & Władysław Adamski** (U Joensuu, Box 111 Finland & Instit Philosophy Sociology Polish Academy Sciences, Nowy Swiat 72 00-330 Warsaw), **Educational Motivation and the Democratization of Educational Systems**

¶ A comparison of educational systems & their relationship with class structure was made between Finland & Poland. Just after WWII the educational policy of the new socialist state of Poland drew into the educational circle, SCs that had previously been denied access. In Finland, despite great gains during the same period, education continued to be denied to members of the Wc. In Poland, motivation for education has become centered on career interest, with a lessening of interest in education for its own sake. Factors determining the level of educational aspirations operate at the early stages of schooling, & thus self-selection would seem the most important factor in an educational policy. Thus, in Poland, the SC quota system operating in U entrance policies, does not take into account the motivational structure of these strata.

78S09784 ISA 1978 2632 **Heesterman, J. C.** (Kern Instit, 1e Binnenvestgracht Leiden Netherlands), **Caste, Village and Indian Society**

¶ The analysis of India's society is dominated—& marred—by the concept of caste & village. The predominance of these concepts is not so much based in reality as in the needs of the modern state (introduced since the beginning of the nineteenth century) for clear-cut social & territorial dividing lines. More important than such dividing lines are fractionizing, dispersion, & interpenetration of rights & holdings. The ordering & integrating institutions are the sharing "brotherhood" & the sharply distinguished arrangements of asymmetrical exchange. The latter are conceptually ordered by caste (*jāti*) as an exhaustive system of hierarchic interdependence. However, *jāti* has derived its legitimation from its opposite, *varna*, based not on hierarchic interdependence but on asocial separation. Indian society has its ideal not in integration—hierarchic or otherwise—but in breaking away from it. The exemplar of this ideal—rejecting & informing society—is the renouncer.

78S09785 ISA 1978 2633 **Heinilä, Kalevi** (U Jyväskylä, Finland), **Value Orientations of Sport Leaders and Their Ideological Implications**

¶ A survey based on a national sample of 1,666 Finnish sport leaders with particular reference to the preferences of values defined in terms of *cui bono*—for whom/what—according to the modified Blau-Scott formulation. These preferences of value orientations—considered as sources of norms for the leadership behavior in sport organizations—are also related to other ideological conceptions of sport leaders, eg, to the normative conceptions of a "right way" to practice sport, to the national priorities of sport events, to the concepts of democracy in sport clubs, & to the role of sport audiences. In the correlational analysis, two fundamental ideological orientations to sport were induced: the human-centered vs the society-centered types.

78S09786 ISA 1978 2634 **Heller, Agnes** (La Trobe U, Bundoora Australia 3083), **Can the Unity of Sciences be Considered as the Norm of Sciences?**

¶ Positivism made an attempt to unify the sciences through the universalization of the methods of the natural sciences. Husserl suggested that the task of unification should be undertaken by philosophy. Both positions are refuted. The new symbolic language of the natural sciences became the sole *sensus communis* in an age of integrative dissolution; its norm was that it could be used equally by everyone. Because of this it was objectified & its human components were abstracted. It had to construct nature, objectify, & manipulate it. This eventually meant the objectification of not only "truth" but also human beings & morality, positing the 'norms' in objective terms. The egalitarian nature of the language of natural science would disallow its abandonment because such a universal language is needed by the human society. However, scientists must continually remember the Kantian postulate of regarding the primacy of practical reason, & not fall into the practice of researching for information to be used as a mere means.

78S09787 ISA 1978 2635 **Herpin, Nicolas** (U Paris VIII, 12 France 75012), **Off the Record: Administrative Social Accounting and Its Perverse Effects on Social Programs**

¶ Rising costs of welfare, of correctional or educational facilities, & of medical treatment have had several consequences, among them the generalization of accounting methods, & the growth of social accounting. Each administrative unit, at any level, produces records, dossiers, reports, & files; raw data are transformed & information percolates upward. At the top, policy planners use this information to diagnose trends & to estimate the efficiency of programs. This institutional knowledge is the background to elaborate the administrative jurisprudence: rules are stated to screen beneficiaries of the programs, because 'formal' rights must be interpreted to be enforceable. The same is true toward practitioners. MDs & nurses in hospital settings, social workers, magistrates, when they are civil servants, are rated—to be promoted & sometimes to be hired—according to the prerequisites of this knowledge. Administrative information tends to be used as standard of behavior. This bureaucratic jurisprudence would not be questionable if a legitimacy process existed; such would be the case, as administration theorists explain, if principles & social activities, legislation, & institutions were in an interactive (dialectical) relationship. This analysis is basically true for the nineteenth century. False confrontation characterizes the industrial societies of the later twentieth century. The principles embodied in legislative texts, whatever be their ideological or ethical content, increasingly remain at an abstract level of validity, unchallenged by the bulk of the administrative information. Parasital norms grow to abolish the genuine meaning of institutional conducts. Discrepancy between the expected population of specific agencies & the actual one is a phenomenon well known by officials. As for the beneficiaries, whose social identity as 'disabled', 'poor', 'delinquent' or 'mental patient' is being created & maintained within & across these agencies, they lose this social consistency, because of the complexity & instability of the institutional context in which they are labeled. Vernacular designations—mental health, disability, poverty—promote a haze of social practices, rubbing away any meaningful conception. The very possibility of stating social problems is questioned by the growth of these empirical methods of social accounting.

78S09788 **Hiltz, Starr Roxanne** (Upsala Coll, East Orange NJ ISA 07019), **Iterative Processes in Field Experiments: An** 1978 **Argument for Methodological Mix**
2636 ¶ To follow the conventional wisdom of defining all hypotheses & data collection procedures & selecting set "experimental" & "control" groups for field experiments is a misapplication of an inappropriate methodological model. A much more fruitful model for large-scale, long-term field experiments is a mix of qualitative & quantitative data collection & assessment methods, in which hypotheses & data collection techniques generated in one phase of a field experiment are subjected to more quantitative measurement & validation in a subsequent phase. Illustrative material is provided from an on-going large-scale field experiment on the effects of altering the means of communication available within scientific research specialties.

78S09789 **Hirata, Lucie Cheng** (U California, Los Angeles ISA 90024), **Free, Enslaved, and Indentured Workers in** 1978 **19th Century America: The Case of Chinese Pros-**2637 **titution**
¶ Prostitution is a form of labor & an integral part of the development of capitalism. Using a variety of Chinese & English sources, including individual manuscript censuses, government documents, social novels, journalistic & scholarly works, the different levels of exploitation of Chinese prostitution in nineteenth-century America are analyzed. Chinse prostitutes performed economic & social functions for both capitalist America & feudal China: (1) helping to maintain a cheap M LF necessary for the development of capitalism, (2) providing Chinese entrepreneurs with an avenue to accumulate capital, (3) serving as cheap labor themselves in the provision of body service & as productive workers, (4) helping to relieve the economic burden of the Chinese family, & (5) contributing to the perpetuation of the sojourning phenomenon of the Chinese M immigrant laborers & thus serving to preserve the patriarchal family system in China.

78S09790 **Hirsch, Paul M.** (Graduate School Business U ISA Chicago, IL 60637), **Institutional Functions of Elite** 1978 **and Mass Media**
2638 ¶ Communications media are distinguished according to institutional role, audience, size, & limitations imposed by technology. New ideas & cultural innovations generally emanate from those media with smaller, more homogeneous audiences & inexpensive technologies, eg, books, theater, recordings, concerts, small magazines. These constitute producers of culture & are thus accorded an elite institutional role in most societies, which acknowledges their creative function. The larger mass media—TV, radio, film—serve to select from & distribute diluted & formulaic versions of the ideas & innovations created in the cultural production sector. They retail these materials to mass audiences, whose typical size & composition require simplification & reformulation of complex ideas & concepts into already familiar genres. The interpretation posed by this analysis is that these are quite proper & logical institutional functions for distributor mass media (as opposed to the more innovative production media), given the size & heterogeneity of the audience they seek (or are assigned) to reach. Furthermore, they appear characteristic of nations with very different traditions of mass media ownership, support, & control. A resulting sociological research agenda should include: (1) expansion of the (surface & census) categories used in content analysis to incorporate broader & more underlying themes, & (2) more sophisticated models of how audiences perceive cultural content. By distinguishing media in terms of culture producers & distributors, & combining the strengths of the social science & humanistic disciplines' theory & methods, we are likely to see substantial progress in developing a better & more sociological understanding of mass media in the future.

78S09791 **Horna, Jarmila L. A.** (U Calgary, Alberta T2N ISA 1N4), **Reflections on the Dilemmas of Cultural** 1978 **Policies for Ethnic Minorities**
2639 ¶ The question of determinants, tendencies, & aspirations is addressed with regard to some cultural policies & their intended recipients. Given the reality of the multiethnic composition of Canadian society, Canadian government & other social institutions are actively committed to the policy of multiculturalism. The groups which make up the Canadian multicultural mosaic vary considerably among themselves as well as within each group, therefore it is assumed that there is a multiplicity of shared as well as opposite cultural needs & aspirations. These needs & aspirations are further related to two types of ethnic identity (W. Isajiw's typology, 1974), as well as to two types of cultural tradition, the "great tradition" & the "little tradition" (using R. Redfield's terms, 1960). The purpose here is to present views on cultural needs, preferences, & aspirations expressed by members of two ethnic groups of Central European origin presently residing in Alberta, (N = 127). The data derive from three separate types of questionnaires or interviews (mailed questionnaires, in-depth topical interviews with a selected number of Rs, & life histories of representative pioneer immigrants) that have been employed for a larger study on the process of immigrants' adaptation & acculturation. Based on the Rs' recollections & attitudes, some polemic questions concerning multicultural policies are raised. Although no definite answers can be offered as yet, the desire is to contribute to the current discussion on cultural policies by sensitizing researchers to some specific issues.

78S09792 **Horowitz, Irving Louis** (Livingston Coll Rutgers U, ISA New Brunswick NJ 08903), **Information vs Enter-** 1978 **tainment—The Future of Scholarly Publishing and** 2640 **General Interest Publishing**
¶ Books written by sociologists fall into three of the main categories into which the publishing industry divides itself: (1) trade, (2) textbook, & (3) PST (professional, scientific, & technical) publishing. Different methods of reaching potential customers are in large part dictated by the nature & purpose of the book, & the category into which it is put by publishers. The presentation (sophistication & aesthetics of format & design) also differs, as does the role of the editor. The impact of new technologies, which has been much discussed in the publishing industry, will also have a differential impact: What kind of books will endure & what kinds are threatened by the new technologies? What role do international markets play in the future of scholarly publishing?

78S09793 **Houghton, John** (Temple U, Philadelphia PA ISA 19122), **The Material Bases of Ideology: An Emen-** 1978 **dation of Marxian-Paretean Theory**
2641 ¶ Within sociology, ideology has usually been interpreted either in terms of rather vague mentalistic theories, or in an atheoretic, historically specific manner. The Marxian-Paretean approach, which regards ideology as a material phenomenon standing in relationships of codetermination with other material phenomena, provides a more useful theoretical strategy. We can begin to specify a general theory of ideology by integrating Marxian-Paretean theory with information from contemporary biological/behavioral science. An outline of the integrated theory suggests that ideology should be treated as a structure of practical linguistic activity which serves to focus attention & behavior on actual or contrived contingencies of reinforcement. These contingencies of reinforcement —the sphere of human needs & interests—are ultimately grounded in the contingencies of biological survival which have phylogenetically established broad modalities of reinforcers, behaviors, & information processing. Effective ideologies utilize one or both of two basic information-processing channels to engage particular modalities of action by associating them with basic & socially developed reinforcers. Hegemonic & revolu-

tionary political ideologies are briefly analyzed in an illustrative application of the emended Marxian-Paretean theory.

78S09794 ISA 1978 2642 **House, J. Douglas** (Memorial U Newfoundland, St John's A1C 5S7), **Oilmen versus Their Critics: Some Principles of Ideological Thinking**

¶ What are the principles by which people in social groups & categories think in ideological terms? Grounded in an empirical analysis contrasting the thought of Canadian oilmen to that of their radical critics, an attempt is made to initially contribute to understanding how ideological thinking proceeds. Focus is neither on the contrasting contents of conservative & radical ideologies as such, nor upon the validity of the opposing claims of the oilmen & their critics, but rather upon the ways people, who believe in given ideologies, conduct their thinking so as to reconstruct, perpetuate, & accommodate their ideologies to ongoing economic, political, & social events. Distinction is made among a number of major concepts: ideology (in both a narrow & inclusive sense), a counterideology, utopia, counterutopia, radical ideology, & conservative ideology. In terms of these concepts, the main thought contents of both the oilmen's conservative & their critics' radical ideologies are then summarized. Six principles of ideological thought are delineated: umbrella thinking, oversimplification, selective focusing, speculative elaboration, discounting anomalies, & vilifying opposing views. Also discussed are some implications concerning the differences between & relationships among ideological & social scientific thinking.

78S09795 ISA 1978 2643 **Houtart, François** (U Catholique Louvain, Place Montesquieu 1 bte 21 B-1348-Ottignies-Louvain-la-Neuve Belgium), **Religious Values and Development in Rural Populations of South Asia** (Fr)

¶ Studied are the problems of religious values & development with regard to the Catholic minorities of Sri Lanka. The populations are mainly Ru, & social action is carried out mainly by the Catholic Church. Analyzed is the influence of religious attitudes on the definition of development, manifested by a secularized vision of politics, & by certain attitudes regarding development which prevent a true examination of the social relationships constituting the basis of underdevelopment. A closed questionnaire is used & subjected to factor analysis. Tr by A. Rubins

78S09796 ISA 1978 2644 **Howitt, Arnold M.** (Harvard U, Cambridge MA 02138), **A Mayor's Agenda: A Framework for Comparative Analysis**

¶ No mayor can "run" a big city government. To think otherwise distorts the problem that one individual faces in trying to affect the behavior of a government composed of dozens of separate organizational units, hundreds of distinct programs, & thousands of city employees. Government is complex; legal authority & political influence are finite; a mayor has limited time, energy, information, & skill. As a result, a mayor's role inevitably requires setting priorities for personal involvement—in effect, establishing an agenda of action. What determines how a mayor allocates his time & influence? One explanation lies in the nature of leadership in large public bureaucracies, described by G. Allison's governmental politics paradigm in *Essence of Decision*. But, this explanation does not account for more or less systematic variation in leadership patterns among large cities, nor does it account for varying leadership styles among individual mayors. Analyzing the sources of a mayor's agenda illustrates that structural characteristics of his political environment shape & constrain his actions in office. Among these characteristics are: (1) the requirements of his career interests, (2) the available means of aggregating & expanding political influence, (3) cleavages & conflicts among his constituents, & (4) the quantity & types of political demands they generate. How tightly these structural features of his environment constrain a mayor's actions, however, may vary substantially among policy areas as well as from city to city. When the political environment provides few or ambiguous cues or incentives for action, a mayor's agenda is shaped by his personal attributes, eg, personality, beliefs & ideology, experience, & skill.

78S09797 ISA 1978 2645 **Hultåker, Örjan E.** (U Uppsala, Box 513 S-751 20 Sweden), **Social Comparisons and Job Satisfaction**

¶ In 1959 Herzberg et al presented the "two-factor theory" of job satisfaction stating that two different sets of factors are responsible for job satisfaction & dissatisfaction, respectively. Since then, there has been an ongoing scientific dispute between the defenders of Herzberg's theory & the proponents of the idea that the same factors may cause both satisfaction & dissatisfaction. There is empirical support for both views, but the results appear bounded to the methods used. Explained here are the varying results employing sociological theory. The effects of different job factors can be predicted from the way in which they are distributed within a workplace. Whether a job factor is individually or collectively distributed affects the comparisons that employees make within their relevant reference groups, & motivators are more often individually distributed than are hygiene factors. A secondary analysis is presented of some empirical studies which have used the critical incident technique, & the implications of the results are graphically analyzed.

78S09798 ISA 1978 2646 **Hunter, Saundra Mac D. & John O. Callaghan** (Louisiana State U, Baton Rouge 70803), **The Relationship between Life Events, A—B Personality Type, Fatalism, and Subjective Health Assessment among Irish and American Students**

¶ Life events, A-B personality type & locus of control have been associated with objective health status. The purpose here was to test their interrelationships & to assess their effect on a subjective indicator of health. A cross-cultural study was conducted between a convenience sample of Irish & American students to assess the following questions: (1) Is there a relationship between the number of life events a person experiences & his personality type? (2) Is there a relationship between the number of life events experienced by the individual & his degree of fatalism? (3) Do Irish & Americans differ in terms of personality type, number of life events experienced, & degree of fatalism? (4) Does the number of life events affect the subjective experience of health? And does this differ for Irish & Americans? Theoretical & methodological implications are drawn from the research.

78S09799 ISA 1978 2647 **Hüttner, Harry & Pieter van den Eeden** (Sociological Instit KUN, Adelbertsulaan 4-6 Nijmegen Netherlands & Vrije U, De Boelelaan 1115 (Prov A-108) Amsterdam Netherlands), **A Descriptor System for Multi-Level Research**

¶ Multilevel research is defined as research into relations between social phenomena which do not belong to the same level of observation; these relations are of the inclusion-type. (This type of research is also known as research into "contextual effects," "compositional effects," "group effects," "school effects," frog pond effects," & "area effects"). Because of the diversity & the amount of the methodologically oriented literature on multilevel research, it is desirable to arrange this literature according to a number of criteria of classification; for that purpose a descriptor system was developed to improve the accessibility of it for interested persons. The descriptor system which contains general, substantial, & methodological aspects, is described.

78S09800 ISA 1978 2648 **Hvitfeldt, Christina** (U Zambia, Lusaka), **The Diglossic Use of English within a Zambian Speech Community**

¶ In Zambia, a multilingual society in which over seventy languages & dialects are spoken, English is the official language of the government & the medium of

instruction in the schools. This situation has given rise to widespread diglossia among Zambian speakers of English, generally following Ferguson's model of a high language (English) used in conjunction with official & educational pursuits, & a low language (an indigenous Zambian language) used for communication among family & friends. Students at the U of Zambia form an exceptional speech community. Coming from all sections of the country, they speak a wide variety of Zambian languages in addition to the Standard Zambian English used for U studies. Student researchers within this community were trained to observe language use among interlocutors who do not speak a common Zambian language, in an effort to determine whether diglossia is maintained. Analyses of the recorded utterances & the situations in which they occurred reveals a diglossia situation wherein the high language, Standard Zambian English, is augmented by a nonstandard variety of English that employs many features common to Zambian languages & is used in situations that would require a Zambian language in the wider society.

78S09801 ISA 1978 2649 **Ibrahimpašić, Mensur** (Beograd Lenjinov, bulevar 55 Yugoslavia), **The Marxist Method of Evaluating the Justification of War as a Means for Solving the Contradictions of the Modern World**

¶ An explication of the concept, in Marxist sociology, of the character of war as a methodological category for determining the sociopolitical essence of all wars & for evaluating any war's justification as a means for solving the contradictions of society, & a presentation of Marx's, Engels's & Lenin's criteria for evaluating the justification of war. The essence of the Marxist method of evaluating the justification of war is in the question: to what extent are the aims & results (or what they could be) of any war an expression of revolutionary trends toward higher forms of the production of human life, or are (or could be) an expression of resistance, or an actual obstacle to such trends. Such aims & results are of two types: (1) those expressing the characteristics of each war, & (2) those expressing general characteristics of the contemporary social reality, relevant to leading wars to solve social contradictions. The first type of facts cannot be determined reliably, without knowing & taking into account the second type. They are: (A) the possibility that the consequences of war are catastrophic destruction of the productive forces in the world & genetic endangering of the human race, (B) a degree of integration of the human community at which peace is indivisible, (C) conditions of socialism as a world process in which peace is the optimum general condition of revolutionary changing of the world, & (D) a degree of progress toward shaping the modern world into an international community. Criticism is offered of quasimarxist theories in favor of external imposing of socialism by force.

78S09802 ISA 1978 2650 **Igbozurike, Martin I., Rural-Urban Imbalance in Africa: A Nigerian Case of Disarticulated Sectoral Development**

¶ Examined are Ru/Ur relations in Nigeria in a historical perspective. Precolonial urbanization was such that it maintained Ru/Ur balance: indigenous industry (albeit rudimentary) grew out of agriculture & Ru areas were made extensions of Ur areas. The advent of colonial rule upset this balance as colonial governments concentrated attention on Ur development, expanding old cities & setting up new ones. Agriculture was divorced from industry & Ru areas from cities, which acted as "conveyor belts" transmitting agricultural commodities to European industries & finished industrial goods from Europe to African consumers. A new wave of Ru/Ur migration ensued. This phenomenal growth of cities not only placed a severe strain on our agricultural resources, it also led to a benign & scandalous neglect of Africa's Ru majority. The colonial Ur bias continued into the postcolonial era, as a tyranny of old concepts transmitted through the education system & a reflection of the class structure & power base of African governments. African industrialization effort is discussed as one of the epiphenomena of this peculiar urbanization process. The net effect is a disarticulated economic structure characterized by elitist industrialization (as opposed to mass consumption industrialization), low agricultural productivity, & consequent net importation of foodstuffs from industrialized countries where industry & technology have been effectively harnessed to resolve the problems generated by Ru/Ur migration.

78S09803 ISA 1978 2651 **Ivanov, Vylen N.** (USSR Academy Sciences, 46 Novocheremushinskaya str Moscow), **Objective Laws of Control of Socialist Society Development**

¶ In strengthening a systematic approach to the development of social production, it is necessary to establish social structures that ensure the unity & composite operation of interconnected branches, ie, long-term & medium-term scientific, technological, & construction programs in which many ministries & departments take part. L. I. Brezhnev pointed out at the twenty-fifth Congress of the Communist Party of the USSR that "the time has come to settle the question of improving the methods of comprehensively resolving interbranch & territorial problems that are of major importance to the state. In this area there must be unified, centralized programs covering all phases of work—from designing to practical execution." In this connection, the task of setting up a system of managing groups of kindred branches was begun. Planning, managing, & coordinating functions of ministries or their departments will be assigned. This effort will improve the combination of branch & territorial planning, & overcome limitations characteristic of branch/departmental types of managerial organization.

78S09804 ISA 1978 2652 **Ivanovic, Marija & O. Kuty** (U Liège, Magnette Belgique), **Pratiques et représentations de la santé des retraités de milieu populaire** (Practices and Considerations of the Health of Retired People in a Popular Quarter). (Fr)

¶ Discussed is an approach to health that considers other aspects of the social context in which it takes place. Practices & representations of health among Lc old people were studied in relation to the social reality of their retirement & old age. Analysis of data provided by 69 intensive interviews held in a popular quarter of Liège (Belgium) reveals that most of these people define their social situation in terms of illness & medicalization. In a situation characterized by lack or loss of most of the means of "normal" social integration (work, leisure, consumption, etc), illness appears, for Lc people & especially those least provided for, to be the only means of social integration in later life. Consistent with a certain ideology of retirement & old age, this situation seems to be reinforced by the organization & practices of medical & social services provided for the aged.

78S09805 ISA 1978 2653 **Izraeli, Dafna A.** (Tel-Aviv U, Ramat-Aviv Israel), **The Sex Structure of Occupations and Its Correlates —The Israeli Experience**

¶ Examined are a number of hypotheses concerning the relationship between sex & occupational structure in Israel, supported by data in other societies. The main issues considered are: (1) What are the correlates of women's participation in the civilian LF? (2) What is the extent of occupational differentiation by sex? (3) How varied are the occupational opportunities available to women, compared to men? (4) What are the characteristics of those occupations in which women are concentrated & those in which they are underrepresented? (5) What role do socializing agencies such as the schools & the army play in shaping women's occupational opportunities? (6) What is the relationship between the sex identity of an occupation & its income? (7) How does the sex identity of an occupation affect the earnings of men & women within the occupation? The data are based on the 1972 Israel population census—the first in that country to provide infor-

mation on a detailed list of occupations by sex composition, education, & income. Israelis tend to explain the absence in Israel of a widespread feminist movement by insisting that, unlike the conditions in the US, women enjoy equal SS with men. However, an examination of one of the indicators of SS —occupational differentiation & earnings—reveals rather strong similarities between the two countries. In both the US & Israel: (A) women are concentrated in a narrow range of occupations in which they comprise the majority of workers, (B) the kinds of typically F occupations as well as those in which they are highly underrepresented are almost identical, (C) M occupations earn more than F occupations, (D) the majority of F occupations earn below the mean for occupations at each level of education, & (E) men in F occupations earn less than they do in M occupations. A point of difference is that women in M occupations do not consistently earn more than in F occupations at comparable levels of education. Instead, they tend to concentrate in the lower earning M occupations.

78S09806 ISA 1978 2654 **Jablensky, A. & N. Sartorius** (World Health Organization Division Mental Health, 1211 Geneva 27 Switzerland), **Social Predictors of Course and Outcome of Schizophrenia**

¶ Over 90% of the 1,020 patients included in the 9 countries collaborating in the IPSS were traced two years after the initial examination & 80% of them were reexamined, using standardized instruments & methods. Results of this phase indicate that patients diagnosed as schizophrenic on the basis of standardized assessment & clearly specified diagnostic criteria demonstrated very marked variations of course & outcome over a two-year period. Schizophrenic patients in the centers in developing countries had, on the average, considerably better course & outcome than schizophrenic patients in the centers in developed countries. Part of the variation of course & outcome was related to sociodemographic (eg, social isolation, marital status) & clinical (eg, type of onset, precipitating factors) predictors, but another, larger part remained statistically unexplained. This suggests that variables usually used to described psychopathology, the environment, & history of psychiatric patients in European & North American cultures may not be sufficient to account for cross-cultural differences. Hypotheses concerning the relationship between culture & schizophrenia have been formulated & initial approaches made towards assessing the validity of systems of classification of psychiatric disorders. Clinical diagnosis on initial evaluation appeared to be a good predictor of subsequent symptomatology, but not of the length of the episodes, the total time during which the patient would be psychotic, pattern of course, or the degree of social impairment. A five-year followup of the IPSS patients has also been completed & the collected data are being analyzed.

78S09807 ISA 1978 2655 **Jacob, Betty M. & Gary L. Williams** (Research Corp U Hawaii, Honolulu), **The Effective Trade Union**

¶ A unique aspect of the international collaborative study on Automation & Industrial Workers, sponsored by the European Centre for Coordination of Research & Documentation in the Social Sciences (Vienna Centre), was the tripartite composition of the research teams: union representatives & management officials joined social scientists in organizing the project & constructing the research instruments, making possible a direct interview survey with workers, union leaders, & management in a sample of automobile engine plants or similar machining enterprises in 6 socialist & 9 nonsocialist countries. The result is a three-fold perspective on what makes an effective trade union under differing systemic conditions, in a changing world of rapid advances in technology & new concerns for the humanization of work. Examined were the influence of four main factors on the effectiveness of unions: (1) automation (comparing the attitudes of workers in automated & nonautomated units in the sampled plants, & attitudes expressed by workers in jobs of differing type & levels of automation); (2) the national SE system (comparing responses in socialist & nonsocialist countries); (3) structure of the trade union system (comparing responses among countries with differing types of union organization & union roles); & (4) management system (relating responses to differences in management organization & policies, such as communication, personal relationships, pay, & work organization). The findings were: (A) automated technology has virtually no discernible influence on the ability of unions to command the respect of workers, or involve them personally in activities affecting their lives; on the other hand, automation is high on the agenda of union leaders—with national leaders generally more positive than local officials about its implications for workers; (B) unions are clearly more effective in some countries than others—workers in 3 of the socialist countries the most satisfied & most active; but differences among countries having similar SE systems are as great as the differences between systems; (C) union effectiveness tends to be greater where unions have been legally granted the most extensive managerial powers & also have a strong political role, namely in socialist countries; but their accomplishments can be vitiated, even in these circumstances; the system of union organization seems to make little difference among nonsocialist countries; & (D) the best predictor of union effectiveness is workers' satisfaction with their company; this phenomenon of "dual allegiance"—to union & to company—applies to socialist & nonsocialist countries alike.

78S09808 ISA 1978 2656 **Jacob, Philip E. & Chungsi Ahn** (U Hawaii, Manoa), **Impetus for Worker Participation**

¶ A study was made of why some workers are more active than others in influencing decisions concerning their work & of what affects their choice of the means they employ to achieve their objectives. Research teams from six socialist & nine nonsocialist countries studied automation & industrial workers, under the sponsorship of the Vienna Centre. Identical instruments were used to interview workers, national & plant trade union officials, & plant management. The sample base was a set of automated production processes in the automotive industry (or similar machining processes in countries lacking automobile engine factories), matched against a control set of nonautomated operations in the same plants. All categories of jobs associated with these contrasting technologies were sampled in most countries, & workers selected for interview to represent each job type. Four main propositions were explored: (1) The technological level of workers' jobs, ie, their degree of "automatedness," will at least partly determine the amount & nature of participatory activities & their effects. The findings suggest almost complete refutation of this technological hypothesis. (2) The national SE system within which the work is performed will sharply differentiate the degree & modes of participation. Although tremendous differences in participatory behavior were found, they were not attributable to whether a country was, or was not, socialist. This conclusion is rejected by other investigators, interpreting the data by other forms of analysis; but the crucial issue is whether the system of industrial relations gives the individual worker a feeling that he has clout in determining his conditions of work. This occurs in some socialist countries, but not others, & it occurs in certain nonsocialist countries as well. Differences in "work culture," as well as the formal structure of industrial relations, affect the workers' perceptions of opportunities for participation, & consequently, their activism. (3) Participation & its outcomes are a function of the "organizational climate" at a given enterprise, especially of the style of management. It was found that the influence of management is almost totally dependent on the effectiveness of local trade unions. (4) Participation reflects personal attributes of workers. Findings suggest that an "activism syndrome" motivates some workers—but only a small minority —to participate wherever they are, whether at work or in community life outside the workplace, in one system or another, & whatever the kind of work they are doing. Such participant

personalities grow most frequently where societal conditions encourage a sense of individual efficacy. When a worker feels that he counts—that what he does will have some effect—he will in turn put forth effort & concern to influence the direction of the productive process as well as the social development of his community.

78S09809 ISA 1978 2657 **Jacob, Philip E. & Frances Lai** (Culture Learning Instit, East-West Center Honolulu Hawaii), **Interdependence and the Life of Cities**

¶ A preliminary report on a pilot study undertaken to see how far interdependence among nations has penetrated the lives of people in the communities where they live, & to evaluate strategies that have evolved in dealing with civic problems resulting from such interdependence. Addressed is whether interdependence changes the life & values of the civic community, for better or worse. If so, what options are open to the people & their local leaders to manage interdependence so that the impact is for the better rather than the worse? Three aspects of civic culture are of special concern: (1) the social health of the community, (2) the social responsibility of its citizens & leaders, & (3) the degree of local autonomy, or capacity of people in the community to cope with their problems. The underlying thesis is that a healthy community, a community responsive to social needs, & an autonomous community will in turn contribute to better relations & understanding among nations. The immediate objective was to determine whether interdependence helps fashion a civic culture that can be compatible with interdependence, or whether instead it tends to split a community apart, parochialize its value commitments, & paralyze its power to decide & act. Both aggregate & survey data, collected in a diversified selection of cities in different countries, make possible the construction of reasonably equivalent measures of the major variables, though the indices vary in specific content, cross-nationally. Interdependence is approached through examination of the transnational movement of resources, persons, & communication into & out of a local community. Social health is determined by the extent to which widely felt needs are being met, such as a satisfying job, physical health, adequate housing, good schooling, social security, personal safety, opportunities for recreation, & cultural enlightenment. The degree of social responsibility is assessed along two dimensions: (A) range of concern (for whose welfare do people in the community feel responsible?), & (B) substance of concern (for what aspects of life do people feel the community should assume a public responsibility?). Autonomy also has two aspects: (a) political (capacity of local governmental institutions to deal effectively with social problems & needs in their communities), & (b) voluntary action (efforts by community organizations & informal groups of citizens to improve conditions in the communities). Considered are implications of data collected on a sample of 30 US cities of intermediate size, covering a 15-year period from a baseline established by the International Studies of Values in Politics. Partial replication & extension of the original survey of local leaders is being supplemented by subject content analysis of local media, along with analysis of time-series aggregate data files.

78S09810 ISA 1978 2658 **Jacobson, Rodolfo** (U Texas, San Antonio 78285), **Beyond ESL: The Teaching of Content Other than Language Arts in Bilingual Education**

¶ Based on the premise that the teaching of English as a second language (ESL) in bilingual education is restricted to English Language Arts & as such, displays a somewhat limited function of the bilingual education program, ie, the teaching of content in two languages, a detailed description is presented of how the bilingual teacher can go beyond the ESL/SSL stage & teach the school curriculum (except language arts) to those who learn as well in their native language as they do in their second language. The approach by which school subjects are taught in two languages, known as "The Concurrent Approach," is defined. After a brief overview of the professional literature, a rationale is offered for the implementation of this approach on the basis of four criteria: (1) mental processes, (2) community patterns, (3) adaptation of these patterns to satisfy pedagogical objectives, & (4) sociolinguistic reinterpretation of teacher & class.

78S09811 ISA 1978 2659 **Jacobson, Rodolfo** (Coll Multidisciplinary Studies U Texas, San Antonio 78285), **Interlanguage as a Means of Ethno-Cultural Identification**

¶ The professional literature of recent years has conceptualized the fact that second language learners do not normally acquire nativelike proficiency in the target language as "interlanguage phenomena." This concept becomes particularly relevant when examining the degree of proficiency that the member of a minority group has acquired when learning the language of the mainstream population. Here, interlanguage does not necessarily mean that a higher degree of proficiency has not yet been achieved—as might be said of the second language learner who is a foreign national—but that a somewhat imperfect knowledge of the mainsteam (L_2) language has been fossilized & that no further progress toward a nativelike proficiency is foreseeable. The fossilization of interlanguage patterns will in time lead to the establishment of an ethnoregional variety, & this seems to be the case in the southwestern US, where a variety of English spoken by Mexican-Americans is in the process of becoming a new American English dialect, ie, Chicano English. Examined is the notion of interlanguage, emphasizing that it means different things, depending upon whether it is studied by the conventional linguist, the second language teacher, or the investigator of the broader societal perspectives. It is hypothesized that minority speakers of English fossilize their second language at a point along the vernacular-mainstream continuum, such that they accomplish both the perfect intelligibility of their code when communicating with the native speaker of English & the maximum identification with members of their own ethnic group. To the extent that they communicate with a member of the English-speaking mainstream population or with one of their own minority group, they may either minimize or maximize their vernacular language features. Although the linguistic data could be drawn from any minority group, including the Ur black, those here all stem from the Mexican-American population. Mexican-Americans in San Antonio, Tex are presently being recorded in their interaction with Anglo-Americans & fellow Mexican-Americans. The recordings are being transcribed & analyzed, & findings will be compared to similar studies elsewhere in the Southwest. It is predicted that the findings will coincide with those of other researchers who have proposed that the variety of English spoken by the average Mexican-American be considered a linguistic system in its own right. Chicano English, then, has resulted, not only from a series of independent linguistic developments in the southwestern US, but also, & mainly so, from the Mexican-American's great desire for ethnic self-identity that led to the fossilization of the cited interlanguage patterns.

78S09812 ISA 1978 2660 **Jakob, Raimund** (U Salzburg, A-5020 Franziskanergasse 2 Austria), **The International and the Transnational in the Formation of Legal and Jurisprudential Concepts: A Depth-Psychological Approach to Language Planning in the Field of Law**

¶ Not only does each single legal area have—apart from some exceptions—its own terminology, but also the individual legal system of each state has one of its own. This fact leads to difficulties not only in legal relations, which extend beyond borders, but also in cases of legal communications with supranational institutions & in the internal application of "internationalized" norms; eg, the European Convention on Human Rights. This applies not only to legal practice but also to legal theory. The application of computers in the field of law points especially to the need for a reform of legal terminology. To

remedy the linguistic confusion in this field, it is desirable to reduce the presently used technical terms in different countries to their "common roots," requiring the addition of special supplements for national usage. To grasp the content common to all particular languages (including legal symbolics) & to find a possible way to reach common goals of expression, depth psychology may render a valuable service. Various possibilities are discussed relating to this matter & proposed as topics for further discussion.

78S09813 ISA 1978 2661 **Jitrik, Noé** (Colegio Mexico, Apartado Postal 20671 20 D F), **"Ecriture" and Critical Work: A Productive Link for Latinoamerican Textuality"**

¶ In the face of the existence, in Latin America, of a literary criticism that deals with no other question than the metaphysically appropriate "value" of a work (& not only an "additional value"), a reformulation is made without, however, appealing to a counter-ideology. In this perspective, literary criticism is understood as an activity carried out on an epistemologically defined "object," given by its "form of production." This "form of production" is what is called "writing" which, in its execution, establishes productive relationships with other forms of social production through certain ideological actions. The activity of literary criticism could better be designated "critical work," encompassing a theoretical need & practical possibilities. Tr by A. Rubins

78S09814 ISA 1978 2662 **Joas, Hans** (Karlstr 125 1000 Berlin, Federal Republic Germany), **Methodological and Substantive Issues of Symbolic Interactionism**

¶ Attempt is made to show that G. H. Mead's authentic thought contains not only a theory of symbolic interaction, but also the first steps to an integration of interaction & "instrumental action" as well. Mead's theory of the mechanism of role taking in the appearance of the physical object is defended as superior to the conceptions of Piaget, Leontjew, & Gehlen. This is shown by: (1) a new interpretation of certain parts of Mead's works, (2) a critique of certain deficiencies of the Blumerian version of symbolic interactionism, & (3) above all, a discussion of empirical results of newer research in primary socialization processes.

78S09815 ISA 1978 2663 **Johnson, Malcolm L.** (Nuffield Centre Health Services Studies U Leeds, Clarendon Rd LS2 9PL England), **Biographies and the Assessment of Need in Older People**

¶ The assessment of need within the context of medicine & welfare is conventionally established through the measurement of agreed criteria of what should constitute problematic circumstances. When placed in the hands of practitioners, they may be given some latitude to interpret these findings & even add observations that may not be objectively measurable. The main burden of decision making about whether to give (or impose) "help" however, is guided by professionally & externally imposed standards, which may or may not be relevant to the person under review. In most assessment-of-need settings, the last people to be consulted are the older people themselves. Yet who is better qualified (not to prescribe particular solutions, though some may) to provide an account of their circumstances & their satisfactoriness? A method of approach to the understanding of the circumstances of later life, which is essentially biographical, is outlined. It begins from an intrinsic interest in the individual life & its unique pattern. Even when used to uncover "problems," it never espouses a problem or pathological perspective. As a result, the aspects of life that are perceived as problematic are generally dealt with candidly & without reserve, giving the interviewer an authentic view of impediments to full life satisfaction & the context from which causes (& sometimes solutions) might be drawn. The method & its potential benefits are illustrated from recent & current research on MDs' careers & on older people.

78S09816 ISA 1978 2664 **Jonassohn, Kurt, Allan Turowetz & Richard Gruneau** (Concordia U SGW Campus, Montréal H3G 1M8), **Some Research Dilemmas in the Sociology of Sport**

¶ The kinds of questions asked in the sociology of sport are no different from those generated in other substantive areas of sociology. Some of the older substantive areas of social inquiry, however, have developed methods of research specifically suited to the situations in which the research is done. Sport sociology is too young to have done this yet; it borrows techniques developed in other areas & adapts them to the particular situational contexts in sport within which the data are to be collected. Explored are three areas of sports study & the historic & situational constraints that have to be dealt with by any researcher wanting to locate his research in them. These areas may be roughly defined as those dealing with ownership, athletes, & audiences. Systematic sociological research can be conducted in these areas, provided that researchers are able to find imaginative adaptations of their techniques & procedures which allow them to collect data in the milieu of the sports world.

78S09817 ISA 1978 2665 **Jozsa, Peter** (Instit Culture, Corvin Tér 8 Budapest Hungary 1251), **Qu'est-ce que la sociologie de l'art et où en est-elle?** (What is the Sociology of Art and What is Its Status?). (Fr)

¶ The sociology of art is not considered a codified discipline of sociology, since its object has not been unequivocally defined & it does not have a fundamental repertoire of concepts & methods unanimously accepted by researchers. This situation is explained by the following three groups of difficulties: (1) the object of research—the mode of the social presence of aesthetics—is such that the sociology of art is forced to study the aesthetic phenomenon itself while at the same time resisting definition, (2) the five fields of this discipline (the sociology of artistic forms, utilization of aesthetic products in sociological documentation, the sociology of organizations assuring the circulation of products, analysis of the artist's selection & of the birth of the work, & the sociology of the public) do not hold up as classification criteria, since they go beyond either the problems of art, the competence of sociology, or are underdeveloped for different reasons, & (3) the very concept of art poses several problems which sociology cannot solve, the most important being axiology: for the moment, sociology does not seem able to avoid value judgments, even in setting up research topics. Delineated are the following general directions of the sociology of art: (A) the sociological theory of art, in which art is a totality produced by a sociocultural constellation & sociological explanation serves to understand works as aesthetic phenomena; (B) the institutionalist sociology of art, including understanding art as a function, or organ, of society, the role & position of the artist, & the analysis of the operation of institutions & organizations assuring the social presence of art products; (C) the approach which seeks to establish correlations & interdependencies between class structure, cultural structure, & cultural value systems of a society; & (D) the theory of aesthetic communication, which analyzes behaviors of the public (the process of reception), including cultural conditions of aesthetic perception, preferences, the theoretical conditions of aesthetic perception (problems of taste, comprehensibility, the application of information theory), & classification of aesthetic products based on empirically derived need structures of the audience. Anglo Saxon countries & the Federal Republic of Germany prefer approach (B) above, approach (C) is preferred in France, & socialist countries prefer approach (D). Factors determining this distribution are scientific & ideological traditions, the relationship between power & problems of aesthetic practice, & the meaning of these problems for intelligentsias that produce sociologists. Tr by A. Rubins

78S09818 ISA 1978 **Junger-Tas, Josine** (Ministry Justice Research Documentation Centre, Plein 2b s-Gravenhage Netherlands), **The Dutch and Their Police: Experiences,**

2666 **Attitudes and Demands**

¶ The police have three essential tasks: to combat & prevent crime, to maintain public order, & to render assistance. As they are subordinate to judicial & administrative authorities, the latter heavily influence the way in which police tasks are fulfilled. Police authorities also try to devise policy. The public exerts pressures on police task fulfillment, & guides police work by making growing demands on the police for assistance. The police cannot fulfill their functions in the community properly without the cooperation of the public in matters of order maintenance & crime fighting. It is surprising that the general public, as direct consumers of police services, are rarely consulted on their experiences & expectations with respect to the police. A kind of consumer research is presented on police work & police behavior as perceived by the general public, focusing on five essential questions: (1) what concrete experiences Rs had during three years preceding the interview, (2) how these experiences are evaluated in terms of police efficacy & behavior, (3) what conceptions Rs have with respect to necessity, frequency, & efficacy of specific task performances, (4) what expectations & demands are formulated with respect to police work & behavior, & (5) to what extent the general public is willing to collaborate with the police. A representative sample of the Dutch population aged 16 to 70 years was studied, based on a selection of communities from 14 cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants in 1977. The Σ of Rs was 1,311. Findings suggest that: (A) there is widespread ignorance of the real nature of police work, (B) much dissatisfaction is the result of the absence of police reaction to numerous reported offenses & complaints by the public, (C) feelings of fear of crime & of not being sufficiently protected by the police are especially widespread among large-city dwellers & people living in the poorer sections of the cities—they want more police presence & more police surveillance, & (D) there is considerable reluctance to cooperate with the police, which seems related to fear of crime, feelings of not being protected sufficiently by the police, & doubts of police efficacy.

78S09819 **Kaba, Brahima Diakity** (U Liberia, Monrovia), ISA **Relationships between Women's Economic Activities** 1978 **and Their Family Behavior and Expectations in** 2667 **Liberia**

¶ A survey was conducted in Monrovia in 1977 to gain information on major sociodemographic & family variables of working married market & office women. A simple random sampling procedure was used to select 125 market women from 3 major marketplaces in the city & 123 office women from 5 major government ministries or agencies. A questionnaire containing 43 items was used to interview the Rs about their outside work, family activity, & attitudes or expectations. The subsample of market women represents 1.6% of the estimated total population of 6,000 market women in the city. The corresponding figures for office women are 5% & 2,200. A comparison between the subsamples of market & office women was made with respect to such basic family variables as number of children, division of household tasks between family members, wives' attitudes toward & expectations about husbands' participation in housework, etc. A simple frequency distribution of the data & a number of cross-tabulations between relevant variables were used to analyze & test the hypothesis that there is no significant difference between Liberian married market & office women with regard to their family behavior & expectations. Chi-Square tests were used on the cross-tabs to account for the significance of the relationships. Three categories of variables were identified: (1) sociodemographic variables, (2) household activity variables, & (3) household expectations variables. Only three variables show any significant difference between market & office women: number of times maried, number of cospouses, & level of education. The hypothesis that African traditional marriages are more unstable than the modern types was supported. Regarding education, 80% of market women were found to be uneducated or formally skilled, while only 1.6% of office women were in a similar category. There was no marked difference between market & office women as to their household behavior & expectations. The findings strongly indicate that task specialization between husband & wife in the domestic unit appears to be an invariant & highly efficient arrangement for optimal benefit in family cooperative behavior.

78S09820 **Kafatos, A., K. Sokou-Bada, S. Pantelakis & S. Doxiadis** (Instit Child Health Aghia Sophia Chil- ISA dren Hospital, Athens 617 Greece), **The Educational** 1978 **Status of Greek Mothers in Relation to Their Own** 2668 **and Their Babies' Health**

¶ A report of part of a study of clinical & environmental factors affecting infant morbidity & mortality. Studied were Ru & Ur mothers who had delivered babies thirteen months previously in 3 areas of Greece. Interviews were conducted with 562 mothers, 71 of whose babies had died before the age of 13 months. Data on SE, educational, nutritional, & medical variables of the mother & her infant were collected. The findings indicate that the mothers' level of education is closely associated with the level of antenatal & perinatal care, the place of delivery, the infant mortality rate, & the infant's growth & health care.

78S09821 **Kaim-Caudle, Peter R.** (U Durham, DH1 3JT ISA England), **Social Security: Cross-National Compar-** 1978 **isons of Systems and Levels**

2669 ¶ Comparative studies in the social sciences have some of the characteristics of laboratory experiments in the natural sciences. Intranational comparative studies of states, provinces, health boards or local authorities are thus frequently more illuminating than international studies. Cross-national studies are more meaningful the greater the homogeneity of the countries studied. Comparisons are becoming increasingly more difficult the greater the complexity, sophistication, & selectivity of social security provisions. Current definitions of social security are too restrictive. Universal & selective housing & rent subsidies, various types of statutory employment provisions, & a host of economic & fiscal measures that do not directly benefit the individual, have objectives very similar to those of more traditional social security schemes. Broadly similar trends over the last thirty years in the social security provisions in Western industrial societies are only one facet of a general trend to greater uniformity in social & personal relationships (premarital sex, single-parent families, divorce, abortion, tolerance of homosexuality, delinquency) & population characteristics (mortality, fertility, illegitimacy, age at & frequency of marriage). In the 1950s & 1960s, these countries experienced an unprecedented increase in prosperity. The traditional indicators of favorable outcome—infant mortality, average expectation of life at age sixty-five, persons per room, income, compensation ratios, & proportion of people below a poverty line—are becoming increasingly more inadequate.

78S09822 **Kammeyer, Kenneth C. W.** (U Maryland, College ISA Park 20742), **Gainful Employment of Women with** 1978 **Small Children**

2670 ¶ A survey of 725 women who were the mothers of children less than three years old responded to an interview/questionnaire regarding their paid employment & childcare arrangements. Of the Ss, 72% indicated that they had worked for pay at least some time during the period between the interview & the birth of their first child. The problems created for the mothers of young children when they are gainfully employed were explored in a series of questions. One common problem of these women grew out of their difficulties in finding an acceptable babysitter or childcare service. In addition, nearly 50% of all the women who worked indicated a concern about having enough time with their baby. Among women who did not work, the most common reason was their concern about being away from their baby. The evidence suggests that the quality of childcare services is more likely to be a source of problems for

these mothers than will be the cost of childcare. A scale was developed to measure the degree to which these women (& their husbands) believed that mother care is critically important for the welfare of a baby.

78S09823 ISA 1978 2671 **Kandiyoti, Deniz** (Boğaziçi U, Bebek PK2 Istanbul Turkey), **Do Sex-Roles Change: A Comparison of Two Generations of Turkish Women**

¶ Two generations of Turkish women are compared as a means of assessing changes in sex-role stereotypes, sex-role standards, & self-concepts. A survey was conducted of 190 F U students & their mothers (150 matched cases) & 280 M U students as a control group. Family background, SES, social mobility, intrafamilial authority relations, & type of socialization are used as antecedent variables, influencing stereotypes, standards, & self-concepts. These latter are, in turn, assumed to affect dependent variables, such as scholastic achievement, choice of career, & attribution of success. More indirect measures of the achievement motive, one inspired by Horner's "fear-of-success," the other by Tangri's "implied demand character of wife's future" are also used. Three types of analysis are attempted: (1) the relationship between the stated variables is explored for each generation independently, (2) M & F U students are compared to each other along the stated dimensions, & (3) mothers & daughters are compared to each other. The analysis of the younger generation reveals some interesting results. There are no significant differences between M & F students regarding sex-role stereotypes, but both sexes tend to define their parent of the same sex in more stereotypic terms than they define themselves. Ms are significantly more conservative than Fs in their sex-role standards, especially in the area of women's work. The fear-of-success measure does not adequately differentiate between the sexes. There is, if anything, a slight trend in the direction of greater fear of success in Ms, where individual achievement is explicitly seen as a threat to the unity of the peer group. In the case of Fs, fear of success is quite explicitly related to environmental pressures instead of subjective threats to femininity, as in Horner's analysis. The comparison between the two generations is expected to yield significant changes in sex-role standards, with a greater degree of sexual anomie for the older generation, which was caught up earlier in the process of Turkish modernization. However, attitudes related to achievement are not expected to vary greatly.

78S09824 ISA 1978 2672 **Kandre, Peter K.** (Uppsala U, Box 513 751 20 Sweden), **Some Sociodemographic Consequences of Marital Infertility in Southeast Asia**

¶ It is sometimes suggested that overall demographic growth may be the unintended consequence of the opportunistic shortsighted reproductive decisions of parents, who obtain economic advantages from numerous offspring. For example, it has been argued quite persuasively with reference to the reproductive behavior of Javanese smallholders that the labor of even small children constitutes a net contribution to the family households (White, B., "The Economic Importance of Children in a Javanese Village," in Banks, D. [Ed], *Changing Identities in Modern Southeast Asia,* Mouton, 1976). The assumption in this & analogous cases seems to be that people are on the whole biologically able to reproduce. A similar proposition is put forth concerning parent motivation to procreate, but it focuses on the sociodemographic consequences of the contrasting case of marital infertility, such as 'role handicaps', adoptions, & interethnic population movements in Mainland Southeast Asia. The main body of relevant empirical data originates from field work that has been carried out intermittently over the period 1964-1977 among the Yao population in Mae Chan, Chiang Rai, N Thailand. The bulk of this strongly sinicized group of approximately 1,000 are post-WWII immigrants into Thailand from adjacent regions of Northwest Laos & Northeast Burma. In 1964, they were still almost without exception shifting cultivators of mainly unirrigated mountain rice for subsistence & opium poppy for cash. In the following years, a significant number among them acquired some wet-rice fields from the local Thai & Shan (Tai). The Yao have adapted themselves to the stationary Thai & Shan (Tai) wet-rice cultivators & to various groups of shifting cultivators, such as the Meo, the Akha, the Lahu, & the Lisu. These adjacent groups have served as population reserves for the Yao. It can be safely assessed that more than 10% of the married Yao have been adopted/bought as children from ethnically alien groups. The % is even higher among the unmarried category, ie, youths below 20-21 years of age. Adoption is a common practice, & all recorded cases of childless marriage show up adoptions, which, however, are not always successful.

78S09825 ISA 1978 2673 **Kaplan, Charles D.** (Rutgers U, Camden NJ 08102), **Elementary Forms of Linguistic Life**

¶ The development of E. Durkheim's sociology involved a progression from the abstract consideration of general social processes (such as the DofL) to a concrete treatment of specific forms of life (the forms of religious life). Sociolinguistics has undergone a similar development, moving from a preoccupation with the abstract *r* of grammar & social structure to the specification of the concrete operations involved in the activities of speaking & hearing. Two case studies, representing certain elementary forms of linguistic life, are offered. The first focuses on the occasioned conversations of computer programmers engaged in communication with other programmers & with machines. The second involves the analysis of EEG data obtained from individuals listening to various samples of speech. These two cases are analyzed in terms of certain elementary forms of activity that appear in both: coordination, code switching, conflict, & dominance. It is suggested that the further study of these activities found both in social interaction & cerebral functioning could lead to a theory of language that integrates discrete levels of analysis & accomplishes for linguistic life a synthesis comparable to that achieved by Durkheim.

78S09826 ISA 1978 2674 **Karasek, Robert Allen** (Columbia U, New York NY 10027), **Job Socialization: A Longitudinal Study of Work, Political and Leisure Activity**

¶ A model of job socialization is developed to predict how patterns of behavior learned on the job might be carried over to leisure & political activities outside of work. The model is based on the joint impact of decision freedom & job demands. The dependent variables: participation in community-level political & leisure activity (home-centered relaxations excluded), are identified using factor analysis. A test of the model with a longitudinal random sample of the Swedish LF (including both expert & self-reports of job characteristics) shows that workers whose jobs become more "passive" also become "passive" in their political activity. Workers with more "active" jobs become more "active" outside of work. Cross-sectional analysis yields consistent results. The alternative explanation, that personality or background characteristics account for the findings, is undermined by the fact that the above associations change little when controlled for education & father's education. Further controls for family income & kinship ties define boundaries to the job socialization effect, but do not substantially weaken it. Several implications follow from findings of a job socialization process: the job may be substantially responsible for transmitting cultural & political behavior patterns, & in addition may effect the economic equilibrium of service-oriented societies by affecting consumer demand for service consumption.

78S09827 ISA 1978 2675 **Kasinsky, Renee G.** (Utah State U, Logan UT 84322), **A Dying Company Mining Town: The Last Stage in Its Life Cycle**

¶ Life cycle theories have been criticized for their generality of applying to all people in all conditions

of life without taking into account cultural, sex, or class differences that interact with developmental events. It is, therefore, important to examine the intersection of an individual's life cycle with historical time. The life cycle of Lark senior residents is examined in relation to the various periods of this community's history. Recently threatened with extinction, this mining community received international press coverage upon the announcement of the Kennecott Copper Corp, landlord & owner of the town, that all residents must relocate within an eight-month period. Focusing upon this major event for all Lark residents highlights a possible life crisis & stressful situation, which constitutes a major discontinuity in their "life line." It makes possible an examination of how a major historical event involving social change differentially affects different generations, SCs, & religious & ethnic groups (the major ones being Mexican-Americans & White Anglos, Catholics, & Mormons). An analysis of the social network linkages in this small community of approximately 340 persons delineates those factors that provide intergenerational unity & continuity as well as those factors that are responsible for the creation of intergenerational, interreligious, & class conflict & discontinuity. The differential reaction of generations & SCs to stress & forced relocation are also described. The major methodological approach is that of indepth oral history interviews of 1.5 to 2 hours' duration with the older residents & their kin, consisting of three & four generations. To provide background & perspective for these interviews, a community survey of each household in Lark & an analysis of the various social service organizations' relations to Lark during the forced relocation period were conducted. Other historical documents & records from former mining companies & Kennecott Copper Corp also provided background information. The events surrounding the forced relocation notice created discontinuities & overt intergenerational & class conflicts that were dormant in this mining community. The older generations of Lark residents, many of whom are retired & on a fixed income, have been most adversely affected by the forced relocation, in addition to those long-term renters who cannot afford to live elsewhere. Those residents with an extended kin network have mitigated to some extent the severe stress experienced by those families with no kin support systems.

78S09828 ISA 1978 2676 **Katz, Judith Milstein** (York U Atkinson Coll, Downsview Ontario M3J 2R7), **Discrepancy, Arousal and Labelling: Towards A Psycho-Social Theory of Emotion**

¶ The relation of schematic discrepancy to emotional experience is discussed. It is argued that schematic discrepancy constitutes one important basis of emotional arousal & that arousal is labelled according to rules defined by discrepancy (violations of expectations). The identifying & processing of discrepancies is described within an information processing framework. The labelling of both positive & negative emotions (defined as differing in the resolution of discrepancy) is discussed. Cultural influences on both the experiencing & labelling of emotion are elaborated & implications are drawn.

78S09829 ISA 1978 2677 **Kaupen-Haas, Heidrun** (U-Krankenhaus Eppendorf, Martinistr 52 2000 Hamburg 20 Federal Republic Germany), **Two Strategies of Health Care: Medicine and Prevention**

¶ Based on secondary statistical material of the last 100 years, an investigation is made of whether the decrease of main infectious diseases is primarily a result of: (1) curative medicine, (2) preventive medicine, or (3) improvement of working & living conditions independent of the stage of development of medicine. Also examined is whether: (4) the medical research of Koch, Pateur, & Pettenkofer has been a precondition of using preventive & curative techniques or (5) it only legitimates the existing successful use of preventive & curative techniques in a scientific way. Hypotheses (1), (2), & (4) are rejected.

78S09830 ISA 1978 2678 **Kelly, Alison** (U Manchester, England), **Sex Differences in Science Achievement: An International Study**

¶ Science data for 14-year-old pupils from 14 developed countries is used to examine sex differences in science achievement. In all the countries considered, Ms achieved better than Fs on average, although Fs in some countries achieved better than Ms in other countries. Explanations for the results are attempted in terms of: (1) cultural expectations for Fs & Ms, (2) features of school organization that may favor Ms, & (3) sex differences in attitudes to science. All three hypotheses are found to be lacking in explanatory power, although the nature of the data is not such as to allow them to be disproved. An alternative explanation in terms of Kohlberg's cognitive-developmental theory of the acquisition of sex-typed characteristics & positive feedback in schools is proposed, but not tested. Some possible intervention strategies to improve Fs' performance in science are suggested.

78S09831 ISA 1978 2679 **Islam, Shamina, Gono Shaystha Kendra (People's Health Centre): A Micro Approach to Educate Village Women in Bangladesh**

¶ Preliminary findings from an ongoing empirical study of village women in Bangladesh are presented. The purpose is to elicit responses of village women to a pilot information education program in Ru Bangladesh. People's Health Centre in Savar, Dacca is an innovative pilot project intended to reach the village masses by developing an integrated health care & family planning service, where village women constitute the priority clientele. Its importance lies in its venture to elicit responses from women, who are as yet the most unstudied group in any development effort in the country. An attempt will be made through indepth interviewing at several levels with village women, to identify the degree to which the program is meeting its objective. Results will be descriptive, & the main focus will be in key areas, such as women's level of participation, their varied nature of participation according to some SE level, & their perception of forces related to this development effort that affect their lives.

78S09832 ISA 1978 2680 **Kerckhoff, Alan C.** (Duke U, Durham NC 27706), **Methodological Problems and Prospects in Comparative Status Attainment Research in England and the US**

¶ The findings to date in comparisons between the status attainment processes in the UK & the US have shown only minor differences. The most reasonable conclusion seems to be that the two societies use rather different mechanisms to accomplish very similar outcomes. Yet, the analyses that have been conducted are far from definitive, & they raise questions that further analysis will need to attempt to answer. Among these are the following: (1) Is it reasonable to assume that occupational prestige is equally significant in defining the stratification systems in the two countries? (2) Although the two educational systems are quite different, have we adequately represented the attainment implications of the kinds of educational differentiation in the two countries? (3) Given the similar & significant association between father & son attainments, does this comparison adequately represent the extent to which one's origins affect one's attainments? Each of these questions is discussed by reference to the empirical & theoretical bases currently available, & suggestions are made regarding possible ways of providing further clarification.

78S09833 ISA 1978 2681 **Kharchev, Anatoli G.** (Instit Social Research USSR Academy Sciences, Moscow), **Scientific and Technological Revolution and Family**

¶ The scientific & technological revolution has intensified Fs' involvement in professional activities, helped promote their interest in improving their professional & cultural level, & helped shape a sense of independence &

personal dignity—ie, it has enriched & developed their personalities. All this has complicated the personal, subjective, psychological factors both in women's sexual behavior & in marital family relations. From a unity with predominant features of a social institution, family is turning into a unity with predominant features of a sociopsychological group. Despite similarity & even identity of quantitative indicators characterizing the conditions of families in countries with different SE systems, qualitative changes taking place in families within each of the systems remain deeply specific.

78S09834 ISA 1978 2682 **Khubchandani, Lachman M.** (U Khartoum, P Box 321 Sudan), **Processes of Communication: Some Sociolinguistic Considerations**

¶ Rapid studies in electronics in recent decades have revolutionized means of communication. The tremendous impact of communication technology has led many intellectuals to be concerned with developing a universal 'culture-faire' communication policy to redress the imbalance of a 'one-way flow' of information. Deliberations in search of consensus on the concept of 'right to communicate' through UNESCO & other agencies are one such step in the process. The multifaceted character of a communicative act is addressed. Over time, each of various disciplines has provided a different thrust & new impetus to communication studies. One can identify three prominent areas of scientific inquiry concerned with communications: (1) transmission of information expanded through the new hardware of print, photography, broadcasting, TV, satellite, & other electronic media, (2) group dynamics of communication (knowledge & attitudes practice studies) focusing on SE development, & (3) content of communication, traditionally identified with aesthetics & rhetorics, with emphasis on 'excellence' in language skills, eg, oratory & diction. In recent years, the concerns of cross-cultural studies have also focused attention on interpreting diversified messages through language design. An attempt is made to probe into the processes of face-to-face interaction in a search for the 'primitives' (or microcosms) of modern communications, amplified through technological means. In the contemporary climate of progress & development, the most captivating, & often vulgarizing, impact of the mass media is felt in the forms of propaganda for sociopolitical control & of advertising for commercial profiteering. In this light, a review is presented of the philosophy of *sphota* (implosion of knowledge), the ultimate in language, attributed to "Hindu grammarians" dating back more than 2,000 years. Further postulated are the main criteria of communicability in everyday life reality—a way of interpreting & sharing common experiences in a speech community, known as 'communication ethos'. An adequate response to the formulation of the 'right to communicate' as a system of universal ethics for communication will depend largely on its capacity to integrate with the local & regional communication ethos.

78S09835 ISA 1978 2683 **Kiani, Aquila** (U Karachi, 32 Pakistan), **Social Policy and Changing Status of Women in Pakistan**

¶ Studied is the extent to which social policy measures in Pakistan have provided motivation to individual women & women's organizations to improve their status through active participation & how far women have modified their own & others' perceptions of their role in society. Review is made of the various enactments & public measures taken for the protection of the economic & social rights of women, & improvement of their health, education, economic participation, & employment opportunities. In addition to the effects of the successive laws & policies formulated for the SE development of women, provisions made in the Constitution of Pakistan (1973) to protect the right of the mother & the child & for the eradication of discrimination against women & subsequent actions are examined. Further studied are the efforts of groups of women to influence social policy, the emergence of the new leadership among women, & their availment of the benefits of development. Statistical analyses of the data on increased participation of women in the LF & education, social welfare, & voluntary work are also made. The data are supplemented by a study on the trend for continuity (traditional values, segregation of women, establishment of separate Us for women) & desire for change (modernization). The result is an exploration of: (1) perceptions of Ur & Ru women of their role & responsibilities, (2) persisting constraints in the development process, & (3) the direction of change desired by women.

78S09836 ISA 1978 2684 **King, Anthony D.** (Brunel U, Uxbridge Middlesex UB 8 3 PH England), **Historical Patterns of Reaction to Urbanism: The Case of Britain, 1880-1940**

¶ Britain has threefold significance as a case study for examining historical reactions to urbanism: (1) as the first industrial society to become predominantly Ur, with no previous models for development, (2) as a distinct cultural & social entity manifesting culture-specific characteristics, & (3) as a colonial power, responsible for transplanting particular values, institutions, & policies relating to Ur issues to areas of Africa, Asia, & America. Two levels of response to the Ur phenomenon are addressed: (A) public (official or national), as reflected in social movements, activities, & legislation, & (B) private, as reflected in individual attitudes & behavior. Stressed is the need to examine: (a) cultural, SE, & political contexts of planning goals, (b) the inseparability of Ur/Ru developments in one society from the global SE & cultural system, & (c) a definition of urbanism as a dynamic rather than static concept.

78S09837 ISA 1978 2685 **Kiray, Mübeccel B.** (Istanbul Teknik U, Şehircilik Enstitüsü Taşkişla Taksim Turkey), **Income and Consumption Patterns of Families in a Small Turkish Town**

¶ Changes in the occupational, income, & consumption patterns of a small Turkish town are discussed. In this rapidly industrializing community, the new sources of income are leading to corresponding changes in the consumption patterns of households. A rise in the standard of living, although limited, is observable. Households distinguish between public & private consumption. While private consumption continues along the old pattern, households attempt, in the public sphere, to stress conspicuous consumption. Consumption items formerly produced by the household are now available in the commerical sector. The households continue to lose many such productive functions, & are increasing their cash purchases. Furthermore, concepts such as "wealth," "desirable sources of income," "luxury," & "waste" are being redefined. Most important, the higher income of the new occupations & the increased cash expenditures change the class structure & the power relations of the community.

78S09838 ISA 1978 2686 **Kirk, H. David** (U Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1), **Precarious Institution—Unsecured People: Some Latent Dysfunctions of Innovative Processes**

¶ It was W. G. Sumner who first noted an important distinction among institutions: they are either crescive or enacted. Crescive ones arise out of mores, a gradual process, while enacted institutions are "products of rational invention & intention." If, as Sumner suggested, "pure enacted institutions which are strong & prosperous are hard to find," then the distinction may be crucial for understanding the dynamics of innovation. Here, one enacted institution is inspected in detail. Against the commonly agreed characteristics of institutions, adoptive kinship is assessed as it has been established & organized in North American jurisdictions, & inquiry is made as to what extent that institution is "strong & prosperous," & what contradictions & strains it reveals. It becomes apparent that adoptive kinship is fraught with considerable precariousness, & that this is associated with the fact that the position of the adopted is relatively unsecured in Canadian &

US societies. Aside from the analysis of a particular institutional arrangement, it is then possible to ask what implications that case has for an understanding of the problems of innovation. It is hoped that some hints toward rules for shielding newly enacted institutions from the full weight of potential precariousness may be derived.

78S09839 ISA 1978 2687 **Kleiner, Robert J.** (Temple U, Philadelphia PA 19122), **Social Status, Mobility, Goal Striving Stress, and Psychosocial Impairment: A Comparative Urban Study in Norway and the United States**

¶ Demonstrated are the utility & explanatory values of a theoretical approach to psychosocial impairment, which considers together, in one unified framework, the congruence (or incongruence) between social reality & the psychosocial reality of individuals. Next, it is shown to what extent this theory is applicable to a particularistic sociocultural environment or generalizable to two different sociocultural milieux: the US & Norway. The pivotal (& intervening) concepts include: (1) characteristics of the opportunity structure, (2) perceptions of the opportunity structure, (3) goal striving stress, & (4) the discrepancy between one's evaluation of his/her & reference others' achievements. How these concepts contribute to explaining the correlations between SS & social mobility (ie, independent variables) & psychosocial impairment (ie, the dependent variable) is demonstrated. Two surveys were conducted: (A) in the black community of a major US city in 1960 (N = 3,011), & (B) in Oslo (Norway) in 1970 (N = 712). The black population lives in a large ethnically heterogeneous city, & is an oppressed, underprivileged minority group. The Norwegian population lives in a large, ethnically homogeneous city, & is an oppressed, underprivileged minority group. The data allow for doing comparative epidemiological research, but here it is shown that a particular theory can explain & predict the relationship between a set of variables in different sociocultural systems.

78S09840 ISA 1978 2688 **Knorr, Karin D.** (Instit Advanced Studies, A-1060 Wien Stumpergasse 56 Austria), **Relationship between Laboratory Research and Published Paper in Science**

¶ Recent studies of the rhetoric of science have generally analyzed writings in the social sciences & philosophy & restricted their inquiry to the published text. Here, the attempt is made to change the perspective by: (1) looking at scientific texts in a technological science specialty, (2) analyzing the production of scientific texts by tracing the difference between the first & final version of manuscript, & (3) relating the mode of production of writing to the mode of production of scientific findings in the laboratory. A discussion of the transformation function between the written paper & the research process from which it presumably originates shows that the link between the paper & the laboratory is provided by measurement traces, & that a conception of the paper as a "relevant" summary description may not be warranted in light of the data presented.

78S09841 ISA 1978 2689 **Kobrak, Peter** (Western Michigan U, Kalamazoo 49008), **New Thrusts in the Administration of Nationally-Planned and Locally-Implemented US Social Experiments Dealing with Youth Unemployment: A Comparison of How Five Labor Market Areas in the State of Michigan Have Reacted to These Federal Initiatives**

¶ The Youth Employment & Demonstration Projects Act (YEDPA) of 1977 consists of a series of four complex, federally mandated youth programs, superimposed on special revenue sharing (or block grant) legislation. That particular juxtaposition is important, because the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act of 1973 (CETA) includes the largest, most heavily funded, & most politically significant experiments designed to meet the critical employment needs of primarily disadvantaged youths. As such, this feasibility experiment has important structural implications for US federalism & program implications for design of youth services & job creation projects. These issues are discussed as they relate to the Youth Community Conservation & Improvements Projects (YCCIP)—concerned with the creation of various federally funded job creation projects—& Youth Employment & Training Programs (YETP)—concerned with alternative approaches to the provisions of training & services for these youths.

78S09842 ISA 1978 2690 **Kohli, Martin** (Instit Soziologie Freie U, Berlin Federal Republic Germany), **Biographical Method —Methodological Biography?**

¶ Discussed are some basic problems of the biographical method in the context of interpretive methodology. How written & oral autobiographical narratives are produced in everyday life & in specific research situations is explored. Autobiographical accounts are seen, not as a direct "mirroring" of reality but as the realization of a text bound by the formal schemata available for it. If autobiographies are to be used as sociological or psychological data sources, it is therefore essential to clarify their structural properties as texts. Two theories relevant to this are examined: the linguistic theory of narratives & the literary theory of autobiography. The different approaches are exemplified in the problem of validity or "truth" in autobiography.

78S09843 ISA 1978 2691 **Komai, Hiroshi** (U Tsukuba, Ibaraki-ken 300-31 Japan), **Japanese Multinational Corporations and Asia**

¶ Japanese multinational corporations, availing themselves of the important substitute policy during the 1960s & the export expansion policy in the 1970s, settled firmly in Asian countries. Though noticeable differences emrged between those successful in export-oriented industrialization & those still trying, basic social consequences of this process are quite common in each society. It is interesting that strengthening of military dictatorship has coincided with the welcome of Japanese corporations. The suppression of labor movements & the low wage policy to help the exports are widely seen. Rapid urbanization is another consequence. Cities swelled up with the growth of slum & squatter areas. The reverse side of it is the general collapse of Ru villages. Stress for rationalization & mechanization of agriculture provided opportunities for fertilizer & bulldozer producers, mainly multinational enterprises, to move in. Small peasants were pushed out into the metropolis without jobs because employment created by those capital-intensive factories was little.

78S09844 ISA 1978 2692 **Kon, Igor S.** (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhizhanovski st Moscow), **Sociology and History**

¶ In 1958, G. E. Barns wrote that historical sociology is dead & that there is no chance of its revival. However, in 1970, the American Sociological Assoc chose as the theme of its annual meeting "Historical Prospects & Sociological Investigation." Even T. Parsons tries to combine structural-functional analysis with comparative-historical analysis. The drawing together of sociology & history, the necessity of which is now accepted by all, does not eliminate theoretical & methodological difficulties & major discrepancies. Historical sociology or sociological history embraces only a very limited range of topics & questions. Many sociological problems of major importance (eg, attitudes toward work) have not been subjected to serious historico-comparative research.

78S09845 ISA 1978 2693 **Koppel, Ross & Joel Gerstl** (Temple U, Philadelphia PA 19122), **What We Call Work: Occupational Labeling**

¶ Causes & consequences of occupational labelling are explored. Labor market analysts usually assume that occupational titles reflect "real" distinctions between occupations, & have ignored the impact of political & SE

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contexts upon occupational names. The effects of these names upon the perceptions of the occupational structure & upon the structure itself are examined & illustrated with examples from the development of the US census occupational classifications. Job titles are shown both to reify differences in the LF & to create divisions that may not have otherwise existed; they may be anachronistic &/or perpetuate invidious distinctions. Argued is that historical residues of the guild system, of the head/hand dichotomy of early industrialization, & of the omnipresent blue-collar/white-collar split continue to affect our conceptualization & labelling of work. The role of egalitarian vs competitive ideologies in mitigating or accentuating terminological divisions of the LF are considered.

78S09846 ISA 1978 2694 **Korczak, Dieter** (Forschungsinstit Soziologie U Köln, 5 41 Greinstr 4 Federal Republic Germany), **The Development of Nontraditional Family Forms in Germany (as Example for Highly Industrialized Countries)**

¶ "The family" varies in structure, function, meaning, aims, & time. Specific changes in the social structure strengthen nontraditional family forms for a subculture of protagonists for whom the system of action of the traditional form is no longer satisfactory. The deinstitutionalization of the traditional form & the increase of companion relationships is characterized by a change in mate selection criteria, unit size, age, sex roles, power, emotional, & value emphasis. Relevant for the nontraditional forms, such as one-parent-child family, open marriage, trial marriage, successive polygamy, & communes, is the interaction of person & situation. Analysis of the change to the nontraditional forms is essentially based on ethnomethodology. Official statistics, representative surveys, & the case studies of 216 communes are used. Empirical results yield 7% one-parent-child families & about 30,000 communes in Germany. Furthermore, they show that the need for communication, personal growth, economic improvement, & social effectiveness could be satisfied in the nontraditional forms. The protagonists are Mc & Uc, under age 34, with a high level of education in towns of over 100,000 inhabitants. The development of the nontraditional family forms can be seen as a twofold phenomenon: (1) as an adolescent transitional stage, & (2) as an extension to more adaptive, complex, & creative family forms.

78S09847 ISA 1978 2695 **Korobeinikov, Valery Semenovich** (Instit Sociological Research, Novocheremushkinskaya 46 Moscow USSR), **Mass Intercourse and Mass Information in the Process of Social Development**

¶ The essence of intellectual intercourse through the mass media lies in establishing interaction of people within a social macroenvironment. History has long since been building up the prerequisites for the emergence of a new form of intercourse. Only the development of capitalist commodity production, its concentration, the intensified labor division, the emancipation of the toilers from serfdom, & the strengthening of trade & economic conteacts enabled separate undeveloped elements of mass intercourse to change qualitatively & give rise to a new form of intercourse—through the mass media. Economic & social, rather than technical, factors play a crucial role in bringing into life a new type of spiritual intercourse.

78S09848 ISA 1978 2696 **Kotobi, Mortéza & Michel Villette** (Faculté Sciences Sociales U Téhéran, Iran), **Des aspects de relations interpersonnelles en Iran (une étude de cas)** (Aspects of Interpersonal Relations in Iran (a Case Study)). (Fr)

¶ When an Iranian decides that his dossier is advancing rapidly, that he is escaping from the current administrative circuit & its slowness, he persues his dossier, ie, he personally solicits the intervention of each official involved & carries his dossier from office to office. Often in cases of complicated procedure, the slowness of the normal circuit renders the affair impractical; but as soon as one has dealings with the administration, even for a simple procedure, one seeks the intervention of anyone one might happen to know to obtain favored treatment. To this systematic use of personal relations is added the habit of establishing, by a series of courtesy visits, a personal tie with the functionary in charge of the dossier. These two complementary habits are at the same time the consequence & determinant principle of work organization of administrative personnel. Examined were 200 dossiers in summer 1976 in an administrative bureau concerned with fundamental operations permitting the extension of urbanization works in an Iranian city. Studied were: (1) calculation of the time spent on each of of seven stages for each dossier, & (2) the reasons for time inequalities perceived for the different stages of a dossier as well as for the dossiers themselves. Concluded were the existence of great administrative slowness & the game of personal relations as motivating factors. The slowness is explained by the mediocrity of salaries, amplified & compensated for by involvement in personal relations. Rendering a service to an acquaintance is an investment (direct or indirect) for the functionary—profitable supplementary work actively engaged in. Thus, privileged clients can rapidly advance their cause while the ordinary dossiers are proportionally retarded. In the mind of the bureaucrat, the real work is no longer the work itself, but the maintenance of old acquaintances & the acquisition of new ones. Tr by A. Rubins

78S09849 ISA 1978 2697 **Krasin, Yuri A.** (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhizhanovski st Moscow USSR), **Social Revolution of XX-th Century: Results, Problems, Prospects**

¶ In the light of Marxist philosophical theory, social revolution is not considered to be a deviation from the normal course of society development, but an objectively lawful way of transition from one SE system to another, a more progressive one. The main trends in social development in the twentieth century confirm that the content of modern social revolution is the transition from capitalism to socialism, ie, a socialist revolution. The principle result of the contemporary social revolution is that new society has been created, where contours of a new progressive civilization free from exploitation & class antagonisms are felt. This civilization terminates the earlier stage in the history of mankind, which was full of wars & class struggle. It terminates the era of social revolutions. It will be a society free from antagonistic class contradictions: as K. Marx predicted, "social evolutions will cease to be political revolutions."

78S09850 ISA 1978 2698 **Kraus, Vered** (U Haifa, Israel), **Life History Study in Israel: Methodology and Primary Results**

¶ A discussion of a pilot study for a more comprehensive life history study. Presented are methodological conclusions from the following study areas: (1) sampling & the location of Rs, (2) construction of a questionnaire allowing a more reliable replication of the responses, & (3) location of objective sources & their matching to a specific R; these include data from the army (including IQ tests, success in courses, & success in the military framework) & school data (evaluation of the student by teachers). There were 150 Rs; 50% were born in 1949, & 50% in 1952. Several general questions are presented & response patterns are examined on the basis of a pretest sample.

78S09851 ISA 1978 2699 **Krawczyk, Zbigniew, Physical Culture—Past and Present**

¶ Addressed is the problem of the influence exerted by tradition on the aspect of physical culture being created at present & the significance of the contemporary value system for the reconstruction of the history of man's motor activity. Depending on the methodological approach to history, researchers of physical culture often embark on a controversy regarding the shape of tradition in the sphere that interests them. This happens because problems of our times

cannot be solved without a fundamental correction of the retrospective picture of social reality. History always functions as a collection of arguments in favor of or against proposals of social change. Each new social force tries to find confirmation in history for its own program of action. That is why there are such diversified attitudes in regard to historical experience in the field of physical culture.

78S09852 ISA 1978 2700 **Krishnamurti, Bhadriraju** (Osmania U, Hyderabad-500007 India), **The Mechanisms of Register-Building in News-Media in Indian Languages**

¶ All major Indian languages have been steadily coining expressions in news media over the past 50 years. A comparative study of the language of newspapers & broadcasts in eight Indian languages—four Dravidian & four Indo-Aryan—shows some striking similarities & parallels in the processes of register-building. These similarities can be accounted for by the following factors: (1) certain universal mechanisms exploited by any natural language in innovating expressions for new concepts, (2) the general sociocultural background & shared political history of all Indian languages & the consequent patterns of bilingualism through several centuries, & (3) reliance on Sanskrit as the main source language for innovated expressions. A taxonomy of innovated expressions is formulated in terms of the distance between the concepts & expressions of a modern donor language (English) & those of the recipient target languages. The degree of naturalness, comprehensibility, & acceptability of a news text transferred from English to a target language (through translation) is shown to correlate with specific processes employed by news writers in the target language. A scale is presented that allows an increasing degree of 'comprehensibility' & 'naturalness' in this process. According to the scale, the best style is the one that seeks to replace all minus native features by all plus features. It is shown that the taxonomy can be utilized to evaluate the degrees of acceptability & naturalness of newscasts translated from English into modern Indian languages.

78S09853 ISA 1978 2701 **Kromka, Franz** (Technische U München, D-8050 Freising Federal Republic Germany), **Community Power Structure in Former Peasant-Type Villages in West Germany**

¶ A report of empirical data collected from a survey of 10 villages in 1973. The main method used to measure perceived power was the Reputational Technique. The "subjective," & therefore seemingly distorting, nature of this method was considered to be an asset, since the "chance" (M. Weber) of those holding power to enforce their interest is, on the largely authentic community level, a function of the actual perception of these power relationships (hypothesis of self-fulfilling prophecy). As supplementary indicators, findings obtained from the Positional Technique & prestige analyses carried out on the same level were used. Using M. Weber's terminology, the inherited, still evident power structure in the villages displayed important traditional features apart from its increasingly legal nature. Owing to the relative social completeness & sovereignty, the local power system in the villages was largely closed. Within this system, the peasants were usually the major power holders, since they were in possession of effective resources like property & extended kinship relations, & thus had control over communication & local identification. To the peasant notables ("Honoratiorenherrschaft"—M. Weber) the local administration was a "complementary institution," which frequently served peasants' interests only. A typical feature of the local power system was the authentic linkage between the social & political spheres. The Ur "technostructure" & the government's welfare activities have brought about a social differentiation in the formerly peasant-type villages & the latter's integration into supralocal systems. This process is typified by an increasing susceptibility to penetration & a loss in sum total of power, which continue to take place in spite of administrative reforms. The growing dependence of the local system on the supralocal one weakens the intracommunal power system. The differentiation of functions, both qualitatively & quantitatively, implies an increasing plurality; for peasant elites are no longer in a position to perform political, economic, & normative functions at the same time ("power of the powerless"). With a view to the pattern of power, net satisfaction appears to be growing. A confrontation between farmers & nonfarmers is not likely—because of the changes in the power structure & not in spite of them. Political parties with a strong local emphasis & the local societies have an integrating & tension-reducing effect.

78S09854 ISA 1978 2702 **Krupinsky, J. & R. Cochrane** (Instit Mental Health Research, 35 Poplar Rd Parkville Victoria Australia), **Migration and Mental Health: A Comparative Study**

¶ To determine whether there are differences in the incidence of psychiatric disorders in immigrants to two different countries, the level of psychiatric morbidity in immigrants to the UK, Wales, & Victoria, Australia, were compared. Diagnostic-specific age-standardized admission rates to psychiatric hospitals in the UK, Wales, & Victoria for the year 1971 (which was the year of the national census in both countries) were calculated for persons born in the UK, Australia, Poland, Germany, & Italy. Immigrants from Poland had, in both the UK & Australia, a significantly higher admission rate of schizophrenia than all the other countries of origin groups. German Ms had higher rates in Australia than in the UK, while the opposite was true for F Italians. British immigrants in Australia did not show higher rates of schizophrenia, while Australians in the UK had a higher admission rate than the native population. The similarities & the differences in the obtained rates are discussed.

78S09855 ISA 1978 2703 **Kruytbosch, Carlos E., Some Social and Organizational Characteristics of Breakthrough Science: An Analysis of Major Innovations in Four Fields of Science, 1950-1976**

¶ Described are selected organizational & individual characteristics of 85 major advances over the past 20 years in basic research in 4 scientific disciplines—astronomy, chemistry, earth sciences, & mathematics. The primary analytical focus is upon the organizational affiliations of the innovative investigators & the sources & types of financial support for the work. Designation of the significant innovations within each discipline was done by researchers active in the respective fields. These in turn were selected on the basis of nominations from National Science Foundation (NSF) program staff, editors of major scientific journals in the fields, & the relevant section of the National Academy of Sciences. About 30 individuals were approached in each of the fields. The patterns of support for innovative research & the institutional affiliations of the innovative investigators vary by discipline. However, federal agency support predominates in all the fields. Over the past two decades, the role of the NSF in supporting major advances in these fields has been roughly proportional to its share of total federal support of each field. Supported is the view that scientific discoveries are disproportionately produced by young scientists. Also supported is the well-known thesis that scientific productivity is strongly related to the prestige of the doctoral degree granting institution of the investigator, as well as to the prestige of the performing U. It was found that about 50% of the major advances were attributed to a single investigator; nearly 33.3% to pairs of investigators (half were age peers, & half junior/senior pairs); & nearly 20% to teams of from 3 to 7 investigators. Mathematics was the bastion of the individual innovator, chemistry was evenly divided between individuals & pairs, while astronomy & earth sciences showed a high proportion of teams of 3 or more members.

78S09856 **Kuhnle, Stein** (Instit Sociology Political Studies ISA Bergen U, N-5014 Norway), **The Beginnings of the** 1978 **Nordic Welfare States: Similarities and Differences** 2704 ¶ The birth date of the modern welfare state was 15 June 1883, the date of enactment of the first in a series of social insurance laws proposed by Bismarck & passed by the German *Reichstag* during the 1880s. A new role for the state was defined, & the idea of state-organized social insurance came to have a tremendous impact upon other European countries at the time, & upon other countries of the world later on. The following questions are raised: (1) How were the Nordic countries characterized at the time of the breakthrough of this new idea? (2) What were the conditions for similar legislative initiatives & actions in the Nordic countries? An effort is made to characterize in broad terms the macrosetting in each of the Nordic countries during the 1880s, & on this basis, to formulate some prospective hypotheses: what were likely actions by the Nordic governments, & which principles for state action were likely to succeed once some kind of state action was recognized? The reasons for variations in the timing of early legislation in the Nordic countries are explored, & explanations offered for Denmark's early lead. Also examined are factors accounting for the early acceptance of compulsory sickness insurance in Norway, & the viability of the principle of voluntary insurance in Denmark & Sweden. The early development in the Nordic countries is also discussed in light of hypotheses about the significance of domestic prerequisites vs international diffusion.

78S09857 **Kunstek, Rolf & Edith Rost-Schaude** (Arbeitsgruppe ISA Empirische Bildungsforschung, D-6900 Heidelberg 1978 Mönchhofstr 14 Federal Republic Germany), **In-** 2705 **vestigation in the Effects of Redesigning Assembly Line Jobs on Cooperation and Workers' Attitudes** ¶ As part of the national program for "Humanization of Work," financed & directed by the (West) German Federal Ministry of Research Technology, the conditions of work at assembly lines were analyzed to find out the ruling demands concerning the qualifications of employees, & the social "mechanisms" of interdependency between organization of work & work performance. Presented are selected results of pretests with an instrument for the observation of working behavior & an instrument for interviews, performed in 1975 & 1976. The observational method was based on a systematic instruction for producing codified records of observation, including the acts of cooperation of workers. The pretest sample size was 83, & comprised: (1) one traditional assembly line with high DofL, (2) one traditional assembly line with medium DofL, (3) one traditional assembly line with low DofL, & (4) two new work structures with low DofL. The pretest design was ex-post-facto, with control groups, & for one of the new work structures, a panel design with two intervals. The following hypotheses were tested: (A) In the context of interaction, the "learning behavior" of workers depends in an indirect proportional way on the degree of psychological strain generated by the sort of organizational situation, eg, shift work & work training. (B) The "involvement in interaction sequences" of workers depends in an indirect proportional way as much on the degree of DofL as on the degree of interconnectedness of work places; it also depends on the sort of organizational situation operating as an intervening variable. (C) The "organical character of interaction" of a work group depends both on its autonomy & on the complexity of its cooperation structure in a direct proportional way. (D) The "origination of interaction sequences" by workers depends first on the degree of DofL, second on the degree of interconnectedness of work places, & third on the grade of qualification structure of a work group; the last independent variable operates in an indirect proportional way, but the others in a direct proportional way. The results of the pretests confirmed the hypotheses. Furthermore, the results of the interviews indicated that people involved in job designs with enlarged & enriched characteristics show some changed perceptions & judgments in comparison with people on assembly lines: (a) workers feel higher autonomy, (b) they perceive higher incentives for initiating independent actions & decisions, (c) they perceive a higher group cohesiveness in their working group & give more help to one another, (d) they have better relations with their foremen, & (e) they think to have made progress in their general life quality from their past to their present situation. On the other hand, workers with enlarged & enriched jobs tend to see their jobs as more challenging & prefer more passive & forseeable routines for their daily life.

78S09858 **Kurian, George & Ratna Ghosh** (U Calgary, Alberta ISA T2N 1N4), **Alternate Strategies for Development** 1978 ¶ In examining the sociology of the context in 2706 which advanced & Third World nations approach each other, four themes are proposed for an understanding of the major orientations of the traditional & new patterns of development: (1) World views of underdevelopment underlie the most basic diversity between the conventional & radical paths of development: one view sees underdevelopment as a problematic condition to be solved; the other view is that underdevelopment is an assault on human dignity, a shocking condition to be abolished. Nondevelopment is a special kind of total trauma caused by colonial & neocolonial exploitation & imperialistic domination. (2) The differences between the value of hierarchies of the conventional & radical paths of development are profound: the aim of development is freedom from poverty, ignorance, dependency, & oppression; the emphasis should be on economic justice & human dignity. (3) Consciousness of development & underdevelopment by the conventional & radical paths influence their emphasis on divergent change processes; stability-oriented & change-oriented frameworks are thus defined by the responses to differing perspectives of development. One view is that development is a technical problem requiring scientific solutions—an evolutionary process of imitation of Western technology; the other view sees development as a revolutionary process complicated by confrontations between the rich & the poor, the powerful & powerless, the strong & weak. (4) The perceptions & assumptions of the conventional development path, represented by the traditional technical assistance establishment, are being challenged by the new thinkers & critics who are guided by the radical path of development, causing a crisis in their approach & control of development assistance. The implications of the strategies for development plans of the Third World countries & international relations are profound. The formulation of an alternate theoretical strategy of development suggests the need for further research to translate its perceptions of development & technical cooperation into practical means of administration & operation before fundamental changes can be attempted. The ground must be prepared from within & without so that feelings of charity from one end & suspicions of exploitation at the other may give way to equality & justice for reciprocal cooperation.

78S09859 **Kwee, Bernadette B.** (U Chicago, IL 60637), **Lead-** ISA **ership Networks and Resource Mobilization in a** 1978 **Philippine Rural-Industrial Community** 2707 ¶ The analysis of a community in the southern part of the Philippines that grew in population from approximately 200 in the 1930s to 40,000 in 1977 is based on participant observation & on structured interviews in 1976/77. The Rs were 57 elite members selected through the snowball & reputational approaches & a random sample of 271 from a cross-section of the population. The interviews of the elites employed a number of reputational & sociometric questions. The coalitional structure of the elites was identified, using network analysis. The elites' perceptions of the most influential among themselves were found to be different from the cross-section population's choice & appeal. The issue for resource mobilization

& development becomes a delineation of areas of centralization & decentralization.

78S09860 ISA 1978 2708 **Labov, William** (U Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 19104), **The Floodgates of Speech**

¶ Educational failure throughout the major cities of the US & Western Europe is often attributed to the inadequate verbal skills that children bring to school. Such statements are based on test results that are reliable in the sense that they are easily reproduced, but invalid, since they seriously underestimate the full capacity of the children being tested. More adequate techniques for registering verbal skills take into account the sociolinguistic factors that promote or inhibit the flow of speech. The general principles underlying such methods are presented, along with the results of experiments that compare various methods for obtaining free speech from black children in the first grade of inner-city schools.

78S09861 ISA 1978 2709 **Labov, William** (U Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 19104), **The Local Origins of Linguistic Change**

¶ Sound change is the major factor responsible for linguistic evolution, but most linguists agree that the fundamental causes remain unknown. The two major theories of the nineteenth century depend upon a principle of "least effort" & imitation of speakers with higher prestige, which would imply that sound change originates in the lowest or highest groups. Studies of sound changes now in progress in large Ur areas indicate that this is not the case. Sociolinguistic studies of speech communities in NY, Panama City, & Norwich show new sound changes originating in interior social groups: LMc or upper Wc. Instrumental measurements of twelve sound changes in Philadelphia, Pa yield regression coefficients for age, sex, & five SC groups which demonstrate that young Fs of the upper Wc are the most advanced speakers. The function of language in establishing local identity appears to be the motivating force in such continuing sound changes. It is not yet clear how such processes in local communication networks lead to the creation of relatively uniform metropolitan dialects.

78S09862 ISA 1978 2710 **Lacy, William B. & Jon Hendricks** (U Kentucky, Lexington 40506), **An Examination of Developmental Models of the Life-Cycle**

¶ It is widely assumed in the social & psychological literature of gerontology that attitudinal orientation toward a wide range of issues evolves over the course of the adult lifespan in accordance with passage through successive developmental stages. Proponents of the various developmental models contend that clear-cut phases exist & serve to structure attitude formation, regardless of differentiating contextual factors. Described is an investigation of the salience of intrinsic developmental stages & their timing among approximately 6,000 randomly selected individuals interviewed by the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) in the period 1972-1977. Utilizing the seven sequential age categories & developmental criteria developed by R. Gould, an examination was made of the presumed evolution of differential attitudes found among Rs ranging in age from 16 to 85. Particular attitudes ascertained by the NORC surveys & selected to test the model included: (1) relative satisfaction with work, family, marriage, health, leisure, & friendship patterns, (2) preferences for various facets of job-related issues, including income, security, free time, advancement, & perceived importance of work, (3) relative salience & strength of religious involvement, & (4) conceptions of human nature. In addition, self-reported behavioral measures of sociability with relatives, neighbors, & friends were compared between/across age categories & developmental stages. The results suggest the difficulties in identifying life phases in large nationally based samples through an examination of attitudes, & challenges the underlying assumptions for the existence of uniform successive life stages.

78S09863 ISA 1978 2711 **Laeyendecker, Leo & Mady A. Thung** (U Leiden, Stationsplein 242 Netherlands), **Religious Orientations in Transition**

¶ A report of an exploratory investigation aimed at: (1) tracing the "invisible religion" & (2) finding out if anything like de- or reinstitutionalization could be observed. It contained quantitative & qualitative material (open-ended questions) of which the former has been analyzed so far. It was preceded by intensive discussion of how to define & observe religion while it is undergoing fundamental change. It is suggested that the phenomenon could be analytically split up into a number of components: (A) conceptions about ultimate reality (beliefs, cosmologies), (B) conceptions about whether there is a meaning or purpose in life, (C) conceptions about the meaning of suffering & death, & (D) values (desired ends of action). A list of 113 statements, probing into these components was drawn up on the basis of a series of half-structured interviews & the analysis of letters written to the presenter of a TV program on various forms of religion, old & new. This led to a questionnaire about personal & social variables. The Rs represented five types of religious belongingness (members of the three main churches in the Netherlands, people who had recently left these churches, members of underground churches, members of new non-Christian religious groups, & unaffiliated people. They were selected by means of a preliminary screening procedure, on the basis of two criteria: (a) interest in questions of world view & faith, & (b) whether they felt their convictions had been changing in this respect during the last five years. The results show that the components may vary independently. While there were more indications of deinstitutionalization than of reinstitutionalization, the main result was a further reflection about what reinstitutionalization of new religious orientations might consist of. There were significant correlations between factor scores & the variables, religious affiliation, political choice, age, & domestic situation. Sex & SC did not correlate.

78S09864 ISA 1978 2712 **Lahav, Ron** (Szold National Research Instit Behavioral Sciences, Rehov Colombia 9 Kiryat Menahem Jerusalem Israel), **The Twentieth Century as an Age of Educational Revolution: Past Developments and Future Trends**

¶ After first isolating & discussing ten major innovations that have occurred in education (expansion of facilities & enrollments, broadening of the curriculum, changes in the roles & functions of educators, changes in the roles & functions of the school, assumption by the school of the task of certifying agent for the state, the technologization of education, the professionalization of education, the standardization of education, & the internationalization of education), probable future trends are discussed. Among the most important will be a change in the basic concept of what education should be, ie, the transformation of the educative process from that of merely being an agent for transmitting social values & acculturating students to them, to being an active agent of social change. Other changes foreseen are: (1) a decline in enrollments, especially in the developed countries, (2) a dramatic increase in the costs & expenditures involved in education, & (3) a continued experimentation with new curricular content, instructional methods, & institutional forms. These will reflect the rapid transformations society can be expected to undergo during the remainder of the present century.

78S09865 ISA 1978 2713 **Lamb, Pose** (Purdue U, West Lafayette IN 47907), **Untitled**

¶ A report of an investigation of the expressed attitudes of a group of inner-city elementary school teachers toward nonstandard dialects. Ninety teachers completed a questionnaire, & results were analyzed using a Step-Wise Multiple Regression program. Separate analyses were performed for a subgroup ($N = 30$) who had received inservice training related to nonstandard dialects. Analyses of results for

the Σ indicated no significant relationships between race, age of R, sex, academic background or teaching experience, & the permissiveness rating derived from questionnaire responses. For the group that received the special training, significant differences resulted from analyses for sex, age of R, & academic background.

78S09866 ISA 1978 2714 **Lambert, Wallace E.** (McGill U, Montreal PQ H3A 1B1 Quebec), **Language as a Factor in Intergroup Relations**

¶ A case is made for the importance of language, relative to other factors, as a major source of influence on person-to-person interaction, group-to-group contact, & group-to-society relationships. Community-based research studies conducted in Montreal & in various multicultural settings in the US are integrated around the theme that language is a critical feature of the social psychology of intergroup behavior. The approach here is to use language first as a means of gauging the views that members of each linguistic community (in linguistically plural societies) hold of the other communities, & thus facilitate determination of the importance attached to linguistic identity, (which becomes in large part each group's "cultural" identity). Through educational experiments in which the language of instruction is varied, attempts are made to explore ways in which bi- or multicultural societies can be made more fair, more productive, more comfortable, & more interesting.

78S09867 ISA 1978 2715 **Lamy, Paul** (U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5), **Bilingualism and Work Satisfaction: The Canadian Case**

¶ While bilingualism in the work situation has received considerable attention on the part of Canadian social scientists, empirical studies are few. Brazeau (1958), in an analysis of language use & occupational experience argues that a person "unable to express his thoughts with the facility & nuances of expression which he would like to attain is devaluated in his own mind as a communicator." Based on a sample survey of the Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area, the relationship between second language use at work & job satisfaction is examined, using three of the four items of the Morse Intrinsic Job Satisfaction Index. It was found that the relationship between language use at work & job satisfaction is very weak & that this relationship is statistically significant in the case of only one of the three measures used. Further, those who used both languages expressed higher work satisfaction than both those who worked primarily in their second language & those who worked in their mother tongue only. The available empirical evidence suggests that those who work in both languages are no less satisfied with their work than those who work primarily in their mother tongue. However, these results suggest that working primarily in one's second language may indeed be accompanied by lower work satisfaction (which is in turn related to physical & mental health).

78S09868 ISA 1978 2716 **Landry, Bart, Noriyuki Matsuda & Margaret Platt Jendrek** (U Maryland, College Park 20742), **Comparing Social Mobility Trends in Southern Europe: The Case of Spain and Italy**

¶ Using national surveys conducted in the early 1960s of Spanish & Italian Ms, mobility rates across three generations within countries & between countries were analyzed. Results from the application of a variety of summary measures of mobility rates, as well as Goodman's measures of interaction, & intrinsic status inheritance for different parts of the matrices, revealed substantial within-country increase in rates of both observed & circulation mobility, as well as significant changes in the interactions of two pairs of statuses: nonmanual-manual, & manual-farm. Only in one case, the manual status in Spain, was there a significant decline in the strength of intrinsic status inheritance. Between-country comparisons confirmed the Hauser-Featherman hypothesis of similarity in circulation mobility across industrial societies. Rates of observed mobility between countries proved different in the comparison of grandfather-son occupational statuses, but similar in the comparison of R-father statuses. Concluded is that a process of convergence in the mobility processes of Spain & Italy occurred during the time represented by the two tables, & caution is stressed against generalizing too readily to other industrial countries.

78S09869 ISA 1978 2717 **Landy, Joseph Vincent** (U Nigeria, Nsukka), **Varieties of Nigerian English**

¶ Although English is the official language in Nigeria, only a small minority of Nigerians control English with even a minimum degree of fluency & accuracy. Those who do generally adopt a conservative attitude toward its usage. They want to know the "rules," & are suspicious of what appear to be the lax standards of descriptive grammarians. Thus, English in Nigeria has not yet attained the confident independence it has in the US or Australia. There are, however, movements in this direction. Examples of Nigerian usages in words, expressions, & structures (apart from "pidgin") are abundant. Since English is a world language, the development of such a "Nigerian" English (like Philippine English, South African English, etc) should be of interest to English scholars in the rest of the world.

78S09870 ISA 1978 2718 **Lapin, Nikolai I.** (State Committee USSR Council Ministers Science & Technique, Moscow), **Social Indicators in Models of Global Development**

¶ Constructing models of global development, or global modeling, is a new field where theoretical working out of social indicators finds a concrete application & stimulus for defining theoretical & methodological premises. Alongside universal global models, specific models are worked out. Some of them concern problems frought with danger of crisis for the whole of mankind (energy sources, food production, pollution of the natural environment, etc); others investigate a group of global problems from the point of view of the development of separate regions or countries. A large-scale development & diversity of research in the field of global modeling bears testimony to a growing significance of forming a scientific approach to the application of social & cultural indicators in global modeling.

78S09871 ISA 1978 2719 **Lapenna, Ivo** (London School Economics & Political Science U London, England), **Some Political and Legal Aspects of the Language Problem in International Relations**

¶ First, the role of various languages as means of international communications from the most ancient times up to 1945 is examined. Particular attention is paid to the role of the Chinese literary language, the Greek *koinê*, Latin at the time of the Roman Empire, Medieval Latin, & French up to 1918. Next, the present situation, ie, the use of numerous official & working languages in international organizations & institutions, diplomacy, international law, & in some other fields of international relations is discussed. The entire language problem in contemporary international relations is then examined. It is extremely complex, gives rise to manifold complications, & has several aspects, the most important being the purely technical & linguistic, the sociological, the psychological, the legal-political & the economic. All mentioned aspects are briefly examined & evaluated. Presented finally, are various possible solutions to this problem, such as the adoption of a single national language or several national languages, or the revival of Latin; but the sole national solution is the gradual introduction of the neutral international language (Esperanto) for all international relations.

78S09872 ISA 1978 2720 **La Rosa, Michele** (Instit Sociologia U Studi Bologna, via Belle Arti 42 Italy 40126), **Professions neufs apparues entre le 'tertiaire' social: éléments pour une analyse théorique et premiers résultats d'une recherche empirique dans une région italienne** (The Appearance of New Professions in the Social 'Tertiary': Elements for a Theoretical Analysis and First Results of Empirical Research in an Italian Region). (Fr)

¶ Analyzed are the elements which have characterized, especially in Italy, the 'welfare state' crisis, & the demand for a new manner of managing social & sanitation services. Initial responses to this demand have been the reforms of Italian institutional organization with the advent of ordinary status regions, the legislative orientations of which have been directed toward a new organization of social services, founded on prevention, participation, decentralization & territoriality. The new territorial entities which have emerged from this perspective (social-sanitation *Consorzi, Zone, Unità Locali*) have accelerated the crisis in traditional & consolidated professions in this area (paramedics & social operators without doctorate), while delineating operative demands for new professions which will not have repercussions in the formative & educational structures of the country, the latter presently not being able to give adequate responses to these problems in terms of professional competence. The institutional framework of the professions active in the sanitation & social areas is described & competencies assessed. An account is given of empirical research carried out in the *Regione Emilia-Romagna* (with the collaboration of competent regional systems) concerning public employment of sanitation & social operators. Indications are given of the specific competencies & special preparation which the new professional duties require. Discussed is the realization of the new professions in an organic institutional framework on the national level, but especially on the regional level. Tr by A. Rubins

78S09873 ISA 1978 2721 **Lasker, Judith N.** (Bucknell U, Lewisburg PA 17837), **Choosing among Therapies: Illness Behavior in the Ivory Coast**

¶ An analysis of patterns of utilization of different kinds of medical therapies in the Ivory Coast. Examined is the relative importance of accessibility (geographical, financial, & psychological) of all of the various techniques, beliefs about illness, & sociodemographic characteristics in explaining utilization behavior. Three main propositions are used: (1) illness behavior must be studied comprehensively, not limited to examining the use of only Western or only African healing practices, (2) the relative accessibility of each kind of therapy varies for different groups & in different places & must be considered, & (3) political decisions regarding the allocation of resources influence access & therefore utilization. First, eight categories of healing practices or healers (herbalists, diviners, religious rites, prophets, marabouts, European self-treatment, herbal self-treatment, & European medical services) are reviewed, & it is suggested that combining of techniques, including considerable borrowing among ethnic groups, is a tradition that predates European colonization & continues until the present time. Next, the accessibility of the different kinds of healing is discussed, focusing in particular on the historical, political, & economic factors that have produced a tremendously uneven distribution of European medical facilities. Finally, the results of several interview surveys carried out in The Ivory Coast among a variety of population groups & among medical personnel are reported, indicating that most people in the country use several methods in response to illness. They explain their choices most often in terms of the type & severity of the illness & the relative accessibility of the different techniques. The data also suggest that beliefs about illness reflect previous contact with services rather than being predictors of utilization. It seems clear that government medical officials should be more concerned with equalizing the distribution of resources than with changing attitudes. Data from other countries recently studied are referred to for comparison, & indicate that this anlaysis may fruitfully be applied in many other settings, including the American context.

78S09874 ISA 1978 2722 **Lastra de Suárez, Yolanda** (Instit Investigaciones Antropológicas U Nacional Autónoma México, 20 DF), **Awareness of Speech as an Index of Social Class in Mexico City**

¶ An attempt was made to discover whether or not people of different SCs are aware of speech as an index of SC in Mexico City. Eighty recordings were made & played to judges who guessed as to the job of the speaker. As a whole, people can identify the Lc by its language. The Mc identifies itself fairly well, but the situation is not at all clear when it comes to identifying the Uc.

78S09875 ISA 1978 2723 **Laulan, Anne-Marie** (CNRS 15 quai Anatole France, 75700 Paris-Cedex France), **Media, Mediators and Social Change**

¶ Three topics are discussed: (1) The approach of information (in scientific or in cultural areas) by receivers is never direct or immediate. All sorts of economic conditions, cultural conditioning, & social learning create an intricate network that comes between the message & the public. One cannot consider the process of communication (changing or reinforcing) without close look at the role of mediators & existence of different mediations. (2) The itinerary of mediation: when is change possible? A comparative international study has shown that each group's own culture is largely attributed to special historic circumstances that prevent direct contact & sudden change. The cultural mediation is stronger in terms of the socioprofessional level than in terms of citizenship. (3) Mediators & possibility of change: the specific action of a mediator is always exerted on a background of anterior mediations which have been well accepted & assimilated. The confidence that a mediator has forces him not to overstep his line & to be very discrete in the role he plays. Still more significant is the fact that the action of a mediator is only efficient if it is inserted within certain boundaries. The task of a journalist becomes long & lasting.

78S09876 ISA 1978 2724 **Laws, Judith Long** (Cornell U, Ithaca NY 14850), **The Future of Feminist Scholarship**

¶ The scholarly study of women is viewed from a SofK perspective. Feminist scholarship is defined as that scholarly work which: (1) takes the study of women as its central focus, (2) goes beyond simple description of the status quo, & (3) concerns itself with the social uses of knowledge about women. Its dual contexts are patriarchal society & patriarchal science. The focus is the paradigm crisis precipitated by the collision of feminist scholarship & patriarchal science. The contributions & limitations of Kuhn's analysis of change processes in science are extended to include issues in the sociology of science. The social origins of scientists & the politics of inclusion/exclusion have particular relevance, affecting as they do the careers of knowledge makers & the content of knowledge. The history & the future of feminist scholarship in the U are influenced by rhythms of innovation & backlash originating in the larger society. Two case studies provide a basis for predicting the outcome for feminist scholarship: (A) the history of women's studies (emphasis on subject-matter in academia), & (B) the history of affirmative action (emphasis on social organization in academia). Feminist & patriarchal initiatives can be assessed in (a) normative & (b) materialist terms. A method for indexing each is suggested.

78S09877 ISA 1978 2725 **Lechner, Norbert** (FLACSO, Casilla 3213 Santiago Chile), **On the State as Fetish**

¶ The rise of the "bureaucratic-authoritarian state" (O'Donnell) as well as the difficulties of democ-

ratization can be traced back to a "crisis of hegemony" (Gramsci). With that, attention is directed to not only the evidence of coercive relations, but further to the state as a norm-conveying order. In this perspective, one can conceive of the state as the representation of the civil society, whose character as a society is not constituted directly, but via the state. The state qua representation is discussed on the basis of Marx's analysis of fetishism. Fetishism is based on the capitalist production of commodities, which produces a binding logic to which the individuals subordinate themselves as if it were their own given law (contract theories of the state). As "state," the relations in the society are "ordered" according to the requirements of the commodity relations & sanctified as order in contrast to chaos. This fetishism does not disappear with the transformation of the capitalist relations of production, but with the abolition of the commodity relations only. In this respect, Marx refers to abolition of the state, but concedes that there will always remain a "realm of necessity," ie, commodity relations. Considering the nonrealizable utopia, the question remains how the concept of socialism as the "good order" can be conceived as an alternative to the existing order.

78S09878 ISA 1978 2726 **Lee, Rance P. L.** (Social Research Centre Chinese U Hong Kong, Shatin NT), **Integration of Chinese & Western Medical Systems in Hong Kong and China**

¶ Previous studies have shown that in most societies modern medical services have added to, rather than replaced, traditional medical services. Societies, however, differ in their efforts to develop & integrate modern & traditional practices. Here is a comparative study of contrasting cases —Hong Kong & China—with respect to the development & integration of traditional Chinese & modern Western health systems. Hong Kong & China are both Chinese societies with similar cultural & medical traditions, but they differ markedly in the development of Chinese & Western medicines. It is suggested that the social stratificational systems have played a major role in both the institutional arrangement & the utilization of traditional & modern practices. Documentary materials, sample surveys in Hong Kong, field observations in China's communes, & detailed interviews of selected individuals are some of the major sources of data presented.

78S09879 ISA 1978 2727 **Lehmbruch, Gerhard** (U Konstanz, D-7750 Federal Republic Germany), **Corporatism, Labour, and Public Policy**

¶ Liberal corporatism is defined as the integration of large organized interests, in particular of labor unions, into the mechanisms of public policy formation. "Cooperative" income policy, as its core element, exposes labor leadership to strong internal stress because of the asymmetry of class relations perceived by union members, & renders corporatism inherently instable. Assuming rational behavior on the part of leaders, their compliance seems due to a neocorporatist "logic of exchange," where wage restraint is traded for *quid pro quos* in other policy areas. More stable forms of liberal corporatism will probably demand the simultaneous treatment of interdependent problems arising in the context of the conflict of labor & capital, in particular: taxing, labor market policy, codetermination &, eventually, "collective capital formation."

78S09880 ISA 1978 2728 **Levy, Shlomit & Louis Guttman** (Israel Instit Applied Social Research, POB 7150 Jerusalem), **The Conical Structure of Adjustive Behavior**

¶ Well-being & coping have usually been treated as separate topics in previous research. Here, a general framework for adjustive behavior is proposed, which incorporates both topics as special cases. This framework shows definitional similarities & differences between well-being, coping, & further special cases. Empirical data are presented showing a correspondence between the facets of the definitional system & the matrix of intercorrelations of the variables defined thereby. The correspondence is that of a *conex*, that is, the facets correspond to a conical coordinate system for the SSA space that reproduces the r matrix. As part of the continuing survey conducted jointly by the Israel Instit of Applied Social Research & the Hebrew U's Communications Instit, the population sampled was the adult Ur & Ru Jewish population of Israel, over 20 years of age in mid-December 1977 (shortly after President Sadat's surprise visit to Jerusalem). To allow more detailed analysis of the smaller places, disproportionate sampling was used. Rs were chosen from the Ur Jewish populations of the large cities (N = 573) & from the Ru & small-town populations (N = 1,159) from residential lists. Interviews were conducted in the home through closed questionnaires. Monotonicity (weak) r coefficients were calculated for each pair of adjustive behavior items, for each of the Ur & Ru samples. Two major hypotheses were to be tested by the matrix of these coefficients: (1) the First Law & (2) the Cylindrical Law for attitude. Both laws were verified in each of the samples, but for adjustive behavior, the cylinder degenerates into a cone.

78S09881 ISA 1978 2729 **Lewis, Robert A. & Robert E. Larzelere** (Arizona State U, Tempe 85281), **Correlates of Marital Trust**

¶ Presented is the empirical identification of correlates of marital trust & an attempt to answer the questions: (1) Is trust a single or a multidimensional concept? (2) Is trust more problematic for spouses who hold traditional or egalitarian sex-role patterns? Ss were 45 husbands & 45 wives, mostly Mc, who had a mean age of 31 & had been married for an average of 9.5 years. The couples all lived in mid-Pa. The findings suggested that marital trust is a unidimensional concept, since the internal consistency of the trust measure was high (.92) & a factor analysis of the 15-item scale did not suggest more than one factor. Moderate correlations between husbands' & wives' trust scores (r = .31) indicated a moderate reciprocity of trust. High correlations were found in a positive direction with marital adjustment (r = .65) & negatively with jealousy (r = .37). Marital trust did not correlate with either freedom given the spouse for extramarital sex or with the openness of the marriage. Finally, the potential for trust seems greater for egalitarian couples as evidenced by their greater variance of trust scores.

78S09882 ISA 1978 2730 **Li, Peter S.** (U Saskatchewan, Saskatoon S7N 0W0), **A Historical Approach to Ethnic Stratification: The Case of Chinese in North America**

¶ Census figures & ethnographic materials in the US & Canada indicate that the occupational structures in both countries are delineated along ethnic lines: certain ethnic groups are more likely to concentrate in some occupations than in others. The classic explanation of ethnic stratification tends to use cultural & psychological factors in rationalizing why some groups are more successful. Such an approach assumes that the cultural or institutional heritage of an ethnic group is responsible for its success or failure. Here, it is argued that the historical condition under which an ethnic group was admitted to North America, & the institutional acceptance or rejection of the group by the host society have more to do in determining the economic positions of the ethnic group than does their cultural heritage. The case of Chinese in North America is used as an example to show how certain historical conditions in North America largely restrict their occupational choices, thus confining them to marginal participation in the LF.

78S09883 ISA 1978 2731 **Lieberman, Leonard, Larry T. Reynolds & Robert B. Kellum** (Central Michigan U, Mt Pleasant 48859), **Lumping and Splitting: Institutional and Sociocultural Influences on the Debate over Race**

¶ The idea of race originated during the era of European colonial expansion, & was useful as an ideology

justifying the exploitation of colonized peoples. Racist ideology was mirrored & debated among scientists. At first they debated whether races had one origin or several. Later they took up the question of the equality of races. The debate has centered among physical anthropologists & has recently concerned whether races exist (splitting), or whether they do not (lumping). A report is presented of an iquiry into sociocultural & institutional influences on the orientation to the race concept taken by individual physical anthropologists. A questionnaire was mailed to Us, Colls, & junior Colls. The 374 responses were almost evenly divided between lumping & splitting. It was expected that physical anthropologists who believed in the reality of race would stem from sociocultural backgrounds of greater privilege & prestige than anthropologists who deny its existence. The results partially support such a general contention. The findings indicate that those who argue that races are real or that the concept is useful tend to stem from backgrounds including one or more of the following: (1) first born, last, or only child, (2) M, (3) have all four grandparents born in the US, (4) born of a Catholic or conservative Protestant mother, & (5) born in the South or border states. Those who deny the existence of race tend to be characterized by at least one of the following: (A) intermediate birth order, (B) F, (C) have all four grandparents born outside of the US, Canada, North, & West Europe, (D) born of a Jewish mother, or (E) born in the Third World. Where the orientation to race did not coincide with the preceding pattern, it was frequently the case that the Rs had the opportunity for exposure to opposing influences in their graduate training. The findings seem to support the argument that those who have benefited more from the existing system of social relations & cultural beliefs will tend to embrace & make use of a concept that supports that system. It is suggested that recognition of these patterns of sociocultural & institutional influence is not sufficient reason to accept or reject the race concept, but there is reason enough for skepticism concerning its validity.

78S09884 ISA 1978 2732 **Linz, Juan J.** (Yale U, New Haven CT 06520), **The Spanish Party System**

¶ The institution of democracy in Spain after forty years without free elections has led to the emergence of a new party system that shows only partial continuity with the one of the Second Republic. The number of parties, the ideological distance between them, the potential for polarization on the extremes, & the relatively narrow base of center parties in the electorate—only partly overcome by the electoral low that favors larger parties—makes it a case of polarized extreme multiparties, in many respects similar to the Italian party system. It differs, however, in the absence of a Christian Democratic Party & presence of a center right party that brings together Christian democratic, liberal, & social democratic factions, & that in many respects is similar to center-right French parties. The Communist party, in spite of its Eurocommunist position & moderation, is perceived as an antisystem party by large segments of the electorate, & the same is true on the other side of the spectrum. Alianza Popular, which represents a continuity with the Francoist past, is in a comparable position. The two central parties, the UCD, led by Prime Minister Suarez & the Socialist PSOE, have to compete not only with each other, but with those at their right & left. A distinctive feature of the Spanish party system is the presence of a number of regional, national, & linguistic minority parties in highly industrial regions with a heterogeneous population of natives & Castilian-speaking immigrants in the Basque country & Catalonia. Those parties have no parallel in Italy, France, Portugal, & Northern European democracies. As in Italy, it has been argued that the Spanish one is an imperfect biparty system. In addition to an analysis of a dynamics of the party system, data from surveys & an ecological analysis at the municipal level for Spain & different regions are presented to analyze the social basis of parties by class, occupation, Ru/Ur, religion, generation, social context, & historical background.

78S09885 ISA 1978 2733 **Liss, Lora** (371C Carver Dr, Bethlehem PA 18017), **Impact of an Affirmative Action Crisis on Campus Women**

¶ The effects of affirmative action policy on the role of women in social change are explored. It is described how the process of developing a core group of women faculty, staff, & administrators with M support emerged at a highly traditional, private elitist educational institution. The response to an activist affirmative action officer is traced through passive & negative stages through the process of developing a written affirmative action plan. After three years, a crisis arose challenging campus women to unite & rise in protest against repeated diminution of authority & jurisdiction of affirmative action. U administrators were forced to reconsider decisions made as management prerogatives because of sustained involvement of an ad hoc committee of supporters. Institutionalization of affirmative action was accelerated through greater visibility of issues of sex & race discrimination.

78S09886 ISA 1978 2734 **Ljungkvist, Harriet** (County Council Health Services Landstingets Hälsovård, Sjukhuset 541 00 Skövde Sweden), **Information about the Harmful Effects of Tobacco Smoke: Example of an Information Process**

¶ Although information-giving must be regarded as only a relatively small part in the work for creating a better public health, a critical phase in preventive medicine is too often due to an inadequate model for information. To illustrate this it is shown how the message about the risks with tobacco smoking has been formulated & delivered. The effects of these methods are shown in actual tobacco consumption figures. It is argued that the information models used up to now are built on a perspective of the society that is denying the existence of social inequality & its implication. To improve the information process, certain variables should be analyzed, namely the use of language, the choice of facts, & media. These variables must be adapted to the independent variable—the SES.

78S09887 ISA 1978 2735 **Ljungkvist, Harriet E.** (Landstingets Hälsovård, Sjukhuset 541 00 Skövde Sweden), **Program for Tobacco Information in County of Skaraborg, Sweden**

¶ The interest in preventive medicine varies throughout Sweden. In the county of Skaraborg, preventive medicine is well established & the Dept of preventive medicine is an integrated part of the health & welfare system. Since 1974, different preventive medicine programs have been integrated in the daily routine work, especially in the different health centers in the communities. One of these programs is a special program for information about smoking. A central idea of the program is to minimize smoking in the whole county & especially to counteract smoking among children. Different methods are used, including a smoking cessation clinic & education programs. Special attention is paid to the defininig of different risk groups using SE variables. The aim is to find an accurate model for information for each of the defined risk groups. The effect of the intervention program will be thoroughly evaluated around 1984. However, the program will also be continuously evaluated & revised.

78S09888 ISA 1978 2736 **Logan, John R. & Mark Schneider** (State U New York, Stony Brook 11794), **Income Inequality among Metropolitan Communities, 1960-1970**

¶ Evidence from a sample of 28 large SMSA's in the US indicates that inequalities among metropolitan communities—as measured by differences in their median incomes—increased during the period 1960-1970. These inequalities are investigated along three dimensions: (1) disparities between central cities & their suburbs, (2) between incorporated & unincorporated suburbs, & (3) among incorporated suburbs. Cross-sectional & longitudinal regression analyses of the causes of such inequalities reveal significant effects of demographic characteristics of regions (personal income inequality & racial

composition), as well as several features of governmental structure (annexation & incorporation experience & means of financing local services).

78S09889 ISA 1978 2737 **Lopez, David E.** (U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Simmel as Exchange Theorist**

¶ Exchange is a central concept in G. Simmel's sociology, linking his macrohistorical & microlevels of analysis & also linking his sociological paradigm with his broader social philosophy. His concept of exchange closely follows A. Smith's view of exchange as object-oriented rational action that tends to be asymmetrical & not a basis of moral solidarity. Economic exchange is only one of several abstract forms of interaction, but the historical trend of social differentiation makes the means-end exchange orientation to interaction increasingly important empirically. However, the same trend increases the number of interest affiliations individuals can have & hinders the fixation on any one interest that is necessary for revolutionary cleavages. This, combined with Simmel's exchange theory of value constitutes a DofL theory that is an attractive alternative to those of K. Marx & E. Durkheim.

78S09890 ISA 1978 2738 **Lötsch, Manfred, Tendencies and Processes of Socio-Structural Development in the German Democratic Republic**

¶ In the development of the social structure in the German Democratic Republic, the common features & qualities of SCs & strata stand out more & more distinctly & social differences between them, especially those between physical & mental work & between town & countryside, are gradually being reduced. These processes have an extremely complex character; they comprise all spheres of SCs & strata, from position with respect to ownership of production means over character & content of work up to the consumptive living conditions. The social differences between physical & mental work are not developing to dominate social differentiation, but are subject to the same basic development tendency; this obviously finds its expression in the high speed in which historically inherited differences in qualification & education are overcome. Important preconditions for the gradual transition to communist society based on social equality are emerging in the development of social structure in contemporary socialist society. The real development refutes the assertion of the formation of analogous social structures in both contemporary social systems.

78S09891 ISA 1978 2739 **Ludes, Peter** (U Trier, Schneidershof 5500 Federal Republic Germany), **Towards a Sociology of Alternatives**

¶ Discussed are some types of problems involved in describing desirable social actions, processes, or structures different from the predominant ones—a task emphasized by K. Mannheim. First, the social, temporal, & substantial reference system must be clarified, ie: Which types of social actions are desirable, for which social groups, for which period of time? Secondly, there can be differentiated six starting points for sociological discussions of desirability: (1) the explicitly stated desires of the actors, (2) explicit or implicit evaluations in social scientific, social philosophical, & belletristic literature, (3) system-specific desires expressed by social scientists trying to bracket their subjective & class interests, (4) the allocation of scarce goods, (5) systems similar in type to that under investigation, & (6) fundamentally different systems & latent or manifest social actions within these systems, which are—according to explicitly discussed criteria—judged as desirable. Thirdly, there must be discussed the logical consistency of the statements ascertained through the starting points (1) to (3) & the compatibility of the desirable social actions, processes, or structures ascertained through the starting points (4) to (6). Finally, if the discussions of desirability & consistency are to have any consequences for practice, sociological analysis must try to clarify the realizability of the social regulations specified so far. Among the more important general problems are: (A) to avoid mere projections from one system onto another, (B) stabilizability, (C) differences between judgments made in the world of everyday life & those made in the realm of science, & (D) specifications of the new types of information necessary. It is clear that any sociological analysis of system-specific desirable, consistent, & realizable social actions, processes, or structures different from the predominant ones—which would constitute the specific problem-field of a "sociology of alternatives"—will leave open "empty horizons." But if one suspects total ideology & tries to clarify the criteria of judgments & the existential determination of judgments on the desirability & realizability, one should be able to go beyond dogmas, beyond an indefinite range of individually plausible speculations, & beyond "utopias" as sketched by philosophers or writers.

78S09892 ISA 1978 2740 **Lüdtke, Alf** (Max-Planck-Instit Geschichte, 3400 Göttingen Federal Republic Germany), **The Role of State Violence in the Period of Transition to Industrial Capitalism**

¶ Analyzed are forms of political control & domination, or *Herrschaft*. The context is Prussia during the process of capitalization, in the nineteenth century. The Prussian case illustrates that the processes of commercialization & capitalization did not effect parallel changes from "extra-economic" forms of exploitation & control to "economic" ones, but revitalization of "external control," especially between 1815 & 1848. The experience of civilian officials in the daily situations of perceived "danger" (threats to the law, to the *bürgerliche* order, & to the state in general) is cited: by their daily, routine work, the officials were trained in a set of standards & rules, labeled *Festungspraxis,* reflecting the military police practice built on the model of a fortress in a state of siege; in consequence, *Festungspraxis* penetrated all spheres of administrative behavior throughout the whole of the nineteenth century. The tentative, more general conclusion is *Violence douce* (P. Bourdieu), which masks itself in the way it works, & should not be perceived as the more modern or rational opposite of physical force; on the contrary, it works only by the permanent presence of *violence brute,* which it symbolizes.

78S09893 ISA 1978 2741 **Macara, Michael M.** (Centre Inter-Racial Studies U Rhodesia, POB 2702 Salisbury), **Race and Power: A Structural Approach to the Rhodesian Dilemma**

¶ An effort is made to develop a structural approach to racial dominance, applying it to a particular historical example—Rhodesia. The study of racial dominance encompasses not only (1) the study of continuing differential power relations, based on resources & the resource mobilization capabilities of the groups involved, but also (2) the study of the interaction of those groups, their relations & the consequences, ie, the domination of one & the subordination of the other. Hence, the analysis of racial stratification & dominance in Rhodesia is a study of political sociology. What is most important in such a study is the issues of power: "resources," "mobilization," "differentials," & "contests." Major attention is directed towards how the superordinate group uses power to enhance & broaden its own power & privileges, thereby controlling, modifying, & modernizing the designated structures to circumscribe the powers of the subordinate group. The chief argument is that, via an evaluation of empirical data collected from 1970 to deportation in 1977, there can be little doubt that Rhodesia is a white settler (rather than colonial); pluralist (of the conflict rather than equilibrium model) society, whereby somatic differences, not meritocracy, determine the upward mobility to power & privilege.

78S09894 ISA 1978 2742 **Macara, Michael M.** (Centre Inter-Racial Studies U Rhodesia, POB 2702 Salisbury), **Education: A Structure of Racial Dominance in Rhodesian Society**

¶ Focus is on one specific sector of the racial

dominance system in Rhodesia—the social sector, the dual racial systems of education. Education is a significant component in a racial dominance system, as it can be utilized to develop & perpetuate such a system by articulating & inculcating educational objectives, such as belief systems that spawn 'conventional wisdom', such as notions of 'superordination/subordination', 'legitimacy', & 'authority'. Thus, there can be the colonizing aspect of schooling, formalizing the colonizer/colonized relationship, giving it a logic that makes reasonable the unreasonable. In contrast, education can assist the subordinate to become aware of his dependent & subservient role. Hence, unintentionally, the dominant group creates forces opposed to dependency & the dominance of the group who live off the dependent system. A historical survey from the arrival of the white settler (1890) to the present is presented, whereby the development of the dual racialistic educational system in Rhodesia is developed & perpetuated.

78S09895 ISA 1978 2743 **Macara, Michael M.** (Centre Inter-Racial Studies U Rhodesia, POB 2702 Salisbury), **Zimbabwe—Now What? An Insight into Potential Difficulties in Aid Development and in Maintaining Harmony after Independence**

¶ To comprehend (1) the "liberation" of Rhodesian society, (2) the institution of majority rule, & (3) aid-development programs involves the providing of historical data to the formation & rise of black nationalist parties & personalities, coupled with its countergroup, the settler parties & personalities. In (1) & (2), the political disarray & factionalism within the African nationalist groups & the relative solidarity of the white settler group are discussed. In regard to (3), the international chess game of Russia, China, & Anglo-America will have a direct effect on the type of development & government that Zimbabwe will receive & obtain.

78S09896 ISA 1978 2744 **Macara, Michael M.** (Centre Inter-Racial Studies U Rhodesia, POB 2702 Salisbury), **Academic Freedom of Scholarly Research within the Academic Institutions—May We Please?**

¶ The central premise of "academic freedom" is examined. If at times, it appears that there is a continual outcry for such freedom, it is done so for just reason: either there is intellectual freedom or intellectual slavery. The aggravated assaults on academic freedom & the general loss of esteem for intellectual enterprise, characteristic of various conferences & Us, are the basis for a historical approach from Greek times through the German notions of *Lernfreiheit* & *Lehrfreiheit* to present time. It is possible to look upon the academic setting as an arena for different contestants to meet the acid test of argument & debate. Only in the marketplace atmosphere can truth be victorious & error will suffer ignominy. If ever there were an academic Trojan Horse in the midst of the academic community, it is the pseudo- & self-righteous 'scholar' who, in his/her lofty tower from afar, takes it upon him/herself to (1) question the integrity of the researcher & (2) condemn the alleged morality of research into certain areas under particular conditions. A function of a researcher is to collect & synthesize data. A function of a conference or U lecture hall is to contest or support the interpretation (not boycott the presentation) of that data.

78S09897 ISA 1978 2745 **MacManus, Susan A.** (U Houston, TX 77004), **The Impact of Functional Responsibilities and State Legal Constraints on the "Revenue-Debt Packages" of 224 US Cities**

¶ A city's total revenue package is a combination of revenues it obtains from traditional revenue sources (intergovernmental, tax, & nontax) & the revenues it obtains from borrowing money (either long-term or short-term). Attempt is made to determine the relationship between a municipality's choice of traditional revenue structures & its choice of debt structures. Of particular interest is whether the revenue-debt packages of fiscally healthy cities are different from those of fiscally unhealthy cities. The units of analysis are the 224 SMSA central cities with populations over 50,000. Fiscal data for three successive years (1974, 1975, & 1976) were collected from the annual publication of the US Census Bureau, entitled *City Finances*, & analyzed, using descriptive, simple & partial correlational, & multiple regressional techniques. A city's reliance, or dependence, upon a particular type of revenue is defined in terms of the proportion of that city's total general revenues generated by that revenue source. Likewise, a city's reliance upon each type of debt is measured in terms of the proportion of that city's total debt outstanding financed by that type of debt. Variations in the revenue & debt reliance patterns among the 224 cities are more fully delineated using region, population size, & functional responsibility classifications. There is a significant *r* between municipal usage of traditional revenue sources & municipal usage of debt structures, even when controls are made for state restrictions on local fiscal powers & for variations in municipal functional responsibilities. However, these state restrictions & functional responsibilities do impact significantly on a city's choice of its revenue-debt package, emphasizing the importance of state involvement in local governmental fiscal affairs. Also, there is a difference between fiscally healthy cities & fiscally unhealthy cities in the composition of their revenue-debt packages. Fiscally healthy cities are able to finance greater proportions of their debt through revenue bonds, but fiscally unhealthy cities have to rely more on intergovernmental revenues, particularly from the federal government, & on property tax revenues.

78S09898 ISA 1978 2746 **MacMurray, Val D.** (U Calgary Division Community Health Science, Alberta), **The Effect and Nature of Alcohol Use in Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect**

¶ There exists a wide-ranging set of behaviors that have often been subsumed under the label "child abuse/neglect." In organizing these actions along a continuum, with abuse at one end & neglect at the other, it becomes apparent, even after a casual examination of the research that has been undertaken in this field, that most of the studies have been preoccupied with the one extreme end of abuse: that which involves what H. C. Kempe describes as cases where "...the child is frankly battered & may have repeated serious injuries." Here, the focus is on child neglect. Examined are the files of the Child Protection Agency of Alberta, which provide valuable information on factors that may be relevant to understanding child abuse/neglect. Evidence indicated that alcohol use was most associated with isolated instances of child abuse—stressful situations, where the use of alcohol was combined with the disruption of the family structure, or with lower SES. Sex also appears to be a factor in the relationship between the two variables: F alcohol users showed the greatest tendency for child abuse. It seems that the strains that develop as a result of the disruption of the stable patterns of family organization combined with the use & abuse of alcohol may increase the probability of neglect.

78S09899 ISA 1978 2747 **Magill, Robert S.** (U Wisconsin Milwaukee, 53201), **Community Factors and Municipal Policy Output for Social Welfare under General Revenue Sharing**

¶ General Revenue Sharing (GRS), started by the US Government in 1972, returns federally collected monies to all general purpose governments with virtually no federal control on the use of the money. GRS provides an excellent opportunity to study municipal decision making & to identify community factors that help to explain policy output for municipal functions such as police, education, & social services. It has been found that allocations are directly related to interest-group behavior, the importance of social welfare to community leaders, & inversely related to indices of need when social services for the poor & aged are considered. Focus here is whether these results for the first two years persist during later

years of the GRS program. Data were collected for 51 communities for the years 1974-1976. Preliminary regressions indicate significant relationships between measures of need & interest-group behavior during these later years. Preliminary findings indicate a similarity in the factors which explain allocations for recreation & for social service.

78S09900 ISA 1978 2748 **Makler, Harry M.** (U Toronto, M5S 2J7 Ontario), **The Impact of Financial Institutions and Credit on Industrial and Social Structure: The Case of the Brazilian Northeast**

¶ Aspects of Brazil's development strategy & new social & economic order is indicated through a comparative study of industrial credit allocation (finance capital) on the industrial structure & industrial bourgeoisie in Brazil's developing Northeast. Extensive data on short- & long-term loans & interest rates were obtained through detailed, systematic interviews among a large, representative sample of the chief executives of manufacturing enterprises in the Northeast's most important states (Bahia & Pernambuco). Analysis shows that the state (the largest lender) through its financial institutions is restratifying both the industrial & class structure. Certain industrial groups are being endorsed: dynamic & capital-intensive sectors, often affiliated with multinationals. Others are being marginalized: traditional & labor-intensive sectors, often locally & family-owned. Among the major consequences, the marginalization of the traditional sector, habitually a large employer of the unskilled & potentially a source of basic consumer goods (foodstuffs & clothing), means the exacerbation of the unemployment crisis in the Northeast, already one of the most serious in the developing societies, & the deepening of the dependency of this region on wealthier sources of supply both within & outside of the nation.

78S09901 ISA 1978 2749 **Mallmann, C. A.** (Fundacion Bariloche, PO Box 138 8400 San Carlos Prov Rio Negro Argentina), **Socio-Political Environment and Quality of Life. Methodological Considerations on Their Measurement and Evaluation**

¶ Sociopolitical environment & quality of life are defined within a holistic & systemic view of the dynamic interactions of the human beings of the society being studied, with themselves & with their political, social & habital environments. Some methodological considerations are offered on the measurement & evaluation of quality of life, sociopolitical environments, & their mutual impacts, in order to preserve cultural identities while still allowing an intense learning process.

78S09902 ISA 1978 2750 **Mangold, Werner** (U Erlangen-Nürnberg, 8520 Erlangen Kochstr 4 Federal Republic Germany), **Aspects of Social and Political Consciousness of German Industrial Workers**

¶ How do industrial workers in the Federal Republic of Germany perceive & evaluate the nature & effects of their situation as dependent wage earners with regard to expectations & aspirations in work, work-councils & union activities, political parties, & the state? To what degree & under which conditions do individualistic or solidaristic patterns of orientation & action arise? Are functions of labor unions, compared with those of political parties, especially of the Social Democratic Party, seen as convergent or divergent? Is the state considered to be an agent of specific class interests, or a fiduciary of the common welfare? The hypothesis is formulated that the consciousness of manual workers concerning these & related aspects of their situation as wage earners will partly depend on the extent & kind of experiences gained in labor-management conflicts & in traditional labor-management relations within a company. These problems were empirically studied in two industrial plants with contrasting labor-management relations, one with a low grade of work-council & union power & a low rate of strike experience (Nuremberg), the other with a powerful work-council, a high grade of unionization & union influence, & a high rate of conflicts (Mannheim). In each plant, two samples of workers, one with high, one with low qualifications were selected & age, family status, & technological conditions of work were controlled. Qualitative interviews with about 200 workers were conducted between May & July 1974. The amount & quality of experience in labor-management conflicts were shown to be highly influential in determining perceptions & evaluations of working conditions on the floor & of the "political" structure of labor-management relations within the firm. Less effects are observed in relation to the perception & evaluation of aspects of the economic & political structure of society as a whole.

78S09903 ISA 1978 2751 **Mansour, Fawzy** (IDEP BP 3186 Dakar, Senegal), **Global Social Democracy and the New International Economic Order**

¶ The point of departure is the Recapitulation Hypothesis (advanced elsewhere): the hypothesis that, since its emergence in the sixteenth century, the world capitalist system has been recapitulating on a world scale the main stages of SE development through which human class society has passed since its inception. Against the background of that hypothesis, the present stage of the development of the world capitalist system—the stage following the political independence of Third World countries—is suggested to be the equivalent of the capitalist stage on the national level, inasmuch as, in both cases surplus transfer (from the periphery to the center in the case of the world sytem, & from one class to another in the case of a national system) is based on economic constraints, rather than on direct (organized or unorganized) violence. The origins of the present constraints are to be found essentially in the development strategy options of the ruling classes in post-independence Third World countries, but are also traced to the basic tendencies of the world capitalist system as a whole. A systematic analogy is drawn between the emergence of social democracy on a national level in highly developed capitalist countries & the efforts & calls to create a "new economic order" on the level of the world capitalist system. In particular, the similarities in: (1) methods (trade unionism coupled with some sort of political democratic representation), (2) aims (reforming the capitalist system while maintaining its essentials), (3) class content (the social-democratic class alliance between the capitalist class & other privileged sections of the population), & (4) ideology are analyzed in some detail.

78S09904 ISA 1978 2752 **Marciano, Teresa Donati** (Fairleigh Dickinson U, Teaneck NJ 07666), **Paths of Development: Are They the Same for Women and Men?**

¶ "Development," however proposed for or urged upon "underdeveloped" countries of the world, is actually "Westernization." However fortuitous the westernizing aspects of any model, they include overt & covert role expectations that vary by sex. That variation is for the most part detrimental to the equal expectations of women's achievements. In absorbing the Western model, the academies likewise absorb western methodologies for social analysis. Those methods contain the sex-role biases that "advanced" countries now find challenged—but not changed. To the extent that "paths to development" run through the intellectual terrain of Us, those paths must neglect women, except insofar as women in any country serve a M (Western) model of development. In that sense, the academies are more & more what their societies are (or are in the process of becoming). Fs in Us everywhere are hampered in their attempts to restructure methodologies (1) because they must show proficiency in the biased models on which professional status is awarded, & (2) because the Western model has already ghettoized research on women's roles, into F academic ghettos. Paths to development cannot, therefore, be the same for women & men except, theoretically, as women become *neutre gender* in the work they do. Short of a radical reevaluation of Western models on which social analysis proceeds, the

entrenchment of the M model inevitably continues. The implications of the above statements contain heavy burdens for women in developing countries, who already face high-demand situations in their lives. The ISA may be one way in which these women are aided in attempting to gain the power (intellectual backing & international women's networks of support) to move their countries to reevaluation.

78S09905 ISA 1978 2753 **Marković, Danilo** (Faculty Political Sciences, Belgrade Jove Ilića 165 Yugoslavia), **The Changes in the Content of the Work and the Protection of Human Integrity in the Working Surrounding**

¶ Performing his working activity, man exerts himself in the working process, either physically, or as a social being. If this exertion is above his capacity, or is not in accordance with the functioning of a man as a physical social being & causes disharmony between man & his work, then that leads to the disturbances of physical, psychical & even moral integrity of man. Changes in the content of the work, as well as in the means of production, which are the result of technical & technological revolution, are discussed. In this context, the possible forms of disturbances of human integrity in the working surrounding are illustrated.

78S09906 ISA 1978 2754 **Márkus, Mária** (U Sydney, NSW 2006 Australia), **Sex Roles and Success**

¶ An empirical investigation (with the method of personal documents analysis) concerning "successful life" among women in Hungary has shown that women's conceptions of life success, as applied to their own life, significantly differ from the dominant, M model of success. "Success" is a historically changing notion, but in all societies it is linked to achievement & demands public recognition. Modern society opened new prospects & possibilities for success, made them more democratic. Aspiration toward success became in bourgeois society the main orienting principle & leading motive in life activities & was invested with the meaning of the individual itself making its own life. Parallel to this process were the uniformization of the forms of success, the growing distance between socially recognized achievement & the real product of activity, & the reduction of all forms of success to the purely financial one. Bourgeois society radically divorced the organization of economic production from the family & created a situation in which the other half of mankind, the women, were excluded (at least initially) from that sphere of social activity where "success" can be achieved & realized. One of the main constituents of socialization for the role of the M—the orientation toward achievement, the spirit of competition—is completely missing from the socialization model of the F. The inclusion of women into the sphere of production & economic life led to important changes both in expectations of women & in their model of socialization. The latter increasingly began to include the elements of competitiveness that were earlier considered typically M. This increases the psychological burden falling upon women: one cannot be helpful while being a tough competitor. Such a competitor surely has no chances at all. The contradictions in the socialization model of working women only strengthen the already existing social prejudices & produce a consciousness of guilt in the women.

78S09907 ISA 1978 2755 **Martinelli, Alberto & Antonio Chiesi** (U Milan, Conservatorio 7 20122 Italy), **Social Origins, Career Patterns and Selected Attitudes of Italian Big Business Leaders**

¶ In social structure analysis, big business leaders have been less often studied than other social groups. Here is a report of the first country-wide survey of the social background, career patterns, & cultural & political attitudes of big business leaders in Italy, a basic component of a larger research project on the Italian power elite. Surveyed were the chief executives of the largest industrial & financial companies operating in Italy in 1973. The main findings concern: (1) social origins & patterns of social reproduction of the business class according to a matrix that assesses the degree of intergenerational mobility, (2) a typology of career patterns on the basis of the two variables of class origins & type of control, (3) professional self-image & prestige scales, & (4) selected attitudes toward trade unions & business associations & political behavior, adopting factor analysis & causal models.

78S09908 ISA 1978 2756 **Martin-Lópes, Enrique, The Global Analysis of Spanish Society**

¶ An examination of Spanish society, beginning with the national identity crisis, emphasizing the importance of the so-called "generation of '98," & later contributions to the subject. Spaniards' ethos & culture are discussed, including resistance to change, moderation, spirituality—especially the Catholic spirit—individualism & particularism, destructive criticism, envy, & activism. The identity crisis is revealed in the cultural order through the contrast of two conceptions: traditional communitarism & individualistic liberalism, which form the ideological base of "the two Spains." Data from the 1970 & 1975 FOESSA reports are included to show the existence of such conceptions of life as religious self-identification & the scale of conservatism or liberalism. The structure of SCs & the predominant lifestyles present in them are discussed, taken from empirical investigations. It is shown how in Spain special attention has been dedicated to the distribution of Spanish society into classes & to ascendent social mobility, induced by professional formation, & how traditional communitarism & individualistic liberalism cut from top to bottom through the SCs, this being a permanent & more important source of conflict than the class differences themselves. Repercussions of the ideological gap over the power structure is then examined. The lack of connection between popular political attitudes & the attitude of the ruling class converts itself into permanent cause of dysfunctional effects. Presented is a typology of 1973 from the 1975 FOESSA report combining the variables of tradition-liberalism & conservatism-reformism.

78S09909 ISA 1978 2757 **Martinson, Floyd M.** (Gustavus Adolphus Coll, St Peter MN 56082), **The Family, the Child, and Social Change**

¶ Factors relating to social change, nationally & internationally, are normally conceptualized in terms of national & global events, nation states, & international relations. Family is rarely conceptualized as a social change agent. It is regarded as too small, too powerless, too unorganized to influence social change in any significant way. It is seen as a conserver & transmitter of traditional values & behavior patterns. But the family is not only supportive of traditional culture & contemporary social systems. It can be conceptualized as an agent of social change. A current theory of peace research-action is used in investigating some aspects of the family as change agent. This is the humanistic (Galtung) theory of peace research-action based on a positive philosophy of human development & human fulfillment, which sees socialization of the human being as crucial in determining the direction of human development & resultant social life. The human being is seen as being as predisposed to the development of cooperative relations with others as to the development of antagonistic relations. The family can begin from the birth of the child to socialize in a positive way so as to combat direct & structural violence, which is prevalent not only nationally & internationally, but also locally & domestically. In such a schema, the family is a potential social change agent, since it is the primary socializing agent capable of tipping the balance of personal development in the direction of cooperative &/or antagonistic values & behavior.

78S09910 ISA 1978 **Matejko, Alexander J., Socio-Political Implications of Job Reform**

¶ Any genuine job reform has to lead to the

2758 reallocation of power, & this mobilizes several vested interests against such a reform. The progressing DofL in societies contributes substantially to social inequalities, & various social groups are vitally interested in the preservation of them. The democratic job reform should be promoted gradually, on an experimental basis, within the existing hierarchical organizations. The job reform movement should be focused on its own humanistic, & not necessarily political, goals. In this respect, it is closer to the roots of the cooperative movement & to its original spirit. The concept of a 'matrix organization' developed by the promotors of job reform in Norway seems to be oriented very much in this direction. Job reform may be based on various strategies, but only some of them allow reform in an incremental (evolutionary) way. Work organized on the basis of autonomous task teams of not more than eight people, orientation of management mainly to external affairs, promotion of the new organizational forms on the basis of voluntary simulation, all these developments should lead in the long run to the gradual substitution of the hierarchical organization by the 'matrix organization'.

78S09911 ISA 1978 2759 **Matsepe-Casaburri, Ivy** (UN Instit Namibia, PO Box 3011 Lusaka Zambia), **Uneven Development and Political Consciousness among African Women in Southern Africa**

¶ It has generally been accepted that women's political consciousness & participation are inhibited by their dependency upon the M, by lack of participation in the LF & by incomplete proletarianization in the cases where they do work. Traditional Marxist theorists have even suggested that women's entry into the LF would raise women's consciousness & status. Recently however, writers with a feminist perspective have called for a revision of Marxist theory & have suggested that in any movement for political mobilization & formation of F class consciousness, women's family roles & their sexual subordination cannot be ignored. It is argued that in Southern Africa, uneven development between individual branches of industry, between countries, between regions, & between Ru & Ur areas has resulted in structural imbalances (especially labor migration), which have had serious & unusual implications for women: (1) it has resulted in relatively higher literacy rates among women as compared with other underdeveloped areas, (2) it has resulted in relatively high participation in "national" politics &/or political consciousness, (3) it has paradoxically led to a blunting of class differences & inhibiting of class consciousness among women.

78S09912 ISA 1978 2760 **Maurice, Marc** (LEST Chemin Coton Rouge, 13100 Aix en Provence France), **Organization Hierarchy and Social Stratification: Heuristic Results of International Comparison**

¶ The comparison of hierarchical structures & forms of DofL in French & (West) German industrial organizations has pointed out the "societal" specificities of professional stratification in each country & the interrelationships between social stratification & DofL. Here, the purpose is: (1) to show under which conditions international comparisons can be useful for the study of social stratification, (2) to suggest that a theory of social stratification should take into account the analysis of the processes of socialization & organization of the LF. Among these processes, interactions between the educational system (general education & professional education) & the industrial system (enterprises, industrial sectors) seem to play a key role. Thus, two systems of stratification, each having its own logic, can be opposed: the French system & the German system. Each one develops historically & structurally through specific processes of interaction between "school" & "enterprise." The study of these fields of interaction then becomes essential for a theory of social stratification, & for an approach incorporating change.

78S09913 ISA 1978 2761 **Maxwell, Edith M.** (Indiana U, Bloomington 47401), **Reactions to Women's Language Variation**

¶ The hypothesis that certain stylistic speech characteristics can be correlated with traditional F occupations was tested with a Lambert matched-guise experiment. These characteristics, possibly indicative of English-speaking North American Fs' role in society, include frequent use of tag questions & nonsuperlative emphatics, approximants in counting, nonhostile verbs, certain sex-preferential adjectives, & a wide range of intonation levels. The speakers were three Fs between the ages of 25-35, speaking a standard American English dialect with no noticeable speech defects. Five scripts of one side of an informal telephone conversation were prepared, varying in usage of the hypothesized F speech characteristics from 0 to 100%. Each speaker read each script once, totaling 15 readings, which were randomly assembled on tape & presented to the Ss. Four groups of Ss, totaling 100 were tested: (1) a graduate class (mixed native & foreign), (2) a women's hospital volunteer group, (3) a local men's service organization, & (4) a local church group. The Ss were asked to rate each reading (said to represent 15 speakers) on a semantic differential bipolar scale, using 7 gradations of the following values: intelligent, kind, trust with your business, maternal, efficient, tall, etc. They were also asked to assign one of the following occupations to each reading: grade-school teacher, housewife, company executive, manicurist, lawyer, etc. The responses to only one speaker were examined so as to standardize results. A r was found between occupations such as housewife & receptionist & a high % of F speech characteristics.

78S09914 ISA 1978 2762 **Mayur, Rashmi** (Urban Development Instit, 181 Rewa Haji Ali Bombay 400026 India), **Housing Slums and the Environment in Urban India**

¶ The Ur explosion in India presents a grotesque & ugly problem of houselessness & slums, where approximately 52% of the city people are accommodated. Incessant in-migration of large masses of people & pitiful housing developments have created millions of Ur refugees. Empirical data show that there are three types of slums in the major cities of India: (1) dilapidated, old buildings (more than 75 years old) with 10% of the slum population, (2) footpath dwellers (approximately 5%), & (3) the Zopadpatties, which are "temporary" shelters made from tin, wood, plastic, etc, with limited utilities & amenities. Everywhere the slum environment reflects the failure of Ur life. The average slum-dweller gets five gallons of water per day per person. Since most of the slums have negligible or inadequate or defective sewage systems, the sewage collects near the residences, causing unhygienic conditions & diseases. Similarly, vast heaps of garbage remain uncollected, creating unsanitary conditions. By & large, the slums do not have typical air pollution problems, because the polluted air remains diffused all over the city. As a solution, peoples' community housing programs are suggested to control & improve the deteriorating slums in the cities of India. While the Ur land should be nationalized, it is felt that dependence on the government & private builders to solve the housing problems or to control slums would be futile & self-defeating. The role of the people in improving economic conditions & eliminating slums is emphasized. The improvement of the slum environment would require the equitable distribution of scarce Ur resources, such as water, the just distribution of city services, & legal measures to control pollution. Ultimately, regional planning must be emphasized to stop Ur migration through the wider distribution of the benefits of industrialization.

78S09915 ISA 1978 2763 **McConnell-Ginet, Sally** (Cornell U, Ithaca NY 14853), **Intonation in the Social Context: Language and Sex**

¶ Unsystematic observation & some empirical data on oral reading suggest that F speech in American English shows (on the average) significantly wider pitch ranges &

more rapid & frequent pitch shifts than M, a cluster of differences that can be labeled relatively greater "dynamism" on the part of the F. It has also been suggested that women tend more frequently than men to terminate with a nonfalling contour. The aim here is to discover who actually uses what sort of tone in particular social contexts. Special attention is paid to possible sex differences in relative dynamism & the direction of terminal pitch movement. Five general principles provide direction: (1) observations should be made in situations as close to "real-life" as possible, (2) data should be presented in terms that permit comparability of studies & facilitate analysis of "fine-grained" regularities, (3) judgments on the significance of intonational patterns should be based on presentation of tones to a representative group of judges in realistic (possibly simulated) contexts of communication, (4) as far as possible, experimental tasks should be similar to the demands placed on people in ordinary communicative situations, & (5) Ss should be drawn from a range of ages & social backgrounds within the speech community (as well as from both sexes). Speech melodies were collected & analyzed in two natural communicative settings. F & M investigators approached strangers of both sexes & asked a question: "Excuse me, what time is it?" These anonymous "mini-interviews" were conducted on a Coll campus, at a suburban shopping center, & in a junior highschool. Rs' sex & approximate age were noted; data were analyzed for pitch range, frequency of shifts, & direction & extent of pitch movement following stressed syllable; & effects of speaker & hearer sex, age, & interactions among these variables were investigated.

78S09916 ISA 1978 2764 **McCormack, Thelma** (York U, Downsview Ontario), **Revolution, Communication, and the Sense of History**

¶ Examined are recent events in Canada: growth of Canadian nationalism & of Quebec separatism. These parallel developments run counter to each other; one cannot succeed without threatening the other. This impasse creates a challenge to the media, since the conditions necessary for the liberal Anglo-American tradition of journalism are no longer present, & neither are those that sustain the more doctrinaire European tradition. A third model is described. Five key media events in Canada are discussed as illustrating the breakdown of the liberal tradition. The third model starts with the premise that in a situation of conflict, a moderately politicized public is concerned more with coherence than with truth. The concept of credibility is examined, & criticism is directed to collective behavior theories that equate credibility with credulity. Drawing on newer histories of science, attention is drawn to behavior of scientists who cling to paradigms, despite hard evidence to the contrary. Then, the concept of media agenda is examined, as a basis for making judgments about the media. An alternative is suggested, based on taking the media agenda as a Gestalt, a holistic construct described here as historical sensibility. Three paradigms are mentioned & their application to Quebec noted: linear, moral, & episodic. Concluded is that norms of media excellence under these circumstances are the same as those of historical interpretation, rather than absence of bias, degree of balance, or objectivity.

78S09917 ISA 1978 2765 **McCrea, Joan M.** (U Texas, Arlington 76019), **Investment in the Displaced Homemaker**

¶ The objective is to measure the economic effect of retraining on women who reenter the labor market. Data were drawn from The National Longitudinal Surveys of the labor market experience of women aged 30 to 44, a multistage probability sample of 5,083 women throughout the US. The data tapes include a summary of the entire work history of the interviewees, & information on marital history, health, education, income, wages, child care, etc. The effect of formal & occupational training was measured by multiple regression & *r* techniques. The dependent variables were earnings & employment; & the independent variables were age, education, months of prior training, skill level, weeks retraining, race, & number of years worked since leaving school. It was found that women usually worked intermittently & without retraining. Furthermore, retraining had little effect on length of unemployment, hourly wages, or annual earnings. Women remain in the traditional F occupations, rather than launch new careers. These traditional occupations require little retraining.

78S09918 ISA 1978 2766 **McCubbin, Hamilton, Pauline Boss, Gary Lester, Jeff Grant, Carol Gordon, James Johnson & Yvonne Kilkelly** (U Minnesota Family Study Center, Minneapolis 55455), **Family Coping and Adaptation to Stress**

¶ Family coping strategies in the management of stress have received considerable attention in research on families in the armed forces & families of executives in large corporations. An attempt is made to measure & clarify the types of coping behaviors, coping patterns, & coping strategies families employ in the management of the stress of separation. The Coping with Stress Inventory was administered to spouses of military personnel deployed on a 9-month ship cruise. Eighty-eight randomly selected families participated. Analysis of the 64-item inventory, using principal components factor analysis with a Varimax rotation, revealed 12 coping patterns, which were classified into three strategies: (1) family-community relations with patterns (develop interpersonal relationships & expression of personal feelings, involvement in religious-community activities, & develop social support through activities with wives in similar stress situation), (2) intrafamily relationships (maintain extended family ties, maintain father's role & family stability, & doing things together as a family), & (3) personal-psychological (develop self reliance, develop self esteem, striving to organize personal beliefs in congruence with the demand's of husband's professional career, utilizing diversion type activities, maintain personal health, & utilizing chemical supports). Second-order factor analyses were completed along with item analysis to establish the reliability of these coping patterns.

78S09919 ISA 1978 2767 **Mchedlov, M. P.** (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhizhanovski st Moscow USSR), **Socio-Political System and Civilization**

¶ In Marxist literature, the content of the concept of "civilization" continues to express a historically high stage in the development of economics, culture, democracy, mass education, & active participation of masses in political life. At the same time, civilization here is no longer connected with private-owner relations & sociopolitical systems of the exploiting order. On the contrary, Marxists consider that eradication of these factors is one of the conditions for a fast development of civilization itself. Communist civilization is an objective condition & urgent necessity for the further progress of mankind. To a greater & greater extent, it expresses the all-human interests, & is a lawful & thrifty receiver of all the cultural heritage, a guarantor of its further development, & a means of making all peoples & every individual familiar with achievements of the world civilization.

78S09920 ISA 1978 2768 **McKenzie, Hermione** (U West Indies, Jamaica), **A Study of Changing Female Educational Opportunities in Jamaica**

¶ The Jamaican educational system is currently emerging from a highly selective & elitist system to one in which educational opportunities are to be made more widely available. The main bottleneck has been at the level of selection for secondary education. A wide range of new secondary institutions are now being developed, & an effort is being made to allocate educational opportunities to all adolescents on the basis of aptitude rather than merely to select a few for an elitist education. A preliminary review of statistics for the past 20 years indicates that Fs have been competing persistently & much more heavily than Ms for educational opportunities. The

focus here is an examination of the alternative routes to education frustrated Fs have obtained (if any) over the past two decades, & the implications of the current potential widening of educational opportunities. The sample emerges from an ongoing study of life opportunities & adolescent fertility. Data are from a sample of approximately 500 young women, the great majority of whom took the Common Entrance Exam (the "eleven-plus") for high school in 1971. Approximately 250 of the sample consists of young women who passed the exam, albeit "just barely," & were given government aid to attend the traditional, elitist high schools. The other half of the sample either "just failed" the Common Entrance Exam or never took it, despite good scores in an entrance exam to junior high school. Preliminary results from the study will be utilized to explore the diverse trajectories followed by the Fs encountering such different opportunity structures, & policy implications will be assessed.

78S09921 ISA 1978 2769 **Mear, Annie** (Psycho-Communication U Montreal, 90 Vincent d'Indy Quebec H3C-3J7), **The Portrayal of Women in Advertising**

¶ A report of a study of the portrayal of women in advertising. A sample of automobile ads are analyzed according to the dichotomic substitution/contiguity principles proposed by Jakobson for the study of child language & aphasia. The metaphoric & metonymic processes which are used to account for the topography of the messages lead to an elucidation of the sexual stereotypes that marketing decision groups maintain & reinforce through advertising. Analysis shows that despite some superficial changes, the roles attributed to women in ads remain basically unchanged.

78S09922 ISA 1978 2770 **Meile, Richard L. & Hugh P. Whitt** (U Nebraska-Lincoln, 68588), **Cultural Consensus and Definition of Mental Illness**

¶ Contained in both Parsons' (1957, 1958) formulation of illness role theory & Scheff's (1963, 1966) labeling perspective is the assumption that cultural definitions of mental illness are uniform throughout the community. Furthermore, both theorists assert that individuals identified as mentally ill internalize community definitions of their impairment, whether positive or negative. Analysis of data of a sample of mental patients & the public lends some support to illness role theory while refuting Scheff's labeling perspective. There is community-wide consensus in the moral (wrongness) evaluation of behaviors & feelings which are indicative of mental illness. Public & patient alike judge their own actions as less wrong than the actions of others. Contrary to Scheff, the general public judges the actions, feelings, & behaviors of the mentally ill as neither wrong nor right. With several exceptions, subgroups of the general public held similar definitions of the implications of traits of mental illness for the impairment of role performance. The highly educated, & patients with high symptom levels, indicated their role performance was significantly impaired by mental illness. The results call for labeling theorists to distinguish status as a cause from status as a cue for labeling certain types of actions & feelings as indications of mental illness.

78S09923 ISA 1978 2771 **Méndez y Ruiz de Velasco, Rafael Tomás & Delia Selene De Dios de Puente** (Edif 35-C-305 Loma Hermosa, Col Irrigación México 10 DF), **Homosexuality in Scientific and Public Opinion**

¶ Document research & interviews were conducted to discover scientific & PO about homosexuality in Mexico. Field research was also done in parts of Mexico. It was posited that homosexuality is determined by the social obstacles to sexual relationships, & by the separation of sexes, & that within the capitalist system, homosexual problems of youth have no solution. Crises in the system affect underdeveloped countries such as Mexico, & homosexuality shows itself in the whole of social life, in the fast process toward impoverishment; this accentuates the social & familial disintegration phenomena. The other subjects dealt with are: (1) the homosexuality phenomenon, (2) conceptions of homosexuality, according to different authors, (3) psychophysiological origin, social origin, historical origin, (4) stigmatization, legal repression & attitudes against homosexuality, & (5) homosexual prostitution. Interviews were in regard to scientific & PO, applied to sociologists, psychologists, psychiatrists, MDs, lawyers, teachers, persons involved in the phenomenon, & the press. The homosexuality phenomenon is socially stigmatized as a mechanism for surviving, & for exploiting people, but for many, it is an escape from the responsibilities of reproductive sex.

78S09924 ISA 1978 2772 **Menzel, Herbert** (New York U, NY 10003), **Neutral from What?—Value Neutrality and the Social Structure of Social Science**

¶ Although overall value neutrality in social science is unattainable, the overcoming of specific biases is a realistic goal. It has been accomplished in more than one piece of research. But under what circumstances, if any, can the social science profession as a whole be depended on to see to the overcoming of a bias, & to balanced research coverage of the matters at issue? This question is crucial, because even if each study were carried out under the most scrupulous possible observation of Weberian value neutrality, a decade of social research might nevertheless add up to a body of knowledge that is biased in the sense that it is of greater utility to defenders of the status quo than to other interested parties. Profession-wide efforts at balanced coverage can be expected only when several interested parties are all effectively represented in the social scientist's community of reference, ie, social scientists, potential & actual readers, users, & critics of the research, its clients & sponsors, students, publishers, gatekeepers at research sites, & anyone else whose respect social scientists wish to earn through their work, or require for the performance of their work. The composition of this community varies with history. As times change, new parties crystallize, & some eventually obtain a hearing in social science; others may lose their effectiveness. It follows that the social scientists of any given time & place have a twofold obligation: (1) to strive for the balance of coverage currently attainable, because the several parties that have an interest in the issues involved already have a hearing, & (2) to expand the set of issues for which this is the case, primarily by fostering conditions that will enable new parties to become users, & therefore effective critics, of social research.

78S09925 ISA 1978 2773 **Mere, A. Ada & Mark Anikpo** (U Nigeria, Nsukka), **The Igbo Family in Change**

¶ The effects of urbanization on family structure in Africa were studied. Enugu was chosen as the research setting because: (1) it was the state capitol of the then east central state, Nigeria, & (2) it was the most heterogeneous Igbo town in the state. The choice was, therefore, to ensure adequate coverage of the ethnic group being studied. Through various sampling techniques, a sample of 400 Rs from all sections of Enugu was selected. Interview schedules (questionnaires containing both open-ended & close-ended items) were used to collect information from the various Rs. The objective was to use the case of the Igbo family to provide more empirical evidence for determining the direction of structural & functional modifications (as induced by urbanization) in African family systems, since the subject has remained a debatable issue among social scientists, despite the general agreement that in Africa, the family as a social institution must & does undergo change. Six basic hypotheses were posited. By use of simple statistical computations, the hypotheses were tested for validity. The findings are: (A) the search for social amenities concentrated in the Ur areas induces Ru-Ur migration amongst Igbo family members, & this implies structural modification, (B) prolonged Ur dwelling does not necessarily weaken contact with village kinsmen & knowledge of village customs, (C) economic independence of the Igbo family members does not significantly alter

the interpersonal relationship of the member, (D) increase in formal education does not have a negative relationship with the knowledge of & involvement with traditional culture, (E) traditional status positions still compare favorably with those of contemporary society in the Igbo family value system, & (F) the Igbo family has ceded to other social institutions, its social welfare functions. From the findings, it is contended that urbanization has not radically transformed the Igbo family functionally & structurally in the direction of the Western industrial families.

78S09926 ISA 1978 2774 **Miemois, Karl Johan** (Research Group Comparative Sociology, Mariankatu 10 A 13-SF-00170 Helsinki 17 Finland), **Swedish Nationalism in Finland**

¶ Described are the historical antecendents to the Swedish-speaking language group in Finland & the settlement pattern & development of the population size in relation to the Finnish-speaking majority. Next, the impact of Finland as a part of Sweden, during which period the basic judicial, political, & other societal institutions were created, is analyzed. The transference of Finland to an autonomous Grand Duchy within the Russian Empire coincided with awakening nationalism. Swedish nationalism in Finland arose as a counter movement to the Finnish nationalist movement that demanded complete Finnization. The democratization of the political system (the franchise reform) & Finland becoming an independent state strongly affected the nationalist struggle & demanded new institutional regulations & language legislation. It is then quite natural that the struggle between Finnish & Swedish nationalist movements was very intense during the first decades of independence. Some regional variations in the strength of nationalism are found, but no clear explanation is proposed. The conclusion is that in Finland, language in itself has had a strong mobilizing influence supplemented by both political & economic factors.

78S09927 ISA 1978 2775 **Milam, Mary** (6922 Malcolm Dr, Dallas TX 75214), **Hair Pies and Just Desserts**

¶ The substantive area is sexual bargaining. The legitimating ceremony, marriage, cannot be taken literally. It is often not taken seriously, & it fails to be explicit in the areas of sexual understandings & misunderstandings. The prostitute's bargain of well-defined sex for well-defined payment is much more explicit. While commercial sex is not always exact, it is less inexact than either marriage or seduction, both of which imply renegotiation & rebargaining. The semantic loading of noncommercial sex is more various because the social contexts are broader. Ten years of research on US sexual undergrounds makes possible this attempt at a formal theory of seduction. Sexual undergrounds consist of practices which fall short of the ideal typical mode. S. Kierkegaard fictionalized the diary of a seducer. Georg Simmel wrote with charm & insight on coquetry. Americans are thought to be more forthright in their sexual encounters, free of delicacy & sensitivity. But, because of the muddle of mores, Americans are often involved in sexual contretemps between freedom & Puritan conscience. Hanky-panky results from inefficiently legitimated sex; hanky-panky, by definition, involves trickery & deceit. Establishment & maintenance of illicit sexual liaisons requires the utmost clarity of speaking & hearing. Whether day-by-day or once a year, the accomplishment of such affairs assumes an information retrieval from society which is not formally coded. Observations of interaction have included three populations: (1) a normal population of successful Americans, (2) a population of maladjusted people who are sociopathic, & (3) a population of practicing homosexuals. In addition, a sample of blue films which reflect & influence American hanky-panky was studied.

78S09928 ISA 1978 2776 **Miljan, Toivo** (Wilfrid Laurier U, Waterloo Ontario N2L 3C5), **Language, Society, Economics and Politics: Planning for Conflicting Objectives**

¶ If language is the carrier of culture, if society is the organization of human existence/coexistence, if economics is the provider of means for existence, if politics is a process of orderly control of social existence/coexistence, & if planning is establishment of objectives & means to achieve these, then it is clear that conflict rather than harmony can be expected among the different plans for language, society, economics, & politics. It is the object here to posit composite models of society-economy-polity, focusing on different objectives of planning. In this way, an ideal model of planning for SE development & language harmony can be developed.

78S09929 ISA 1978 2777 **Miller, Jon & H. Edward Ransford** (Laboratory Organizational Research U Southern California, Los Angeles 90009), **Gender and Race and the Effects of Experience on Subjective Frustrations**

¶ Evidence drawn from areas as diverse as organizational analysis, studies of the LF, & research on the military has shown that, compared to white men, women & minorities typically experience less payoff, both materially & subjectively, for a given amount of investment in the workplace. It has been argued previously that the achievement principle can function well for some groups & be routinely violated for others who are involved in the same organizational setting. Here, it is asked whether a similar pattern of differentiation exists in the extent to which organizational involvements other than the job offer protection against several dimensions of frustration & dissatisfaction, & this is seen as a test of a key notion in E. Durkheim's view of the stresses of modern existence—the argument that virtually everyone is subject to some social pressures but that some (those more "integrated" into their surroundings) have more protection against the debilitating effects of those pressures. It is proposed that the impact of objective experiences (eg, low occupational & career status, unemployment, welfare status) upon subjective expressions of discontent (such as dissatisfaction with marriage, family, friends, residence, & attitudes toward other cultures & ethnic groups) is partly a function of or mediated by the individual's organizational involvements & work experiences. The extent to which this proposition holds (ie, the extent to which organizational memberships offer protection against frustration) is in turn a function of race & gender. The data are from the spring, 1975 General Social Survey conducted by NORC (N = 1,490). An analysis of variance approach is being used to test the hypotheses.

78S09930 ISA 1978 2778 **Miller, Peter** (Coll Communications Instit Communications Research, 222B Armory Bldg Champaign IL 61820), **Beyond Stereotypes: Teenagers' Learning about Jobs and Family Planning from Parents and the Mass Media**

¶ The concentration of working women in a narrow set of occupations (eg, nurse, teacher, secretary) has been attributed, in part, to their learning of sex-role stereotypes in childhood socialization. Of particular concern to some writers is the child's observation of stereotypes in mass media presentations, such as TV programs & commercials. The stereotyping argument emphasizes the importance of portraying women in atypical occupations in TV drama to overcome the effect of stereotypes & to provide a salutary example for girls. In addition, "feminine" personality traits, commonly embodied in TV characterizations of women—eg, passivity & dependence on men—should be supplanted by more assertive, aware, & self-reliant images, according to this argument. Hence, TV producers might be encouraged to create programs that feature assertive, successful women as appropriate role models. Such a solution obscures other, perhaps more important issues involved in girls' occupational learning from the media or other sources. In interviews with 200 teenagers & their parents in a midwestern industrial city in the US, it was found that girls' learning from parents & the mass media about future occupations is strongly related to their information acquisition about family planning, while the two

topics are independent for boys. This finding supports other research on women's work force participation in the US, which shows the relationship between such participation & family planning practices. The close connection & potential conflict between work & family roles for women presents a need for information of a much more sophisticated nature than simple role-model display or exhortation to self reliance.

78S09931 ISA 1978 2779 **Minkov, Yulian** (Instit Sociology, 39 Vitosha Blvd Sofia 10000 Bulgaria), **On the Regularity-Fortuity Correlation in the Development of Civilizations and on the Place of Science (General Theoretical Considerations)**

¶ The concept of civilization is defined as the historically developing society with the system of its cultural (material & nonmaterial) achievements. However big may be the differences among the civilizations, they cannot be in violation of the general sociohistorical regularities. Science is a suitable, preferred, & even necessary means of mastering the world. The scientific approach, however, is neither the sole means of civilization advance, nor is it in itself sufficient or always & fully attainable. The correlation between the scientific & technological achievements & the quality of man's social life is not always a simple one. When mankind, through science, optimizes its interaction with nature & the social interrelations, attaining a relatively stable satisfaction of its basic needs, the necessity to expand the share of the scientification of the actions in the life of the people will not continue growing at the same rapid rate.

78S09932 ISA 1978 2780 **Mirkhasilov, S. M.** (Instit Istorii, 70047 Tashkent GSP Gogola St 70 USSR), **Tendencies in the Development of a Modern Family in Uzbekistan**

¶ An account of an Uzbek family (USSR) & its way of life in prerevolutionary times. Particular attention is attached to revealing the deep progressive changes that have taken place in the way of life & family of the Uzbek people in the years of Soviet power. One can trace an evolution of forms in the family, changes in the mode of the everyday way of life. Taking into account ethnographic & mass sociological investigations, it is seen that new social skills have been introduced into family life, changing the relationship between married couples, parents, children, elderly people, & youngsters; a profound process of elimination of old family relationships & acquirement of new ones is being underlined. Described is a growth in the requirements of material & cultural needs in an Uzbek family, the improvement in ways of leisure, changes of orientation in housekeeping in different social professional groups, the influence of national forms of culture & ethnic traditions on relationships in the family, the allocation of duties & conduct in everyday life, & value of orientation.

78S09933 ISA 1978 2781 **Miroslav, Zivković** (Beograd, Gundulićev Venac br3 Yugoslavia), **Causes and Consequences of Social Segregation**

¶ A theoretical presentation considers presence & development of segregation through social history in its spatial & time dimensions. An empirical presentation covers: (1) humanity, (2) global society, & (3) settlement. The classification scheme is based on: (A) the way in which segregation emerges, & (B) the nature of the segregation. Two processes were applied: (a) determination of the presence of the coincidence between physical spaces-objects & their inhabitants-users, & (b) analysis of all substantial aspects of man's everyday life. Goals were twofold: to determine the causes of segregation & to discover the dependency of forms & intensity of the segregation on the causes. The basic assumptions are: (i) segregation is a social fact of historical nature, (ii) it has appeared necessarily & will necessarily disappear, & (iii) segregation is entirely a social phenomenon.

78S09934 ISA 1978 2782 **Mogey, John M. & Jerzy Piotrowski** (Boston U, MA 02215 & Academy Sciences, Warsaw Poland), **Women's Work, Women's Equality and Marital Roles**

¶ The principal functions of the family household are to produce & deliver, for participation in nonfamily settings, adults & children that are socially acceptable. Control of these small-sized social systems always rests with their adult members. Three theoretical frameworks compete for the right to explain the DofL & the control of decision making in the family: (1) economic, which says that the partner who earns most, works longest, & so does least housework, exercises most control, (2) resources theory, in which the emphasis falls on the relative position of husband/wife as to educational level & as to earning potential & power in the household, & (3) the subcultural, or SC theory, which holds that differences between husband & wife can be explained by background or contextual variables. An extension of this theory says that changes in societal context lead to changes in the distribution of tasks & decisions in the household. Given rapid changes in political, economic, & educational settings, family members should adjust their expectations so that their members continue to perform acceptably in nonfamily settings. Such flexibility in decision making requires consensus between partners on the model for their expectations or norms. A Polish social survey of 1966 allows for a multivariate test of theories about the effects of the rapid modernization of the society on the marital expectations of husbands & wives. The main conclusions are: (A) that marital role consensus remains very high in all circumstances, (B) that the higher the education, the more modern the role model, (C) that the higher the income, the more each spouse becomes modern without corresponding expectations about the other, (D) that husbands, who accept the equality of women, expect the wife to be more modern, but make no corresponding change in their own expectations, & (E) that community interaction tends to reinforce the traditional model of the husband/wife role.

78S09935 ISA 1978 2783 **Mohan, Raj P. & Arthur S. Wilke** (Auburn U, AL 36830), **Prismatic Pivot and Social Development**

¶ Although the concerns for social development involve a broad & now increasingly contradictory agenda for the future, much of the work in sociology relating to applied sociology & social development has been, at least tacitly, committed to modernization: "... the institutional concomitants of technologically induced economic growth" (Berger, et al, 1973). Since Mannheim (1935), social development concerns have involved commitments to various ideological agendas. However, the reference point for this protracted historic portrait of modernization & associated ideologies—the "developed" society— has come under attack, resulting in increased contention (eg, Meadows, et al, 1972, Cole, et al, 1973). Although the focal area has shifted from the developing to developed setting, the unfolding disagreements are similar to those Geertz (1973) identified in the former: the struggle between epochalism & essentialism. To examine these unfolding & contentious ideological programs advanced in proposals for social development, a discourse is presented, grounded in SofK (Dixon, 1954, Berger, et al, 1973), that expands upon a previously advanced concept, the prismatic pivot (Wilke & Mohan, 1976). The prismatic pivot is an analytic device, whereby the objectives of various model formulations for social development can be analyzed.

78S09936 ISA 1978 2784 **Mohseni, Manouchehr** (U Teheran, PO Box 1310 Iran), **Attitude towards Modern and Traditional Medicine in an Iranian Community**

¶ A study was conducted to determine attitudes towards traditional & modern medicine & the use of the medical services in a southern province of Iran. The data are from a health survey conducted in 1975. The sampling of the Ru & Ur areas was done by a multistage cluster sampling technique.

Interviewed were 1,085 Ur & 871 Ru M heads of households. The data indicate more favorable attitudes of the Ur household towards modern medicine & utilization of health services, in comparision with the Ru sample, & there is strong confirmation of the hypothesis of a link between nontraditional attitudes towards medicine, on the one hand, & the contact with the Ur way of living on the other. Education has an intermediate effect upon attitudes towards modern medicine. The age of individuals has a very marked effect on their consumption; a higher age level may well indicate a less favorable atttitude towards modern medicine. There is relative underconsumption by old people, due to the fact that they reached maturity before the advent of modern medicine. The inhabitants of Ru areas are less healthy than those of Ur areas. This disparity cannot be explained solely by differences in SE conditions: it is also based on knowledge & attitudes with regard to public health & the use of medical services.

78S09937 ISA 1978 2785 **Molnar, Laszlo** (Hungarian Central Statistical Office, 1525 Budapest Kaleti Karoly U5-7), **Comparison of the Life-Courses of Two Female Cohorts in Hungary**

¶ Presented are the results of the common research carried out at the Research Instit of Social Statistics & Demography at the Central Statistical Office, Budapest. The two kinds of F cohorts chosen were: (1) F population born between 1896 & 1899, & (2) F population born between 1936 & 1939. Evolution of life courses of the two F cohorts is presented by means of comparative analyses, with special regard for the role of work outside the home in the course of life. Investigation is based mainly on population census data. Results of use in this theme of investigations in the field of family planning, work motivation, social mobility, etc, are, however, considered as well. Special attention was given during the investigations to the historical types of development of F way of life in Hungary, such as: (A) traditional mode of life at home, (B) combination (linking, association) of economic activity outside the home & of traditional mode of life at home, (C) up-to-date way of living, directed to the family & to the profession, & (D) up-to-date way of living, based on the equality of sexes within the community & within the family, looking into the future.

78S09938 ISA 1978 2786 **Momgyan, H. I.** (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhizhanovski st Moscow), **Dialectical Conception of Modern Social Development**

¶ We live in the epoch of radical social change. A complicated & contradictory course of social development considerably hampers the possibility of adequate cognition of its essence, principle motivating forces, & close & far off prospects. However, many of those speaking of the crisis indicate neither its boundaries nor causes, &, consequently, cannot show any realistic way out of it. The crisis does not paralyze sociology on the whole but only bourgeois sociology. Since the day of its birth, bourgeois sociology has been trying to justify the existence of capitalism & to immortalize this phase of historical development. Quite naturally, the crisis of the capitalist system, the beginning of its disintegration, the strengthening of the world socialist system, have revealed the unsoundness of the antihumane sociological theory of capitalism. It is a hidden sociopolitical motive of bourgeois sociology. It also has a methodological basis, ie, a principled rejection of scientific dialectics & a predilection for idealism.

78S09939 ISA 1978 2787 **Moon, B. C. & C. G. Wells** (U Bristol School Education, Bristol BS8 1HF England), **The Influence of the Home on Learning to Read**

¶ Large-scale investigation into home variables & educational success frequently demonstrates relationships between global factors, such as SES, educational background of parents, size of family, & general educational attainment, sometimes including reading attainment. Case studies of individual children, especially precocious readers, have isolated particular parental practices & child interests as contributory to early success or failure in learning to read. Here is a report of a detailed study of home influences on the early stages of learning to read, for a representative sample of 20 children who have been observed regularly at home in the two years prior to school entry & at school during the first two years of formal schooling. Three kinds of data concerning home influences were obtained: (1) Interviews with the parents, when the children were aged 5 & 7 years, which yield indices of stated child & parental interest in literacy before entry to school, & of parental provision of resources for literacy learning during school years, including direct teaching & general support of school activities; (2) recordings of spontaneous verbal interaction recorded in the home, analyzed to yield indices of actual occurrence of activities connected with literacy; & (3) a sample of the same recordings analyzed to yield indices of the quality of maternal verbal interaction with each child. Measures of reading progress & attainment at the end of the first & second years, together with teacher assessments of attitude toward & skill in reading, are correlated with the preceding indices, & regression analyses carried out to determine which aspects of home influence are most strongly associated with early success or failure in learning to read.

78S09940 ISA 1978 2788 **Moser, Heinz** (Westfälische-Wilhelms-U, Georgskommende 8 D-4400 Münster Federal Republic Germany), **Some Reflections about the Development and the Crisis of Industrialized European Nations**

¶ The "economic crisis" of the 1970s was followed by the proclamation of many a self-appointed sorcerer masking his speculations with scientific "arguments." On the other side, the common scientist continued doing his routine daily work in a compartmentalized & segmented way, neglecting to reflect upon broader perspectives & encompassing social relations. When this average man of science tries to transcend his restricted views & to catch a glimpse of the total scene, he tends to totalize the wisdom of his discipline. It is this mode of thinking that lies at the root of technologism, economism, ecologism, etc, which claim the only relevant remedy for the chills of our societies. If one tries to analyze the social situation of today, one has to avoid mere speculation as well as perspectiveless, routine work. But the speculative element helps to overcome boredom & pedantry & the detailed & accurate analysis, which uses the knowledge of specialized disciplines, avoids misleading conclusions or wild speculations. If one goes beyond speculative assumptions, one has to differentiate the following approaches that underlie most considerations of social crisis: (1) crisis is as a temporary breakdown to repair—the viewpoint of technologism & liberalism; (2) crisis is the expression of a collapse of the system—on the right, there is the vision of an existential cultural crisis of the occident; on the left, a dogmatic view of Marxism according to which one has only to expect the inalterable arrival of the revolution; & (3) the crisis is a phase of transition during which the capitalistic system is restructuring itself—not necessarily a step into the eve of destruction, but the adaptation of the system to new fundamental social conditions. With respect to model three, the contemporary crisis has the function of correcting some undesirable developments of the system, eg: (A) adaptation of LFs to the needs of rationalization, (B) nationalization of unprofitable private property, & (C) production of needs in a demand-controlled economy. The crisis of the 1970s has not weakened the capitalistic system, but has had a stabilizing effect. The wealth of the society seems still inevitably chained to the capitalistic accumulation. There is another important phenomenon, the "disconnection of economical & political legitimacy." Economic prosperity is not any longer the main source of satisfaction, as the student movement of the 1960s or the ecologists of the 1970s show. If one has to speak of a social crisis, there is noticeable a loss of political legitimacy (questions of

pollution, unemployment, complexity of living, nuclear power, doubts about technological process), not to be overcome with conventional means.

78S09941 ISA 1978 2789 **Mossuz-Lavau, Janine & Mariette Sineau** (Centre étude vie politique française contemporaine, 10 rue de la Chaise 75007 Paris), **Workwomen and Politics: Socio-Economic Status, Religious Practice and Attitudes**

¶ It is well known that political participation is linked to economic integration: women's participation in political life is more frequent among liberals than among workers. Attempt is made to determine which factors account for the political integration of F workers. A survey was taken in 1969 among French workers, comparing two types of attitudes: trade-unionism & political attitudes. It is shown that inequality of women's SES (measured by four indicators: level of qualification, level of education, sector of activity, & amount of salaries) does not explain all the differences of attitudes between men & women; it explains the lesser participation of women in trade unionism, but does not account for their political "exclusion," which is strongly linked to religious practice.

78S09942 ISA 1978 2790 **Mougeon, Raymond** (Ontario Instit Studies Education, Toronto 5 M5S 1V6), **Bilingual Schools vs French Language Schools: A Study of Attitudinal Conflict among Franco-Ontarian Parents**

¶ In the summer of 1977 a survey was carried out among the francophone minority in Welland, Southern Ontario, Canada, focusing on parents who had children in Welland Franco-Ontarian schools (a Σ of 993 families). The survey sought information on the parents' attitudes & expectations about the use of French & English in the education of their children. A detailed questionnaire was sent to all 993 families. A sample of 576 families was selected, closely matching occupational stratification among the local francophone population. In addition to questions about French & English use in school, the questionnaire included items on the parents' level of education, language of education, language of communication with their children, skills in French & English, & use of either language in various domains of communication. The aim was to determine if these latter variables had an effect on the parents' attitudes toward use of French & English in the education sphere. The % of parents who favor instruction in French only is higher for the elementary level (65% of Rs) than for the secondary level (35%). Only a few parents favor education in English only at both levels of education. The rest of the parents (a sizable group) show a preference for a "bilingual" type of education. The parents who favor bilingual education show a marked preference for the use of English to teach scientific & technical subjects & the use of French to teach the arts. At both school levels, the highest amount of support for instruction via French comes from Uc Franco-Ontarians (professionals, businessmen, etc) & the lowest amount from Mc Franco-Ontarians (store keepers, office clerks, etc). In a province where English is clearly the majority language & where governmental support for the use of French has been limited to a few domains, it is perhaps not surprising that those Franco-Ontarians, who aspire to move up the social ladder, tend to attach more value to bilingual education, even at the cost of increased linguistic assimilation, for their children.

78S09943 ISA 1978 2791 **Muehlbauer, Gene Karl** (Lake Forest Coll, IL 60045), **Common Interest Associations as Mechanisms of Power Acquisition in a Swiss Alpine Community**

¶ Common interest associations in Ru European villages have reportedly served the interests of traditional community elites. In a Swiss Alpine community that has recently undergone a transformation from a self-sufficient agropastoral economy to a wage-labor, market economy, newly formed common interest associations provided institutional means through which the traditional political power structure was successfully challenged by factions which had previously played relatively weak roles in commune politics. This shift in political power was accompanied by a polarization of association membership along factional lines, as well as by the development of a formal schism in community politics, as manifested by the establishment of two political parties. Data were gathered as part of a community study carried out in 1974/75. Research techniques included open-ended & scheduled interviews, participant observation, & archival research.

78S09944 ISA 1978 2792 **Mueller, Edward & Deborah Vandell** (Boston U, MA 02215), **The Development of Communicative Competence in Children's Peer Relations**

¶ Communication skills rank among the most fundamental cognitive acquisitions. Much child performance that is called intelligent (eg, building a tower of blocks) depends on the exercise of communication skill (comprehending the model's behavior; exchanging the blocks). Yet, paradoxically, basic social skills are often overlooked on intelligence tests & our knowledge of their growth remains primitive. For ten years, we have sought to describe the growth of social skills in naturally occurring peer interactions. Peer relations are of special interest, because neither partner can compensate for, & thus disguise, the incompetence of his/her agemate. This growth in skill between the ages of six months & five years is summarized & the crucial role of social participation in these developments is documented. During infancy (eg, at six months) effective social messages are often unskilled; ie, the child's message is neither coordinated nor aimed at the social affordances of the partner. Toddlers (12-24 months) develop complex skills centering around the motoric-imitative features of play. From twenty-four to thirty-six months, peer relations become verbally sophisticated. In fact, after the age of three, this system has achieved enduring stability; during the later preschool years, it is used in evolving subtle role-playing routines. Even after peer verbal communication is established, extralinguistic features remain important in effective communication; eg, the visual attention of both speaker & listener play central roles in determining the social fate of given messages.

78S09945 ISA 1978 2793 **Muñoz, Heraldo** (U Denver (GSIS), CO 80210), **The "Strategic Dependency" of Advanced Capitalist Nations: Notes on the Relations between Capitalist Powers and Third World Mineral Exporting Countries**

¶ It is asserted that advanced capitalist countries suffer from a phenomenon peculiar to them called "strategic dependency" —meaning that they depend on foreign sources for the supply of critical minerals essential to their economies & national defense. This situation is conceived as a dialectical counterpart of the structural dependency experienced by underdeveloped nations, both being related to the historical process of international capitalist expansion. In this perspective, examined is how three capitalist powers attempted to minimize their "strategic dependency" in their relations with Third World mineral-exporting nations. Within the context of "dependency theory," & principally by means of a comparative study of the foreign policy behavior of the US, Japan, & West Germany, from 1971 to 1976, two central questions are addressed: (1) How much of a "strategic dependency" was experienced by each of the three countries under study at the time of the oil crisis? (2) Did the oil crisis effect any shift towards cooperation on the part of the three advanced capitalist powers with regard to Third World countries that are net exporters of critical resources, & to what extent did their respective degrees of strategic dependency relate to higher or lower levels of cooperation? An answer to the second general question is the central focus here. Contrary to what was expected, no radical shift was discovered in the levels of cooperation by all three powers toward the mineral-rich countries as a result of the oil crisis. However, in the case of Japan, a significant change was

indeed recorded. This verifies the proposition, "the more strategically dependent a country is, the higher the level of cooperation it will have with mineral-exporting countries." Japan showed higher levels of cooperation with Third World resource-exporting nations, & also increased its degree of cooperation as a result of the oil crisis of October 1973. In addition, in all three cases, the level of cooperation was consistently higher with resource-rich nations than with resource-poor ones. The terms "strategic dependency" vs "structural dependency" proved to be useful concepts in the discussion of various questions relating to the oil crisis & the "New World Economic Order."

78S09946 **Mutiso, Roberta M.** (U Nairobi, PO Box 30197 Kenya), **Career Role/Family Role Conflict among Women Agricultural Extension Officers in Kenya**
ISA 1978 2794 ¶ Focus is on the rate & pattern of movement among women extension officers in the agricultural services of Kenya. An attempt was made to get some idea as to career prospects for women within the agricultural extension program. The personal files of all women extension officers & a comparative sample of men were studied, policy papers were read, & key ministerial officials were interviewed. The purpose was to help the Ministry of Agriculture find a solution to the problem of excessive transfer requests on the part of women agricultural extension officers, & particularly requests for transfers from Ru to Ur areas of the country. The research question was whether or not the Ministry's belief—that the family problems of women extension officers militated against a rational postings policy for agricultural extension work—was well-founded, & if it was, what could be done about it. At the heart of the dilemma was the officials' own ambivalence between bureaucratic prescriptions governing the occupational roles of employees in general & acceptance of conflicting culturally-derived prescriptions governing the sex-linked roles of F employees in particular. Moreover, the policy of the government is to utilize fully the human resource potential for development, &, to this end, to eliminate barriers to the effective involvement of women in national life. Ministerial officials were not anxious to appear to be nonsupportive of women's desires to participate in development. A number of interesting questions are raised on at least two levels of sociological analysis: (1) Individuals who are subject to situations involving conflicting expectations are likely to experience considerable stress, & this has implications for the various mechanisms that usually act to contain potential status-set conflicts & the kinds of conditions under which these mechanisms become inoperative. (2) If enough individuals begin to experience difficulties in managing the conflicting role obligations associated with different statuses, because the copresence of the statuses in a single status set is becoming increasingly common, this is bound to have implications for the integrative & goal-attainment functions of the wider sociocultural system of which the two subsystems are a part.

78S09947 **Myles, John** (Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6), **The Bureaucratization of Consumption: Institutional Welfare for the Aged**
ISA 1978 2795 ¶ An analytical, empirical assessment of the fiscal welfare function of institutional care for the aged. Given the limited incomes of the majority of the aged & the high cost of institutional care, institutionalization usually involves a substantial net transfer of resources (via the state) to the elderly individual & a substantial increment in the client's consumption of goods & services. The question addressed is whether this "objective" welfare also enhances "subjective" welfare by reducing the client's experience of economic deprivation & insecurity. The issue is problematic, because of the form institutional welfare takes. In the language of the economist, institutionalization constitutes an "in-kind" as opposed to a "cash" transfer. Whereas the latter leaves the consumer free to express his own preferences in the marketplace, the former constrains the welfare recipient to allocate the additional resources in a manner predetermined by the state & regulated by agency officials. In effect, consumption has been bureaucratized. Economists & sociologists have adopted the view that bureaucratized welfare is potentially ineffective & inefficient with respect to the client's experience of economic well-being, since it is likely that agency officials will make decisions for clients that are inconsistent with the client's own preferences & interests. It is shown that the more extreme form of this argument cannot be sustained, drawing on a study in Manitoba. The institutionalized elderly of Manitoba, despite lower personal income, are less likely than the noninstitutionalized to indicate that they experience either economic deprivation or insecurity with respect to the future. The question remains as to whether such welfare is also efficient. On analytical grounds, it is argued that client satisfaction could be enhanced through a process of "debureaucratization," which would restore to clients the "consumer sovereignty" usually lost by virtue of becoming an inmate. Several policy alternatives for restructuring the institution in this manner are proposed & evaluated.

78S09948 **Nagi, Saad Z.** (Ohio State U, Columbus 43212), **Disability Concepts and Implications to Programs**
ISA 1978 2796 ¶ Focus is on conceptual distinctions & operational definitions of disability & related phenomena —pathology, impairment, & limitation in function or capacity. Particularly significant to policy & program development are distinctions among impairment, limitation in function, & disability. Impairment represents anatomical, physiological, mental &/or emotional loss or abnormality, whether or not it limits activities of the organisms which, in turn, designate limitation in function. Differences between limitation in function & disability are defined: the former refers to activities, the latter to social performance. It can be said that disability is a relational concept & that limitations in function represent a concept of attributes. While indicators of these limitations can all be found in the attributes of the individual units of analysis, ie, the disabled, indicators of disability reside in both the attributes of the disabled & the interaction of their limitations with social expectations & other environmental factors. Identified are four areas of problems characteristic of present systems of disability benefits; services & their conceptual origins, especially at the level of operational definitions are shown: (1) the layout of benefits & services where present systems exhibit gaps, overlaps, & inconsistencies in eligibility criteria for the different programs, (2) several problems besetting equity in criteria—confusion between impairment & disability, use of pathology & impairment rather than limitation in function in the determination of disability, deemphasis of environmental & vocational components of disability, failure to recognize disability as a continuum, & failure to take into account the changing nature of the phenomenon, (3) the influence of criteria upon incentives (some basic problems facing policymakers in their attempts to maximize incentives to return to work are listed), & (4) several problems are identified in regard to the decision-making structure, especially in such nonroutine decisions characteristic of those made in connection with disability related benefits & services. Several conceptual conclusions are suggested as a basis for reform.

78S09949 **Nagler, Mark I.** (Renison Coll U Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G4), **Red Power as a Nationalistic Movement**
ISA 1978 2797 ¶ North American Indians, being geographically, culturally, socially, & psychologically isolated from each other, have never been able to evolve a nationalistic movement. They do not constitute a group, in the sociological sense. The Red Power Movement only constitutes at best a series of micronationalistic protests designed to achieve local gains. Hence, comparisons between the Black Power Movement & the Red Power Movement are spurious. At best, the so-called Red Power Movement is at an incipient stage of development, & the outlook for a bonified Nationalist movement among North America's native peoples is remote.

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78S09950 ISA 1978 2798 **Nandi, Proshanta K.** (Sangamon State U, Springfield IL 62708), **The Sociology of Heckling**

¶ The primary focus is on the disruption of communication in public places by "heckling," a characteristic protest phenomenon on US campuses during the late 1960s & early 1970s. Data have been secured from media coverage of the American political scene. Heckling has been looked upon as one of the modalities of symbolic aggression whose purposes vary widely, but always involving an attempt to discredit a speaker or a point of view. Following a discussion of intricately patterned & consensually regulated social gatherings, the role of socialization in maintaining public order is noted. Society is seen as possessing means to deal with transgressions. Much of the hecklings of the late 1960s epitomized a challenge to public order, & was resorted to because of a major discrepancy between an idealized conception of & the perceived nature of national policy. Responses to heckling are discussed in the context of the mode & style of heckling & the personal characteristics of the hecklers. The negative response accorded dissent, outside deliberative forums & calling for radical structural changes, is traced to the nature of the economy & polity of the time. Heckling disturbs an ordered process, upsets role relationships, trespasses upon others' rights, & creates incapacitating situations for continued role performance, all of which are dysfunctional to the conduct of the policies preferred by the establishment.

78S09951 ISA 1978 2799 **Nassehy, Vida** (Tehran U, Iran), **Post Divorce Problems of Tehranian Divorcees**

¶ The Iranian family network has always been the supporting structure of the nuclear family; however, rapid Ur industrialization & migration have created a diverse population in Tehran. The result is disorganized families which have lost the support of the family network & are not yet provided with alternative institutions (sanctioning agents), which play the mediatior role in Western industrial societies. An empirical investigation of the problem of Tehranian F divorcees & their families has been the topic of a large research project sponsored by Tehran U, examining the relationship between various characteristics & situations of the divorcees & their postdivorce adjustment. The role of the family network system vs public agencies in lightening the heavy burden the divorcees have to bear is also examined. A systematic sample (N = 366) was selected from a complete listing of Tehran households for a sample survey by the Iranian National Statistic Center in 1973. The data were collected by personal interview, using a precoded questionnaire. Some findings regarding social factors affecting the divorce rate are listed: (1) F divorcees were mostly married to men chosen by their family members, (2) their engagement period was short & mostly without courtship, (3) they had no relations with men before marriage & no sexual education, & (4) large age differences between divorcees & their husbands were frequent. Some findings regarding problems of postdivorce adjustment were: (A) financial problems—in most cases the woman receives neither alimony nor her *mehrieh* (money designated to be paid by husband), (B) adjustment to new role patterns they are not prepared for, (C) remarriage is very difficult because F divorcees are stigmatized, & (D) housing is a problem for single women, especially divorcees. Before divorce, the woman gets full material & moral support from her family & kinship network, but after divorce, she is despised & alienated. There are not enough public agencies divorcees can consult for support. The few that exist in Tehran have not attracted their confidence.

78S09952 ISA 1978 2800 **Navarro, Vicente** (615 North Wolfe Street, Baltimore MD 21205), **Class Struggle and the Contemporary Crisis of the Western System of Medicine**

¶ A presentation of a critique of current interpretations of the crises of Western medicine & some alternative explanations for those crises. The crises of medicine —reflected in its ubiquitous problems of costs & ineffectiveness —are due to & reflect the crises of legitimation & capital accumulation of contemporary capitalism. The characteristics of the crises of Western contemporary capitalism & of its system of medicine are defined, with a critique of current theories that try to explain them. Contraposed to these theories is a Marxist interpretation of the crises, tracing their causes to the needs created by the process of capital accumulation & to the demands expressed by the working population. The needs & demands generated by capital & labor are intrinsically in conflict, & are realized in the daily practice of class struggle. The characteristics & consequences of that struggle for health & for the organization, content, & ideology of medicine are analyzed. This class struggle takes place within a political context in which capital & its social expression, the bourgeoisie or corporate class, have the dominant influence on the organs of the state. How that dominance determines the nature of the state responses to the crises of medicine are shown. A primary thesis is that SC, class struggle, capitalism, & imperialism are not passé categories, as most ideologists of capitalism postulate, but rather they are the most important paradigms for understanding the crises of the Western system of power & its medicine.

78S09953 ISA 1978 2801 **Nelson, Geoffrey K.** (City Birmingham Polytechnic, Gosta Green England), **The Adaptation of British Spiritualism to Social Change**

¶ The membership of the British Spiritualist movement has remained almost unchanged since 1948, while the membership of the major Protestant denominations has declined & that of some sects & cults has increased. An evolutionary model of change is developed explaining the growth or decline of organizations in terms of their adaptability to change in the sociocultural environment, & this is used to explain the survival of the Spiritualist Movement. The Spiritualist Movement arose in the mid-nineteenth century in response to needs stimulated by the environment, in particular the needs for: (1) proof of survival of the personality after death, & (2) contact with deceased kin. The movement has survived in the second half of the twentieth century as a result of adaptation to the changing social environment, but has failed to grow because of the form of adaptation. The survival of Spiritualism is compared with the decline of Christian denominations & the growth of sects & cults, & these developments are related to the forms of adaptation which these groups have adopted.

78S09954 ISA 1978 2802 **Neto, Joao Pereira & Fausto Amaro** (Centro Estudos Mudança Social, Al St António dos Capuchos 6-40 A Lisboa 1 Portugal), **Social Change in Portugal Reconsidered—The Case of the Lisbon Area after 1974**

¶ Having identified in previous research: (1) industrialization, migration, mass media, & tourism as the most important factors of social change in Portugal, (2) education & identification with new technologies as the essential factors for upward social mobility, & (3) a local type of culture of poverty named "shack subculture," here, the attempt is made—based on fundamental & applied sociological & anthropological research done mainly in the Lisbon area, & looking at the consequences of the change of regime in 1974—not only to reconsider the previous conclusions, but also to outline the main traits of social change concerning social control & political attitudes, a domain a researcher almost could not dare to approach in Portugal before 1974. After having analyzed the effects of the change of regime—itself considered as an important factor of social change & as an independent variable affecting the other already identified factors & vectors —& looking not only at the post-1974 events, but also to the whole social evolution registered since the end of WWII, it is concluded that the most important factor of social change in this particular area has been industrialization. However, the effects of industrialization in particular & of economic development in a broad sense have been retarded or attenuated until 1974, in what

concerns the redistribution of revenues & its logical consequences, due to the political philosophy inspiring the regime then in power. The 1974 & 1975 events in Portugal, in particular within the Lisbon area, seem to have been a missed or incomplete revolution, because the replacement of a totalitarian regime by an equally totalitarian sociopolitical model—based on philosophical principles elaborated during an earlier stage of economic growth—was frustrated by the resistance of a population that, having attained the desired benefits of the mass consumption era & being given the chance to particpate again in the democratic process, particularly in true free elections, did not want to lose either of those two former dreams turned into reality.

78S09955 ISA 1978 2803 **Neuman, W. Russell** (Yale U, New Haven CT 06520), **The Comparative Analysis of National Communications Systems: Social Control and Social Change**

¶ Reviewed is the question of whether the control structure of mass communications has a unique impact on the character of the political & social life of nations. Because economic growth, the expansion of media use, the development of democratic political institutions, & the emergence of politically autonomous mass media are so highly correlated, it is especially difficult to sort out causal effects. Reviewing data collected in the mid-1960s from 136 nations, it is disclosed that those nations which had especially high rates of newspaper circulation were more likely to have developed an open, multiparty political structure & that this remains true when controlling for the effects of economic development. No such pattern was found for other mass media. Also, it was established that the level of political democracy & the degree of media autonomy remain highly correlated when controlling for economic development. A review of four propositions which assert that the long-term impact of the mass media tends to reinforce the status quo & resist forces for social & political change is the central focus. They are: (1) the political stress hypothesis, which asserts that in times of political crisis governments tend to crack down & constrain or abolish media autonomy & as a result often prevent the media from potentially mobilizing political oppositions, (2) the technology-fractionalization hypothesis—that broadcast media are more easily controlled & that an increase in political control of the media is associated with a decreasingly fractionalized political structure, (3) the critical mass hypothesis, drawn from the Marxist critique of capitalist media systems, suggests that the repetitive & pervasive messages of commercial media in those systems reach a critical mass or saturation point, which functions to drown out alternative political viewpoints & make direct governmental control of the media unnecessary, & (4) the depoliticization hypothesis reviews the linkages between levels of commercial & governmental control with media content. A discussion of the need for both improved measures & time-series analysis & an outline of an agenda for further research are presented.

78S09956 ISA 1978 2804 **Newman, Philip R. & Barbara M. Newman** (901 Morgan Ave, Niskayuna NY 12309 & Russell Sage Coll, Troy NY 12180), **The Implications of Psychosocial Theory for Personal Growth in the Family**

¶ Psychosocial theory provides the framework for an analysis of the reciprocal influence of parents & children in the family group. Five basic concepts of psychosocial theory are discussed: (1) stages of development, (2) developmental tasks, (3) psychosocial crisis, (4) the central process for the resolution of crisis, & (5) coping. Within the family, the developmental level of each family member is viewed as a characteristic of the environment that will explain sources of parent-child conflict, the influence of models on intellectual & emotional growth, & the potential for mutual enhancement in various family constellations. The role of parent may begin as early as adolescence & continue throughout adulthood. At each phase of a child's growth, there will be a dynamic interaction between the child's efforts to cope with the psychosocial crisis of his or her life stage, & parents' efforts to cope with the psychosocial crisis of their life stages. In the family group, the psychosocial growth of each individual member may be enhanced or impeded by the success with which other family members cope with their own development. What is more, the life tasks of certain life stages, especially infancy, toddlerhood, the early school years, & early & middle adulthood depend heavily on characteristics of family interaction for their accomplishment. Three hypotheses emerge from this analysis: (A) the characteristics of the parent role change, in part, because adults themselves are changing & growing, (B) children contribute to the psychological growth of their parents by exhibiting new social & intellectual competences at each life stage, & (C) the characteristics of parent-child interaction will change as a result of the psychosocial growth of all the family members.

78S09957 ISA 1978 2805 **Newton, Jennifer** (Ontario Instit Studies Education, 252 Bloor St West Toronto), **Feminism and the Family: Reflections on Historical Demography and Gender Relations**

¶ The relations of the sexes in family formations of the early-modern & modern periods as captured by demographic data are reconceptualized in an attempt at a "demography for women," a demography which will not trivialize women's 'sexperience'. Published, indeed classic, studies in historical demography are critically reviewed for their analysis of data, such as the European marriage pattern, age gap at marriage, illegitimacy & premarital pregnancy, & alternate hypotheses will be presented to foster discussion on the position of women in the family, particularly in periods of social change, both historical & contemporary.

78S09958 ISA 1978 2806 **Nicolaou-Smokovitis, Litsa & Severyn T. Bruyn** (National Bank Greece, 8 Sofokleous St Athens & Boston Coll, Chestnut Hill MA 02167), **Structural and Personal Factors Contributing to Job Dissatisfaction in a Greek Large Scale Organization of the Banking Type**

¶ A case study of a large commercial bank in Greece. Undertaken with the initiative of the administration of the bank, the attempt is to define the kind & degree of adjustment of tellers to their work roles, existing problems related to job satisfaction, & possible weaknesses of the system. Four hundred bank tellers of both sexes participated, representing various geographical regions of Greece, age groups of different educational & SE background, & various grades within the bank. Questionnaires were supplemented by intensive personal interviewing. Combining the material from the questionnaires & the insights obtained by the interviews, certain conclusions were reached as to the attitudes, perceptions, & motivations of bank tellers. An analysis of the content & the context of the job, the individual characteristics of Greek bank tellers, & various organizational dimensions, made clear that certain structural & personal factors contribute to job dissatisfaction. Such factors must be taken into consideration in designing sociotechnical systems.

78S09959 ISA 1978 2807 **Nijhof, Gerhard** (Instit Preventive Social Psychiatry Erasmus U, Rotterdam Netherlands), **Social Inequality and Psychological Disturbances**

¶ Research on the relationship of social stratification & mental illness has a long history. However, there has not been much progress, especially regarding explanation & specification of this relationship. Focus here is on the explanation of the relationship between SS & psychological disturbances. Three kinds of variables were studied for their explanatory potential: deprivation, stress, & orientations towards society & towards social functioning. A sample of 1,544 Lc & LMc Ms was investigated. The effects of status-related deprivations & stress & the effects of intervening variables are

explicated. Exploration of the strength of the relationship between SS & psychological disturbances & of the intervening role of deprivation, stress, & orientation in this relationship makes clear the urgent need for further theoretical development. It was hypothesized that the effects of status on mental health are mediated by individualization, social interpretation (attribution of blame to society), & accommodation. Status-related deprivation & stress are predicted as disturbing for health conditions only if the reactions are characterized by individualization; but in relation to social stratification, accommodation is a situation that is probably more common. This accommodation is hypothesized as a buffer against the probable health injuries of deprivation in life conditions among Lc people. The same effects are expected when deprivation & stress are ascribed to (structures of inequality in) society. This reaction of system blame neutralizes the effects of otherwise harmful deprived & stressful life conditions. Therefore, the main research problem is not the higher frequency of psychological disturbances in lower strata in society (this relationship seems rather weak, or in any case, less strong than is suggested sometimes). Attention needs to be focused on the question of why the relationship between SS & psychological disturbances is not as strong as would be expected.

78S09960 ISA 1978 2808 **Ninomiya, Tetsuo & Kazuyuki Hashimoto** (U Kanazawa, 1-1 Marunouchi 920 Japan), **Changing Types of Dominance in the Rural Community under the Influence of Industrialization in Japan**

¶ Aspects of Ru social change under the influence of industrialization & urbanization in postwar Japan are examined. Some cases are selected from the *Hokuriku* region, where rapid industrialization & modernization have resulted in decreased population, an increase in farmers with extra jobs & part-time farmers, an intensified differentiation of farm size, & differentiation of economically independent farmers. The categories examined include: (1) Ru communities where traditional dominance remains (*Shigetoshi & Jyurohara* villages, *Yanagida Mura, Noto* Peninsula, & *Ishikawa* Prefecture), (2) changing types of dominance in the Ru community (*Yanagida* District, *Yanagida Mura, Noto* Peninsula, *Ishikawa* Prefecture), & (3) breaking with Ru community & direct dominance by the government of the state (*Dejima* District, *Matto* City, *Ishikawa* Prefecture). Agricultural reform work by the national government has been going on since 1965. It involves land reform work, agricultural mechanization, crops reconversion, etc. Although not enforced in every village, these policies affect every farmer. In the case of crop reconversion, each farmer selects those that suit his fancy; cooperation in the village disappears, consciousness of the Ru community disappears, & the government dominates every farmer directly.

78S09961 ISA 1978 2809 **Noble, John H.** (Department Health Education Welfare, 200 Independence Ave SW Washington DC 20201), **Rehabilitating the Severely Disabled: The Foreign Experience**

¶ Presented are data from statistical series, empirical studies, & interviews in early 1977 with scholars, ministry officials, trade unionists, & politicians in the Netherlands, West Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, & the UK, & with officials at the Commission of the European Communities, concerning the rapid growth of disability expenditures & the factors thought to influence it. All of the countries of Northwestern Europe have experienced recent rapid growth in the numbers of persons receiving transfer payments because of disability. There is universal concern about the economic consequences of these trends. "Lessons," expressed in the form of testable hypotheses, are drawn for the US which, compared to the Northwestern European countries, place considerably less emphasis on "collective security" & permit much more of the burden of ill health, accidents, unemployment, & low income to fall on the individual citizen. Fourteen variables are identified that may influence to varying degrees the outcomes of rehabilitation services technologies: (1) wage replacement ratio of benefits, (2) criteria for judging disability, (3) community attitudes toward work, (4) timing & sequencing of rehabilitation services, (5) extent of labor market discrimination against the disabled, (6) force of antidiscrimination policies, (7) extent of demand for labor in the economy, (8) organizational pattern for distributing benefits, (9) method or principle by which disability benefits are disbursed—social insurance vs social assistance, (10) income redistribution ideologies & policies of the society, (11) intergovernmental financing arrangements, (12) amount of LF ejection in the economy, (13) age composition of the LF & of the general population, & (14) displacement effects resulting from employment of the disabled.

78S09962 ISA 1978 2810 **Noelle-Neumann, Elisabeth** (Instit Publizistik U Mainz & Instit Demoskopie Allensbach, 7753 Allensbach/Lake Constance Federal Republic Germany), **Mass Media and Social Change in Developed Countries**

¶ A continuation of a report first submitted in 1972 under the title, "Return to the Concept of Powerful Mass Media." The question of whether mass media contribute to the reinforcement of the status quo or whether they act as agents of change is linked to question—raised as early as the nineteenth century—whether the mass media should be considered as a mirror or a molder of the attitudes of a population. Results of empirical studies from the last decade in the Federal Republic of Germany show the media rather as agents of change, show their molding influence, although only under certain conditions, the most important of which is a majority agreement of argumentation & representation in the media, "media consonance." This influence, however, does not appear to be unlimited. Therefore, a considerable gulf between media consonance & attitude of the population can arise. Not only through its content, but also through the mere existence of a medium, social change is effected. This is shown by the example of TV. As a method of effect research, the combination of panel surveys, surveys among journalists, content analyses, & field experiment, has proven its value.

78S09963 ISA 1978 2811 **Noonan, Richard** (Instit International Education Stockholm U, 106 91 Sweden), **The Effects of Teacher Characteristics on Student Achievement in Developing Countries**

¶ An investigation of the effects of formal teacher training & other malleable characteristics on student science achievement in developing countries. Data were collected by the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA) in Chile & India in 1970. Tests & attitude instruments & background questionnaires were given to probability samples of students. Questionnaires were also given to teachers & school principals. The Chilian sample contained 1,250 students, 302 teachers, & 147 schools; the Indian Sample contained 2,760 students, 151 teachers, & 156 schools. It was hypothesized that teachers' formal training & other malleable characteristics would be related to student achievement when other relevant variables were held constant. A causal path model using compound (latent) variables was developed & tested. In developing the model, an attempt was made to utilize as much of the information available in the data files as possible. The analysis showed similar results in Chile & India. Verbal IQ, of course showed by far the strongest total effect on student achievement in science. The next strongest effect was shown by teaching methods. Teacher training showed slightly stronger effects than home background. Sex of student & sex of teacher had moderate effects, with girls having lower achievement levels than boys & women teachers being associated with lower achievement levels among students than men teachers. Region and school atmosphere had essentially no effect. The effects of other variables were inconsistent between the two countries.

78S09964 **Nunez-Wormack, Elsa** (Ramapo Coll, Mahwah NJ 07430), **Sex Differences in the Acquisition of English and Spanish**
ISA 1978 2812

¶ The acquisition of Spanish & English grammatical morphemes was tested; production, recognition & correction tasks were presented to 60 first, second, & third-grade bilingual Puerto Rican children. It was found that Ms did better on the majority of grammatical items; however, this occurred in degrees in three age groups. That is, although there were no statistically significant sex differences in the first age group (ages 6.0-6.99), Ms tended to do better. There were statistically significant sex differences in age groups two (ages 7.0-7.99) & three (ages 8.0-8.99). The older the age gorup, the better Ms tended to do. Item analysis showed that Ms tended to do better than Fs on the majority of items. A close examination of the production, recognition, & correction tasks of each grammatical item indicated that there were significant sex differences in the production task. Of the grammatical items tested, there were significant sex differences in English plural, English comparative, English superlative, Spanish past, & Spanish future items. In age group three, Ms tended to do better than Fs on 11 out of 14 grammatical items tested. Similarly, in first grade, they tended to do better than Fs on 10 out of 14 grammatical items. This is suggested by the differences in means, but there are no significant sex differences in age group one. Researchers have found that in the acquisition of English, American Fs do significantly better than Ms; however, since culture plays an important role in the sociolinguistic aspects of assimilation, it was felt that a M-dominated culture might not reflect the linguistic findings reported on children of American culture. Consequently, it was hypothesized that a M-dominated culture like the Puerto Rican culture would, in fact, produce Ms with greater language facility.

78S09965 **Nuss, Shirley A. & Lorraine Majka** (Wayne State U, Detroit MI 48202), **Economic Development and the Position of Women: A Cross-National Investigation**
ISA 1978 2813

¶ An investigation intended to replicate & expand the Safilios-Rothschild (1971) investigation by using a larger sample of more recent data along with more sophisticated statistical techniques for analysis. Focus is on the relationship between economic development as operationalized by GNP/capita & various indicators of the position of Fs & an exploration of a possible typology of countries that may help explain the findings. Data are from a survey of UN data on the position of women for a maximum of 216 countries & territories, compiled with funding from the UN Fund for Population Activities on the Integration of Women in Development, the U of Colorado & Wayne State U. The raw data in UN sources have been transformed into various indicators of the position of women as described in Boulding, Nuss, Carson, & Greenstein's *Handbook of International Data on Women* (New York: Sage Publications by Halsted Press, John Wiley & Sons, 1976). The curvilinear relationship between indicators of economic development & those for the position of women varies from the hyperbolic form posed by Safilios-Rothschild (1971) when a larger sample & more recent data are incorporated. As expected, some indicators of the position of women approximate linear, others curvilinear, & still others cubic relationships. Scattergrams are incorporated where appropriate, to illustrate the difficulties in separating the two relationships into mutually exclusive categories. This is accompanied by a discussion of the problems of using GNP/capita as an indicator of economic development. Finally, a typology of countries is found to be more complicated than a simple breakdown of GNP/capita into high, medium, & low categories. A substitute typology is presented.

78S09966 **Nwa-Chil, Chudi C.** (School TTE IMT PMB 1079, Enugu Nigeria), **English and the Vernaculars in Nigerian Education**
ISA 1978 2814

¶ An account of colonial language policy in Nigeria as essentially one in which the colonial masters placed English language as a master-key of progress for the country, but relegated the native languages to the background. Despite the many years of independence, the present Nigerian governments have not changed the situation. This is because Nigeria is still under foreign domination, & English language, unlike the vernaculars, has become a vital instrument for a successful economic exploitation of the country by the foreign powers. It is warned that, despite its SE functions, English language is still a foreign language in Nigeria, & its continued superimposition on the native vernaculars has serious, if not disastrous, consequences for education in the country.

78S09967 **Obanya, Pai** (Instit Education U Ibadan, Nigeria), **Some Correlates of Nigerian Pupils' Adaptation to Secondary School Life**
ISA 1978 2815

¶ Studies conducted in developed countries by the International Assoc for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA) showed that children tend to become increasingly dissatisfied with school life as they grow older. Using the IEA "Like-School" Scale (a 24-item multiple-choice questionnaire) on a sample of 500 Nigerian secondary school children, it was found that third-year secondary school students (following a five-year program) had higher mean scores on the school satisfaction scale than second-year students, while the latter group had lower mean scores than those in the first year. Fourth-year students scored lower than third-year students, while fifth-year students scored lower than those in their fourth year. First-year boys had a lower mean score than first year girls. In the second, third, fourth, & fifth years, however, both sexes tended to have nearly equal mean scores. There is a negative relationship between SES (measured by father's occupation & the Environmental Participation Index) & satisfaction with school life. There is also a negative relationship between satisfaction with school life & academic ability (measured by the student's self-reported rank in class examinations). It appears from the findings that the "intermediate" year of the secondary school career may be a crucial one in shaping students' attitudes. One therefore needs a longitudinal study to see if there is really a developmental trend in the growth of children's dissatisfaction with secondary school life. Such a study would also need to use more refined measures of academic ability.

78S09968 **Odetola, T. O. & L. Dare** (U Ife, Ile-Ife Nigeria), **Military Regimes and Economic Nationalism in West Africa**
ISA 1978 2816

¶ In the literature, it has been argued that one of the organizational characteristics of the military is a sense of nationalism. How can we conceptualize this in relation to economic development in West Africa? Does the military possess greater or less spirit of economic nationalism than civilian regimes? Tested are three hypotheses: (1) in general, military regimes tend to foster greater economic independence than civilian regimes, (2) variations in the degree of economic nationalism is a function of military leadership styles, & (3) economic nationalism tends to be associated with a degree of increasing hostility towards former colonial power. Using such indices as the structure of capital formation, exports & imports as proportion of gross domestic product, & proportion of the LF employed in the foreign trade sector, support was found for the first two hypotheses. Support for the third hypothesis was rather weak.

78S09969 **Odetola, T. O.** (U Ife, Ile-Ife Nigeria), **Military Regimes and the Balance of Power in West Africa**
ISA 1978 2817

¶ The analysis of the intervention of the military in politics has shifted from focus on reasons for intervention to the actual performance of military regimes; ie, attention has moved toward quantifying military achievements. Very little however, has been done on the problem of actually examining what impacts these regimes have had on

existing institutions. Here is an investigation of a part of this unexplored area, focused on the tendency of military regimes toward centralization of authority structures & the implications of this tendency for development & the democratic theory of society. The centralizing tendency of military regimes in such areas as fiscal decision making, allocation of revenue, & in other areas has reduced the ability of the constituent units (states) to take on responsibilities. The structure of dependence thus generated between the federal center & the states spreads to the local government councils, where important decisions cannot be taken. Presented is a comparative analysis of the situations in Nigeria, Republic of Benin, & Ghana.

78S09970 ISA 1978 2818 **Odetola, T. O. & S. A. Afonia** (U Ife, Ile-Ife Nigeria), **Social By-Products and Effects of Nigerian Governments Policies in Industrial Ownership 1962-1978**

¶ Highlighted is the relationship between conscious economic development policies & changes in: (1) the stratification system, (2) the consumer orientation of the society, & (3) pattern of relationship in the business & social worlds of a modernizing society. Since political independence, the various Nigerian governments have embarked on a number of policies in industrial ownership. First, the Federal Civil Government beteen 1962 & 1966 favored mixed economy with emphasis on private ownership, & gave incentives to foreign & local businesses alike. However, during the military regimes since 1966, state participation as well as private entrepreneurship has expanded in the effort to reduce foreign participation; greater inducement has been given to local businessmen while the influence of foreign capital is being reduced through the mechanisms of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decrees of 1972 & 1977. The period 1962-1978 has been marked by a phenomenal rise of a cadre of retail traders, business merchants, & company executives. The effects of this have been varied: (A) The new horde of retail traders represents a network of distribution of goods, themselves in short supply relative to demands. The scramble for supply among these traders has aggravated the scarcity for each such trader. Thus, rather than lead to increased availability in absolute terms, the new policy on industrial ownership has led to short supplies. However, the consumer goods have become more available relative to the period before the policy. Coupled with increased earning capacity, this has altered the consumer orientation of the Nigerians. (B) While foreign influence is still significant, the new cadre of businessmen & executives is fast acquiring power & influence in the economic, political, & social life of the nation. It is growing much more rapidly than other elite groups (such as intellectuals, bureaucrats, etc) in the stratification system, & this is intensifying the intra-elite conflict already existent in Nigeria.

78S09971 ISA 1978 2819 **Ojwang, J. B.** (U Nairobi, Kenya), **Constitutionalism and the Governmental Process in Kenya**

¶ Investigated is the constitutional problem of the limits of public power in the case of Kenya. The pervading character of state power is described, noting that this readily encroaches on certain areas of life which most people, due to inherent human nature, would rather secure against outside intrusion. A fundamental problem is, therefore, posed in the relationship between the governor & the governed. The concept of constitutionalism is one of the two principal philosophies (the other being the Rule of Law) normally resorted to in an attempt to reconcile the designs of state power with those of individual liberty. The concept is both philosophic & instrumental. At the philosophic level, it seeks to institutionalize the spirit of limited government. At the instrumental level, it concerns itself with the juridicial devices whose business it is to check the exercise of public power. The concept is employed as an analytical formula for assessing public power in Kenya. This is done by tracing the changing faces of public power from the colonial days to the present. At each stage, reflections are made on the functional-power implications for the concept of constitutionalism. It is argued that colonial Kenya had no concern for any ideal principles of government, as the colonial state's preoccupation was with such administrative styles as would facilitate the colonial goal of economic exploitation. A principle point is that the concept of constitutionalism, as a functional principle of government, has been highly restricted.

78S09972 ISA 1978 2820 **Okada, Makoto** (Komazawa U, Setagaya-Ku Tokyo Japan), **An Acute Change on Japanese Population Trend**

¶ An acute change has been recognized in Japanese population trends. The main population movement had been, for centuries, from Ru to Ur. However, the traditional population movement was, between 1965 & 1970, slightly decreasing, while the diverse population movement was rapidly increasing. This change was called the "U-turn" of population trend, after drivers' slang, meaning the "acute change." Described are not only statistical affairs, but also the relation between population trend & fundamental social change, or the rapid urbanization proceeding in Japan. Japan has been urbanized economically & culturally, & also concerning the welfare levels. These processes were promoted by political interventions; the industrial developments promoted economic urbanization all over the land; cultural urbanization was promoted by the educational interventions; but social change is not merely a product of policymakers. Recent Japanese history has seen the disappearance of Japanese "dual structure." The urbanization of Tokyo & Osaka proceeded remarkably since 1868, but other nonmetropolitan areas still remained, in prewar days, traditional. This was the so-called dual structure. The 1960s saw urbanization of nonmetropolitan areas promoted by developments, & these areas became almost homogeneous with metropolitan areas. The homogeneity of living standards makes it easier to have people move from metropolitan to nonmetropolitan areas. The data provided from an island of the Far East are sure to be valuable, both for the discussions concerning the reaction against urbanism & the discussions concerning the relation between population trend & political interventions or development projects.

78S09973 ISA 1978 2821 **Okada, Makoto** (Komazawa U, Setagaya-Ku Tokyo Japan), **Oriental Peculiarities of Japanese Ecological Theories—As a Datum for the Discussion on Social Change**

¶ The reactions to urbanism are not always homogeneous. There are so many patterns of reactions, reflecting philosophical differences concerning the Ur way of life, industrial development, etc, & each of the philosophies has been formed under each environment of each land. Even among social ecologists, their attitudes towards development & urbanization are not always the same. Especially the East & West are of different opinions. Social ecology is originally the general theory concerning the relation between human beings & their environment. In general, theoretical diversities cannot be antagonistic. On the other hand, the applications of a theory can be quite diverse, even when the theory applied is quite the same one. It happens that ecologists today are obliged to face the problems of application. There are so many ecological problems derived from urbanization, such as pollution problems, development problems, etc. In some European countries, social ecologists are expected to be specialists who can afford more effective ways for promoting development, but Japanese ecologists are generally regarded as those who stress the needs of preservation, standing against development. Such a difference between East & West can be partly explained from the diversity of social expectations & economic needs. The philosophy underlying Japanese ecologists is examined in the context of 100 years of Japanese history.

78S09974 ISA **Olin, Kalevi** (U Jyväskylä, Finland), **Community Planning: In Need of a Theory**

1978 2822 ¶ The development of society provides a more scientific approach to the community life, especially the planning of the community. But the question remains, what is planning & what is the modern theory of planning like? Focus is on the theoretical framework of some fundamental aspects of planning. After defining planning theory, the nature of planning is analyzed, as well as the theory of welfare as a goal for planning. Attention is also paid to the theory of participatory planning & implementation of political models. It is concluded that from the increasing amount of literature in the area any prospective one theory of planning does not seem to arise. It is far more fruitful to talk about the variety of theories & their application value.

78S09975 ISA 1978 2823 **Oncu, Ayse** (Bogazici U, PK 2 Bebek Istanbul Turkey), **The Chambers of Industry in Turkey: An Inquiry into State-Industry Relations as a Distributive Domain**

¶ The rubric of state-industry relations in Turkey is one wherein the allocation of two strategic resources, "foreign currency" & "credits" takes place. Through a detailed study of the emergence & changing role of the Chambers of Industry in Turkey, an attempt is made to identify the shifting conflict & alliance patterns among Ur groups differentially placed with regard to these resources. To summarize in propositional form: (1) the state plays a major role in restricting & regulating access to foreign currency & credits & in defining the "price" of both resources; (2) at any cross-section in time, the Ur sector consists of groups differentially placed with regard to access to these scarce resources; (3) given differential access patterns, specific policy measures adopted by the state either intensify the divergence of existing economic interests &/or create new interest structures that the initial parameters of the policy have not taken into account; & (4) the ensuing restructuring of alliances within the Ur economy in turn shape the path of future changes by imposing short-term political exigencies upon long-term economic goals. Unstructured, in-depth interviews with "informed participants" & documentary analysis were the two basic sources of information. "Informed participants" were initially selected on the basis of their official capacity in the Istanbul Chamber of Industry & expanded to include officials of other business associations as well as leading industrialists who were not directly connected with the associations in any official capacity. Data from interviews were set against documentary sources, such as official publications of the chambers, press releases, & minutes of the general assembly meetings. The importer-merchant vs industrialist struggle over access to foreign currency in the form of import permits was clearly the dominant cleavage of the 1950s. This cleavage has not disappeared today, despite two decades of state policies giving clear priority to import-substituting industry. Currently however, the merchant-industrialist conflict centers mainly around bank credits, the import regime having become secondary. The question of differential access to foreign currency & credits is essential in understanding the dialectics of political & economic change encompassed under the rubric of state-industry relations in Turkey.

78S09976 ISA 1978 2824 **Onwubu, Chukwuemeka** (Temple U, Philadelphia PA 19122), **Black Africa, Israel and the Arabs: The Middle-East Contributions to Africa's Social and Economic Development**

¶ An examination of the peculiar nature & changing pattern of relationships between black Africa & Israel & black Africa & the Arab world. Beginning in the early 1960s, when most of the black African states gained independence from colonial rulers, Israel, isolated by her Arab neighbors, sought & won the friendship & goodwill of almost all of black Africa, with programs of technical assistance & cooperative undertakings, while the Arab nations used a steady anti-Israeli campaign as a vehicle for promoting a new Afro-Arab solidarity. The gradual but steady decline in Israel's popularity among black African nations, culminating in the complete severing of diplomatic relations by 1973, attests to the success of the Arab endeavor against Israel. The questions are posed: To what extent should Africa's relations with other nations be dictated by issues that are fundamentally non-African? How can this dramatic shift be most properly rationalized? One resolution points to Israel's role & interests in Africa, considered inimical to Africans & antithetical to African interests, as constituting the logic of the growing anti-Israeli sentiments on the part of black African nations. The critical question is not so much whether black African nations should choose between Israel & the Arabs, but whether black Africa has aided or impeded its own progress, given the relative contributions Israel & the Arabs have made towards Africa's SE development. Empirical data were sought from African, Arab, & Israeli sources, & supplemented with published literature & library materials. These data do not support the claim of greater Arab contributions toward the SE development of Black Africa, to the degree that would warrant the consumation of Afro-Arab solidarity at the price of African-Israeli enmity. Actually, the reverse conclusion seems more apparent. In light of the evidence, the cultivation of anti-Israeli sentiments & anti-Israeli policies on the part of contemporary black African nations seems to be a classic case of cutting off one's nose to spite one's face. Otherwise, Africa's relations with other societies should be predicated upon what is in the best interest of Africans first & foremost.

78S09977 ISA 1978 2825 **Oommen, T. K.** (Centre Study Social Systems Jawaharlal Nehru U, New Delhi 110057 India), **Sex Status vs Class Status of Professionals: An Analysis of Role Conflicts of Middle-Class Working Women in India**

¶ Conventional writings in sociology reason that, given the cultural definition of sex roles, conflict between familial & occupational roles is inevitable in the case of women who enter the employment market. The rarely examined assumptions implicit in the explanation are: (1) F role is necessarily home-bound, (2) nuclear family is universal, & (3) only married women experience role conflicts, all of which are anchored in the empirical reality of contemporary Ur industrial societies, particularly of the West. To evaluate these assumptions, the existential conditions of non-Western societies, particularly the modern sectors in them, are considered. F nurses (N = 545), selected from 10 public hospitals of New Delhi, were interviewed to determine: (A) marital preferences, (B) role conflicts occurring in the context of family of procreation, & (C) role conflicts emanating from obligation to the family of orientation. The findings indicate that the assumptions (stated above) are erroneous. SC of professionals is a more relevant variable than sex status for analyzing the absence or presence of role conflicts.

78S09978 ISA 1978 2826 **Oopong, Christine** (Instit African Studies U Ghana, POB 25 Legon NR Accra), **From Love to Institution**

¶ A number of writers have argued that the importance of conjugal love has increased with modernization. However, survey data from a sample of single M Akan U students in Ghana have shown a decreasing emphasis on love in marriage with successive generations of education. The argument proposed to comprehend these apparently anomalous data is that the traditional Akan matrilineage system, with its characteristic articulation of conjugal family relations, is more amenable to affective ties in marriage than are the types of conjugal family organization more characteristic of socially & spatially mobile individuals, in which there are greater tendencies toward interdependence of spouses, husband dominance, & an increasing emphasis upon paternal obligations, but also apparently increasing separation of romantic liaisons & marital ties. Historical & contemporary anthropological sources are used to support this thesis.

78S09979 ISA 1978 2827 **Orbach, Harold L.** (Kansas State U, Manhattan 66506), **Retirement Age and Pension Policy in the United States—Confusions and Contradictions**

¶ The US is almost unique among Western industrialized nations in not having clearly defined national policies concerning age of retirement & provision of pensions for economic security in old age. The basic national system, Old Age, Survivors & Disability Insurance (OASDI) is a part of the Social Security Act, which covers almost the entire LF. It provides a minimal retirement income that does not assure an adequate standard of living by itself. OASDI specifies various ages for entitlement to benefits, but does not specify age at which workers must retire. A panoply of retirement systems independently set criteria for age of retirement, & special types of early & disability retirement, & have widely varying rates & schedules & inequalities of expected retirement income according to lifetime or end-of-career earnings levels. There is no requirement in law that employers provide a separate pension beyond OASDI, & a large proportion of the LF is covered only by OASDI. There are no policies governing the benefit character of pensions in law, ie, level of wage-replacement, amount & distribution of contributions, etc, & the most recent legislation (Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974) deals only with the fiscal security of private pensions, minimal conditions for vesting of benefits, & insurance for pension plan terminations. The problems & implications of this situation in the context of the American LF & recent retirement experience is examined.

78S09980 ISA 1978 2828 **Orzack, Louis H.** (Seven Bunny Circle, Newton MA 02158), **Professions in Different National Societies: Cross-National Themes and Comparisons**

¶ Systematic cross-national analyses of the structures of professions & of their relations with government, public, & clients permit the recasting of sociological generalizations about these occupational systems. Bibliographic review reflects the dominance of studies in Western, developed societies, mainly the US & the UK & to a lesser extent, Western Europe. Third World, postcolonial literature is sparse. Generalizations for developed countries presume isolation of professional systems, based on insularity of national sovereignties. The assumption of insularity is questioned. Detailed field studies of "liberal professions" in the European Economic Community (EEC) during the development of supranational governmental authority demonstrate the extent & significance of exchanges among professions. In EEC member nations, international consortia of national associations of members of "liberal professions" have developed as interest groups to affect EEC policies concerning acceptance of migrating professionals. Educational requirements, access rules, regulatory sanctions, & controls in member nations have become objects of concern to these consortia; they add to the effects of migration, exchange of personnel, export of educational mechanisms, public control procedures, & scientific & professional communication on the development of professions. These alterations to insularity document the need for further cross-national studies of professions in developed & Third World, postcolonial societies.

78S09981 ISA 1978 2829 **Oshomha, Imoagene** (U Ibadan, Nigeria), **Class Structure Awareness among Elites in a Developing Society**

¶ Addressed is the question of SCs in developing society & reviewed are the cognitive & analytical models used so far in studying the phenomenon. After some conceptual discussions, the differing results of two major works purportedly based on one or the other model are discussed. The conclusion is reached that despite evidence of class structure awareness, there are significant barriers to be overcome before what are now occupational classes of elites can transform to a self-conscious SC.

78S09982 ISA 1978 2830 **Osipov, G. V.** (Instit Social Research USSR Academy Sciences, 46 Novocheremushkinskaya St Moscow), **Sociology and Social Progress**

¶ Marxist-Leninist sociology is a science with a complex structure, manifesting different levels of social cognition. If the purpose of general sociological theory —historical materialism—is to study general & specific objective laws of functioning & development of a certain SE formation, then the task of special sociological theories is to investigate the mechanism of action & forms of manifestation of the objective laws in the activities of individuals, social groups, classes, & peoples. The subject of a concrete sociological investigation does not lie in the study of interests & attitudes of an individual, but in interests & attitudes of individuals having similar social characteristics & carrying out their vital activity in similar objective conditions, ie, groups of individuals or social groups. That is why a social factor in Marxist-Leninist sociology is not an action or actions of an individual, but those of individuals whose actions comprise certain social relations.

78S09983 ISA 1978 2831 **Otto, Rosemarie** (La Trobe U, Bundoora Victoria Australia), **Negative and Positive Life Experience, Symptom Awareness and Some Aspects of Coping among Men and Women of Different Occupational Status**

¶ There are three stated goals: (1) to investigate the distribution of negative & positive life experience (stress & life satisfactions) among men & women in selected occupations in an Australian context, (2) to examine the relationship between quality of life experience & symptom awareness & between both of these & medical help-seeking, & (3) to explore the distribution of a variety of coping modes. Prestructured self-administered questionnaires were completed (mainly in group sessions) by 799 Ss, including M & F highschool teachers, clerical & factory workers (skilled & semiskilled Ms, semiskilled Fs), M managers & other Ms in higher level positions in industry. Some of the results are as follows: (A) For managers & other Ms in higher level positions in industry, stress was lowest & positive experience highest, while the reverse was true for the semiskilled Fs. (B) Fs as a group had high symptom levels more frequently than Ms with comparable stress loads, & they sought medical help more often than Ms when stress & symptom measures were controlled, an observation which may be attributed to sex-role learning. (C) The findings (responses to a series of multiple-choice & open-ended questions) indicate that socialization & learning experiences associated with occupational & sex status affect the use of various coping modes; current modes of coping & defense, & the resultant sense of potency & control over problematic life experiences, are distributed in such a way as to favor those who are already advantaged, while reinforcing the powerlessness of those whose lives are already most constrained.

78S09984 ISA 1978 2832 **Ozbay, Ferhunde** (Instit Population Studies Hacettepe U, Ankara Turkey), **Changing Women's Position in the Family in Turkish Villages**

¶ A report of an investigation of women's position in the family in Ru Turkey. Four villages in different regions were selected. The SE structures of these villages varied. An adult M & a married F in every household (approximately 400) in these villages were interviewed in 1975. The relationship between Fs' position & the SE structure of the household was sought. The position of Fs in the family was measured with: (1) Fs' workload (in & outside the house), (2) Fs' participation in the decision-making process in the family, (3) husband & wife relationship, & (4) attitude of Fs toward different sex-role defined statements. It was hypothesized that women's position in the family changes with respect to: (A) type of economic activity of the household members, (B) ownership of land & its size, (C) family structure, (D) sex & age composition of the household, (E) use of modern technology (both in the house & in production), (F) geographical mobility of the woman &

other household members, (G) SES of woman's father when she got married, (H) the reason of her husband for marrying her, & (I) education of the woman & other household members.

78S09985 ISA 1978 2833 **Paige, Karen Ericksen** (U California, Davis 95616), **Codes of Honor, Shame, and Female Purity**

¶ An outline of a theoretical framework to explain the relationship between cultural codes of family honor & shame, puberty, & marriage. The extent to which these cultural codes are confined to Mediterranean cultures or are consequences of economic, political, & familial patterns most characteristic of the Mediterranean—but may also be found in other world regions—is discussed. Cultural beliefs about family solidarity & F purity may be interpreted as an intervening link between the political economy of a society & such F rituals as virginity tests, purdah, & genital surgery. The critical question raised is the extent to which both cultural beliefs & ritual practices can be used as indicators of the location of women in the economy (ie, agrarian or Ur-industrial), & changes in such beliefs & practices as indicators of the shift of women from one sector of the economy to another. A set of testable hypotheses is described & a case study to be conducted in a single Mediterranean society.

78S09986 ISA 1978 2834 **Paillard, Bernard** (CETSAS, 6 rue de Tournon 75006 Paris France), **La crise des villes nouvelles en France, le cas de Fos-sur-Mer** (The Crisis of the "villes nouvelles" (New Towns) in France, the Case of Fos-sur-Mer). (Fr)

¶ An analysis of the crisis in French policy regarding new towns, taking as a concrete example the urbanization of the industrial port complex at Fos-sur-Mer. To increase its possibilities for intervention, the Gaullist State, since 1961, has begun to reform territorial administration by changing juridical boundaries. In the case of areas recently urbanized, a specific problem has arisen: urbanization may touch several communes at the same time, thus creating an Ur area with no single administrative body. To deal with the administrative & financial problems engendered by this situation, the so-called Boscher law established a new territorial entity, the *ville-nouvelle* or new town. For various political reasons, the State has imposed the application of this law in the region of Fos-sur-Mer. However, resistance was met within certain of the communes concerned, particularly those administered by the political opposition. This conflict, & especially its outcome, is in many ways a reflection of more general problems that have beset French new-town policy since 1973. The new town & its related problems are only part of a larger crisis involving a State which is attempting to redefine its relationship to its territorial collectivities.

78S09987 ISA 1978 2835 **Pakizegi, Behnaz** (William Paterson Coll, 300 Pompton Rd Wayne NJ 07470), **The Transitional Nature of Iranian Women's Identity as Reflected in the Media**

¶ Iranian men & woman have so far been studied mainly in demographic & historical terms, & more rarely in psychosocial terms. As a step toward understanding Iranian men & women in this context, two types of weekly magazines in Iran were content analyzed for images they presented of each sex. Factors analyzed included: (1) the type of article presenting the image (joke, advertisement, fiction, etc), (2) the job or social role of the main men & women in the article (family, politician, etc), (3) the predominant psychosocial attribute of each sex (dominant, dependent, achievement-oriented, etc) from both the person's point of view & the other's point of view, & the value assigned to that characteristic. Results reveal some similarities & some differences in the images portrayed of the two sexes. These are discussed in terms of what they show concerning Iranian men & women's present identity. These similarities & differences, while demonstrating the current status of Iranian M & F identity, also show its transitional nature, particularly in regard to the changing identity & consciousness of the Iranian woman.

78S09988 ISA 1978 2836 **Parming, Tõnu** (U Maryland, College Park 20742), **Modernization and Ethnicity**

¶ Influenced largely by the writing of K. Deutsch, most US scholarship on the subject assumes that modernization leads to a loss of ethnic identity. This expectation is shared by Marxist writers, for whom ethnic identity is a vestige of a presocialist phase of societal development. However, a large number of contemporary advanced industrial states—modernized societies—are beset by ethnic assertiveness, regardless of whether the societies are (or, profess to be, or are labeled) socialist or capitalist. A theoretical resolution is attempted to the existing contradiction between social theory & social reality. While acknowledging that modernization leads to some identity loss & closure in an ethnic sense, it is argued that modernization creates simultaneous pressures which reinforce ethnic identities. Ethnic identity is separated into individual & collective components, & the impact of modernization on both personality & societal processes is then explored & linked to these distinct but interrelated levels of ethnicity. The major conclusion is that modernization creates simultaneous pressures for identity closure & diffusion. A problem to date has been the misconception that the identity changes are dichotomous: either one is a "modern person" or a "premodern person." What really appears to be happening is that individuals may be simultaneously "modern" & "ethnic." These identities are not inherently contradictory at the individual level, & the processes of modernization facilitate the continuance of both.

78S09989 ISA 1978 2837 **Pasquino, Gianfranco** (U Bologna, Strada Maggiore 45 40126 Italy), **Contradictions and Potentialities of Mass Political Integration: The Case of Italy**

¶ A critical review of the literature produced on the democratization of the Italian political system. Particularly addressed is an evaluation of the Communist, Socialist, & "bourgeois," interpretations of the present crisis, its cultural, social, & political aspects. The Italian crisis is then viewed as an example of the tensions & strains produced by mass political integration. Its contradictions are found in the necessity for the Italian Communist Party to present itself as the party of order at the same time as it carries with itself the emancipatory aspirations of large sections of the Italian Wc. While the temptations of an "authoritarian" democracy cannot be lightly dismissed, one should not underestimate the potentialities for a transition to a socialist society. Since the literature is found theoretically & empirically lacking on many of the most important issues, major problems & their indicators are identified by pointing at some of the most promising research topics.

78S09990 ISA 1978 2838 **Patrushev, V. D.** (Academy Sciences USSR, Novocheryomushkinskaya 46 Moscow 117418), **Free Time Satisfaction as a Social Category and Way of Living Index**

¶ To improve the socialist way of living, a system of SE indices is necessary, including indices of free-time satisfaction (satisfaction with its use, amount, etc). Social necessities of a social group, social conditions of their satisfaction, the difference between ideal images of free time & the real situation, all of them have an influence upon estimation of free-time satisfaction. The latter should be regarded as a SE category & one of the social indices. Considered are some theoretical questions connected with this category, & some factors that influence the level of leisure qualification, work, & free time orientation. The satisfaction level of free-time amount & its use is analyzed on the data of the research, carried out at one of the enterprises.

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78S09991 ISA 1978 2839 **Patterson, Michelle** (U California, Santa Barbara 93103), **Equality and Change in French Higher Education**

¶ A look at how the notion of equality has influenced the French system of higher education & how, as "equality" has changed meanings over an extended period of time, the U has dealt with & responded to these changes. The U in France has traditionally played a safety-valve role in that country's system of higher education. Its availability without charge to any student with a *baccalauréat* held out the hope to French youth that they would have access to meaningful higher education &, thereby, to social mobility or at least to social stability through the maintenance of their own social standing. At the same time, the existence of the U allowed French governments to appear to be meeting growing demands for access to higher education by expanding U enrollments while maintaining the *grandes écoles* with their extraordinary selectivity as the protected domains of the Uc. The critical link that allowed governmental policy to permit access to higher education in this fashion was that a U education led to employment of a higher & better type than a french youth could obtain without a U degree. The increasing weakness of this link as the U sector expanded rapidly in the 1960s helped to create a crisis in 1968 & a major governmental reform in 1976. The need to meet demands for equality in higher education has played an important role in French higher education. Although a number of reforms have taken place, little real change has occurred.

78S09992 ISA 1978 2840 **Patterson, Michelle** (U California, Santa Barbara 93103), **The Impact of Social and Governmental Policy on Higher Education: The Case of France**

¶ Addressed is the issue of SC control over major public services in democratic & industrialized countries; more specifically, the interplay between class domination of the public service of higher education in France & social conflict over that domination on the one hand & governmental policy & action toward this control & conflict on the other. Governmental policy is analyzed over a ten-year period as various parties struggle to shape it to their ends.

78S09993 ISA 1978 2841 **Paul, James C. N.** (International Center Law Development, 866 United Nations Plaza NY 10017), **Adapting Legal Systems to Concepts and Strategies of 'Another Development': An Explanatory Analysis**

¶ A critical examination of "modernization" (ie, adapted westernization) "models" of legal development & professionalized, bureaucratic modes of developing & administering legal systems & providing access to them & why these trends in legal development contribute differential access to the legal system & administration & contribute to "underdevelopment" of poorer Ru & Ur societies & groups, or inequitable distribution of the benefits & resources for development. The values, concepts & strategies of "Another Development" as these have been set out in a series of papers published by the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation (of Uppsala) are explored, & an outline of a strategy of legal development which is consistent with this ideology of development is presented.

78S09994 ISA 1978 2842 **Perinat, Adolfo C.** (U Autonoma Barcelona, Apt 22 Bellaterra Spain), **Sex Roles and Mass Communication: The Changing Image of Political Role of Women in the Spanish Feminine Press**

¶ An analysis of the way in which Spanish women have participated in political life in the last 100 years is the result of a content analysis of women's magazines of this period. There are three stages: (1) from the Borbon restoration to the República (1875-1931), (2) from the beginning of the República to the end of the Civil War (1931-1939), & (3) the post-Franco period (1975-1978). In the first epoch, the feminine role excluded any possibility of political activity. When, in 1906, the women of the catalan bourgeoisie were aroused by the ideal of catalan autonomy, their highest aspiration was to reinforce, from within the home, the fight of their husbands & sons. After WWI, some women's associations appeared to act as pressure groups to force the arm of legislation, but they had little influence. When the Republic came into being, the panorama changed. Both the right & the left wings were interested in women to get votes, for propaganda, & to gather followers. Throughout the Civil War, women of the Republican party actively participated from behind the lines, strenghtening the morale of the men at the front. During the Franco regime, all political life was in hibernation, but after his death the contemporary feminist movement came to the forefront (1975). Three trends dominate this movement: (A) the belief that it is a revolutionary force *per se* & should not be in the political institutional mechanism, (B) the belief that women's emancipation can not be detached from other struggles against oppression, demanding a strategy of action within the political parties, & (C) the belief in "dual militancy" (*doble militancia*)—a specific feminist struggle & a tactical alliance with Spanish political parties.

78S09995 ISA 1978 2843 **Perrin, Jean-François & Robert Roth** (Centre étude technique évaluation législatives Faculté droit U Genève, CH 1211 Switzerland), **Recherche sur le sort du patrimoine familial** (Research on the Future of Familial Inheritance). (Fr)

¶ While the nuclear family is probably no longer an important means of production of goods, it is the focal point toward which revenue flows & is accumulated. The death of one of the two principal actors of the nuclear family is the critical moment for the transmission of acquisitions. The cell breaks & other social actors (eg, children, other family members) intervene for the liquidation. The following on-going research into the sociology of law is being carried out in Geneva: (1) evaluation of the actual juridical situation concerning family inheritance (combined approach using civil, banking & fiscal law), (2) sociological analysis of the actual practices of spouses in transmitting family inheritances, & (3) analysis of the aspirations of interested parties relative to the inheritance. Presented is information on this research & the methods used. Tr by A. Rubins

78S09996 ISA 1978 2844 **Pestoff, Victor** (U Stockholm, S-106 91 Sweden), **Membership Activity in Swedish Consumer Cooperatives: A Structural Model for the Analysis of Membership Participation**

¶ Summarized are findings about the relationship between variations in social background & membership in consumer cooperatives, & the relationship between variations in social background & membership participation. Next is an exploration of the structural aspects of participation. The 1971 Swedish Organizational Life Study is analyzed, based on a multistaged, nation-wide random sample of personal interviews with 3,451 Swedish adults. Almost 4 of 5 claim membership in one or more voluntary association or popular movement & 25% belong to a consumer cooperative. Participation in the internal life of an organization varies greatly from association to association. An activity index based on the proportion of officers & active & passive members facilitates ranking the 17 Swedish organizations, according to the average participation level of each association. Consumer cooperatives have the lowest score in the activity index. The investigation of the SE correlates of membership activity results in the unexpected finding of a pronounced negative relationship between SS & participation in Swedish consumer cooperatives. Low education, manual occupations, & low income were found to be associated with high rates of participation only in this type of organization. M. Olsen's "logic of collective action" did not seem to offer the most plausible explanation of this unusual finding. An alternative explanation involving a structural model of membership is then explored. The two types of consumer cooperatives, retail societies, & tenants associations have quite different rates of membership participation. Employing data about the organiza-

2850 ¶ Promiscuous behavior among the youngsters has been a problem for society. In most cases, these behaviors are found to be associated with deviant character, & more frequently, heterogeneous sexual life. Both physical & mental maladies accompanying this situation in the community necessitates special attention. Sexually transmitted diseases (STD) are the common outcomes. Although both men & women themselves are the agents & sufferers of this evil, each experiences the difficulties socially & culturally in different manners. The extent of promiscuous behavior is studied in relation to the problem of STD among women & men. It has been found that the promiscuous behavior of men, & more particularly the husbands, is very important in spreading STD among women than are women themselves. The contribution of women as agents was found to be very small; the friendship circles & the pattern of social interaction of the Rs confirm this point.

78S10003 ISA 1978 2851 **Pillai, G. Narayana** (U Kerala, Kariavattom India), **Social Sciences and Social Policy**

¶ The growth of rationalistic movements in Europe & other parts of the world created new epochs in the early development of social sciences. The emergence of modern nationalism & capitalism, reflecting on the behavioral politics & other areas of social life, gave a new approach to the study of society. Social policy thus becomes a phenomenon inextricably bound over the individual & society in its full interaction system, when examined from this point of view. The problem of social policy in the context of these & various other theoretical & practical considerations is examined with respect to the Indian society. The social policies, especially those aimed at the welfare of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe & other backward classes, untouchability, language disparities, etc, in India had been a matter of great concern of the social scientists. The programs of planned development in India during the last two decades have responded suitably to these problems. Major contributions have emerged from social sciences research; & yet, some of the areas are wanting solutions for which the later developments in social science research strategies are hoped to suggest the means & methods. Social policies intended for special groups or communities have been found to have more beneficial results than those at the wider comprehension.

78S10004 ISA 1978 2852 **Pineda, Ponciano B. P.** (Instit National Language, Arroceros St Manila 2801 Philippines), **Countryside Development and Language Planning: The Philippine Context**

¶ Policymakers, planners, & implementors in the area of SE development in the countryside appear not to be bothered about the allocation of language use in meaningful information drives. They merely assume that their message gets across in English—the language convenient to them, but nonfunctional to the Ru folk. Pilipino, the national language, &/or the local languages are used peripherally if they are used at all, a fact that minimizes the effectiveness of developmental communication. In the Philippines, language has always been associated with the country's long struggle for political independence. It is beginning to be felt that language assumes a crucial role in the people's SE emancipation. Pilipino as well as the local languages have recently been considered seriously as the proper conduits of better communication between government & masses. It is clear at this point in Philippine history that Ru change & language planning must be linked, since they prove to be intertwining factors in the fruitful implementation of policies & programs primarily designed to improve the people's quality of life. Language, indeed, is a concomitant of all-embracing change in emerging societies.

78S10005 ISA 1978 2853 **Pizarro, Narciso** (U Quebec, Montreal CP 8888, H3C 3P8), **Places and Networks of Places: A Homogeneous Space for the Definition of Social Structures**

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¶ The aim is to define the concept of network of "places" & to examine the algebra of this kind of network. Starting from the work of Lorrain & White on the "Structural Equivalence of Individuals in Social Networks," explored is the possibility of defining networks where the points are sets of institutional memberships (the places) & the lines are the relations between these points, the relation between two places being defined as their intersection. The definition of a composition operation among the relations between places provides the networks with an interesting algebra in which the generating morphisms can be deduced from the derived morphisms. Networks of places defined in this way are ontologically homogeneous, since both lines & points are sets of institutions. They might constitute a space in which social structures could be characterized.

78S10006 ISA 1978 2854 **Płoszajski, Piotr** (Polish Academy Sciences, 00-330 Warsaw Nowy Swiat 72 Poland), **The Ignored Dilemma of Cross-Cultural Research in Management: In-Depth Analysis or Watching Color Slides**

¶ Looking at the present state of management & organization theory, it can be noted that it has shown very little concern for the impact of sociocultural variables on management principles & organizational practices. If management principles are to be universal, as some scholars claim, then they must face up to the challenge of other cultures & other business climates. It applies equally to classical & process school theories & to those human relations & behavioral concepts that advocate, eg, universal application of the "Y theory" & "participative principles." If the ground rules under which the manager operates are different in different cultures, it is hopeless to search for a common set of strategies of management to be transferred easily from one country to another. P. Drucker's failure with Japanese management practices transplanted into US business environment is a good illustration for this. The problem should be of great importance also to the Eastern scholars who are involved in building a "socialist theory of organization." However, if cross-cultural research in management is to be of any serious use for theory-building efforts, it must involve rigorous in-depth analysis, reaching down to the very primary cultural & social determinants of a given management structure or process. Otherwise, it is nothing more than watching & comparing colorful slides, which is quite enjoyable indeed, but can lead to many hasty, erroneous conclusions.

78S10007 ISA 1978 2855 **Podgórecki, A.** (Center Socio-Legal Studies SSRC Oxford U, England), **Global Analysis of Polish Society**

¶ The global analysis of Polish society is based on several empirical, systematic studies (conducted mainly after 1945) which provide a relatively solid basis for a more comprehensive synthesis. One of the conclusions is the specification of "meta-attitudes." Meta-attitude is an attitude of a higher order which asserts & organizes subordinate attitudes into a cohesive pattern. This authoritarian attitude does not seem to be prevalent among the members of Polish society. Nevertheless, survival, instrumental, & transindividual attitudes may be regarded as some of the meta-attitudes specific to Polish society. Survival attitude, the most flexible one, tends to find all possible ways to cope with material, psychological, social, & political situations that constantly challenge its members. This attitude quite often tends to: (1) justify the usage of dubious means when confronting them with more or less rationalized ends, (2) create a schizophrenic approach toward many aspects of social life (especially when private & public ones clash), & (3) strengthen defensive mechanisms at the cost of creative potentialities. Instrumental attitudes accept or reject certain norms on the basis of internal & subjective calculation of profit & loss, being selective & inculcative. Their acceptance seems to give more chances to efficient adaption to changable social events. The

transindividual meta-attitude stresses the subjective mechanisms of self-concern. It expresses itself in an enlarged individualism, pushing an individual to defend his existence by sheltering himself with an enlarged scope of individualism of his primary social group (or groups). The cluster of the most important meta-attitudes creates the "ethos" of the given society. The picture of Polish society, although influenced by the structure of its stratification, is, nevertheless, in the very end, decidedly shaped by its "ethos."

78S10008 ISA 1978 2856 **Podmarkov, Valentin G.** (Soviet Sociological Assoc 24-35 Krzhizhanovski st Moscow USSR), **Labour Mobility and Social Development**

¶ Labor mobility (or labor shifts—used here as synonyms) is a notion embracing the entire vast complex of the processes whereby the interconnections between the worker & labor are changed. The question arises of the need to seriously improve the single system of accounting & distribution of labor resources, which would include not only information channels, but also actual methods of influencing the interconnected structure in shaping the conditions of work & everyday life of the workers. In all probability, there is no other effective way of eliminating excessive fluctuation of personnel. It should be said, however, that socialist society possesses all the resources necessary for the continuous functioning of such a system. In the enterprises of the country, extensive researches are being carried out by the service studying the system of labor resources. The experience of the rational registration & regulation of the streams of labor resources carried out in the town of Kaluga is worthy of attention. The fluctuation of the LF is an objective process, & the main task in this case consists in reducing as far as possible the negative aspects of this process, which disorganize the working collective & impair its efficiency. The carrying out of that task under socialism is quite feasible, for socialism has created powerful levers in the conditions of a developed economic & sociopolitical organization.

78S10009 ISA 1978 2857 **Ponting, J. Rick & Roger Gibbins** (U Calgary, Alberta), **English Canadians' and French Quebecers' Reaction to Contemporary Indian Protest**

¶ Over the past decade, Canadian aboriginal Indians have undergone a process of political evolution wherein they have shed their political & lobbying varieties. However, lacking many of the political resources necessary for success in a majoritarian democracy such as Canada's, they are potentially quite vulnerable to the impact of PO. A hostile PO presents an obstacle of enormous proportions to such resource-poor minorities. Focus here is on the actual & potential effects the politics of confrontation practiced by Indians have upon non-Indian PO in Canada. Data are from a 1976 nation-wide survey of attitudes towards Indian issues & the Indian movement in Canada. Face-to-face interviews (N = 1,832) of 45-60 minutes duration were conducted in the homes of randomly selected Rs in the official language (French or English) of the R's choice. Compared are 300 Francophone Quebecers with 1,404 Anglophone Canadians within & outside Quebec, in terms of their awareness & perceptions of Indian protest & reactions to that protest. On two separate composite indices, Rs exhibited low levels of awareness of Indian protest activity. Francophone levels were significantly lower than Anglophone levels. Rs also assess the effectiveness of each of seven tactics presented to them, as well as indicating their degree of approval or disapproval of Indians actually using those tactics. Francophones tended to assign greater efficacy to the tactics, although not all of the Anglophone-Francophone differences were statistically significant. Both groups viewed the more violent & coercive tactics as being ineffective or counterproductive. Results on the question tapping approval/disapproval were similar to the results on the effectiveness question & similar in part to findings from earlier studies on protest legitimacy in the US & Sweden. Explanations for the findings are offered & the low likelihood of a behavioral backlash against Canadian Indians is discussed.

78S10010 ISA 1978 2858 **Portz, Renate** (Freie U Berlin, Gosslerstr 2-4 1000 33 Federal Republic Germany), **The Development of Language Variation and Language Attitudes in School Children and Adolescents**

¶ The age range between child & adulthood has been relatively neglected in socio- & psycholinguistics. Presented is an attempt to examine in more detail the developmental phases in phonological variation & attitudes toward language varieties of 9-18-year-old Ss. The prevailing concept of a continuous linguistic & metalinguistic acculturation in terms of a gradually increasing conformity to adult norms is challenged on the basis of the findings of an empirical study of youths in Norwich, England. Patterns of phonological variation & evaluation of both M & F speakers of standard & nonstandard English ("matched-guise-technique") show that there is an interval of significant regression in the stages of acquisition of standard English. The 15-16-year-old Ss strongly reject the standard norm by both their actual linguistic behavior & their partly unconventional attitudes towards nonprestigious speech varieties. These findings are tentatively discussed in the frame of interactional developmental psychology as linguistic & matalinguistic correlates of sex-role identification & identity formation processes in adolescence.

78S10011 ISA 1978 2859 **Poyatos, Fernando** (U New Brunswick, PO 4400 Fredericton), **Man as a Socializing Being: New Integrative and Interdisciplinary Perspectives through Cultural and Cross-Cultural Studies of Nonverbal Communication**

¶ Examined are four main aspects of communication in an integrative fashion, which should open up a number of perspectives: (1) an integrative & interdisciplinary approach to verbal & nonverbal communication, from strictly somatic systems (language, paralanguage, kinesics, chemical systems, etc) to man-built or modified ones (architecture, cosmetics, etc) seeking their costructuration as the only way to probe deeply & interdisciplinarily into human communication, (2) a review of the peculiar phonetic, orthographic, & labelling challenges posed by the Basic Triple Structure of Human Communication, language-paralanguage-kinesics (costructured with the other somatic & extra somatic systems), & of the new interdisciplinary perspectives it offers for the study of language, (3) the costructuration of kinesic behavior with all the other communication systems, & its many applications in the different disciplines dealing with man's behavior, whether normal or pathological, from an individual or cultural point of view, in field work & clinical applications for a deeper diachronic & synchronic study of the national narratives, as well as for the systematic study of personal interaction, & (4) the analysis of the mechanism of interaction, whether total (an ordinary unhindered conversation) or reduced (by environmental or somatic obstacles), as the costructurating event for all possible systems of communication.

78S10012 ISA 1978 2860 **Quah, Stella R.** (U Singapore, Bukit Timah Rd Peoples Republic China), **Health Policy and Traditional Medicine in Singapore**

¶ Presented is the case of Singapore's health policy as an instructive example of governmental management of health services in a society where both modern & traditional health care are available. The bureaucratic & market strategies presented by Alford in his book *Health Care Politics. Ideological and Interest Group Barriers to Reform* (1975), are used to analyze Singapore's health policy. A review of the major trends in health policy since the nation's independence is made & the effects of these trends on the practice of Chinese medicine are explored. It is concluded that Singapore's health policy has followed a combination of regulatory intervention & flexibility in

order to suit the nation's social, cultural, & political characteristics. The play between regulation & laissez-faire is evident with respect to both modern & traditional systems of health care.

78S10013 ISA 1978 2861 **Raykova, Dyna D.** (Instit Social Research USSR Academy Sciences, 46 Novocheremushkinskaya st Moscow), **The Scientific and Technological Revolution and Development of New Forms of Creative Labour**

¶ K. Marx's prediction regarding the radical change of the place of man in the process of production, as a result of which he stands beside the process as its supervisor & regulator, severs the compulsory tie between the worker & his status, between man & machine. The scientific & technological revolution is an objective condition of this. Extensive research in the field of labor sociology discloses the connection between the social activity & the level of political & civic consciousness of the workers in socialist production. Socialist production relations have led to a realization of the social purpose of labor, its usefulness for society, & have generated the concern of all, including the ordinary workman, in raising the productivity of labor. Material incentives in highly productive labor merge, in the consciousness & conduct of the worker, with social interests. The common aims of labor—concern for the good of all & the interests of production—unite people of all professions, & fill both creative & noncreative labor with social content. People engaged in noncreative labor have the opportunity to complement their production activity by participating in the management of production, in improving the organization of labor & the economy of production.

78S10014 ISA 1978 2862 **Ranaivoarivony, Guy de Princy** (10 rue des Vernes, 1217 Meyrin Geneve Switzerland), **La Promotion de l'emploi et la formation professionnelle en Afrique** (Work Promotion and Professional Formation in Africa). (Fr)

¶ The objective & qualitative concept of development has been the object of economic rather than sociological thought, containing many equivocations, imprecisions, confusions & an insufficient distinction between economic growth & development. Among the problems of employment are the following: (1) the absence of an employment plan articulated in conjunction with the national development plan, (2) the insufficiency of concepts, techniques & methods of work planning, (3) the insufficiency or absence of sociology's contribution to the employment-planning process, (4) in the perspective of social development, the organization of means of professional formation which respond to the need for qualified workers, poses problems relative to system conception, adaptation of means, national participation, & administration & coordination, which are difficult for developing countries to solve. The following are recommended: (A) the sociological definition of development & human resources, (B) the engagement of the sociologist in the elaboration of national employment policy norms, & (C) the intervention of sociology on the institutional level in the elaboration of decision models (normative & operational) which are based on functional analyses of elements of economic sectors, thus contributing to the decisional type of human resources development planning. This would be based on what is possible & realizable in education & employment. Tr by A. Rubins

78S10015 ISA 1978 2863 **Rao, Ila** (Andhra U Coll Arts Commerce Law, Waltair India), **The Language of Three Representative Indo-English Novelists**

¶ The transformation of traditional societies into modern political & intellectual communities has been accompanied by corresponding linguistic changes. English has been the intellectual *lingua franca* for more than two centuries in India, & the multilingual situation & the constant shift from English to Indian codes have resulted in the creation of an Indian English. The works of some Indian novelists who have been writing in English are a good study of various types of Indian English. There are varying degrees of achievement, depending upon several factors like the mother-tongue, education & SC. R. K. Narayan, M. Raj Anand, & K. Markandaya have been studied to illustrate three types of style—a labored acquisition, naturalization or Indianization, & successful imitation of the English style. Indian English should be considered as a new idiom of English.

78S10016 ISA 1978 2864 **Renaud, Marc** (U Montreal, CP 6128 Quebec) **Health Care Reforms in Quebec and Ontario: A Key Displacement of Crises**

¶ At the beginning of the 1970s, the Quebec government massively intervened in the reformation of the financing, organization, & administration of health care services, as a function of broad social democratic objectives. Although the health care insurance program had an important impact regarding the redistribution of health care, the other aspects of reform were little other than symbolic benefits, blurring the true allocation of rewards amongst diverse elites. Placing this situation within the context of other reforms from the Quiet Revolution, & comparing them to the situation in Ontario, the idiosyncratic character of Quebec reform strategies their inability to live up to their stated goals, & yet the key displacement of crises they entailed are explained. It is suggested that this phenomenon is attributable to the relationships between SCs in Quebec & to the existence of structural constraints to state interventions in health in a capitalist society.

78S10017 ISA 1978 2865 **Richard, Michel Paul** (State U New York, Geneseo 14454), **Sorokin's Scenario for the West: Implications for Third World Development**

¶ Current trends in Western society, particularly the US, appear to support Sorokin's model of sociocultural change. Active & cynical sensate values are becoming weaker, & there is a resurgence of ideational values. It is anticipated that this values shift will be accompanied by a slowdown of economic growth. This coincides with a drive toward economic independence on the part of Third World nations. If the development goals they have set for themselves are realized, the West will not continue to dominate the world economy. The resulting shift in the center of the world influence would be consistent with a prediction made by Sorokin twenty years ago.

78S10018 ISA 1978 2866 **Riggs, Fred W.** (U Hawaii, Honolulu 96822), **Concepts of Development from the INTERCONCEPT Pilot Project**

¶ As a pilot project, the new UNESCO project, called "INTERCONCEPT," which intends to promote the clarification of terms & concepts used in the social sciences, has initiated a study of terms relating to "development." On the basis of the materials secured for this pilot project, an attempt is made to classify actual usages of the word "development," together with important synonyms & closely related terms. In addition, some information on the subject fields in which the various concepts of "development" are used are offered.

78S10019 ISA 1978 2867 **Rippetoe, Joseph K.** (U Man, 1221 Thurston Manhattan KS 66502), **The Impact of a Social Movement: Free Universities 1964-1978**

¶ The "free U" is a relatively new phenomenon in American higher education. Defined as "a community learning center that connects people who want to teach or learn with the resources to meet their needs," the free U as an educational model has been in existence for fourteen years. Free Us are typically open to everyone, without regard to their financial resources, prior levels of academic experience, or other arbitrary criteria. Key features are the frequent use of volunteer teachers & facility-sharing agreements. Explored are the origins

of this educational form on Calif Coll campuses & the movement's subsequent spread to other parts of the US, particularly the Midwest. Further development of the movement into an early stage of institutionalization, marked by the formation of a national association is analyzed. Several recent national developments in US higher education which suggest that free Us may not only endure but indeed, also flourish, are discussed. Further, it is suggested that, due to several ongoing macrolevel societal changes free Us will not remain a distinctly American phenomenon much longer.

78S10020 ISA 1978 2868 **Robertson, Roland, Religious Consciousness and Public Life in Modern America: Weber Revisited**

¶ M. Weber's views on religion & US political & economic life are explicated, with special reference to the trust-conferring function of American denominations. In continuity with Weber's interpretation, "the new religions consciousness" (particularly the evangelical movement) is considered in relation to involvement in economic, professional, & political affairs, with particular reference to the phenomena of religious conversion & rebirth. The fit between the conception of being born again & the objective characteristics of modern occupational settings is explored in terms of ascetic mysticism.

78S10021 ISA 1978 2869 **Robin, Stanley S.** (Western Michigan U, Kalamazoo 49008), **Cross-Sex Occupational Role Assumptions: The Male Elementary School Teacher**

¶ When women occupy traditionally M occupational roles, several reactions are evident. If the number of women is small enough & the required occupational behaviors are dramatically at variance with the common assessment of F abilities & appropriate behavior, the reaction is often "tolerant" but when the incursion occurs in larger numbers & lacks the humorous potential of gross anomaly, the result is vigorous & often bitter resistance. The concept of "functional role conflict" is introduced to denote the situation in which the alteration of the role results in a lowered convergence between the role content & function of the role for the total social system of which it is a part. The role incumbent therefore cannot fulfill expectations even though she/he is performing the role according to (new) expectations. While the prescriptions of role norms may be sufficiently flexible, optional, or peripheral to accomodate alteration without disabling negative sanctions applied to the new incumbent, the results of the role changes may make the altered role less likely to achieve system goals expected of it, making it less functional to the system & ultimately more difficult to maintain in its altered state. This proposition has been tested in the past by examination of F engineers. Here, the M elementary school teacher is examined. Population of M elementary school teachers (69) from the public school system of an Ur, midwestern city of 200,000 was used. A matched sample of F elementary school teachers from the same school system was also developed. A Teacher Role Inventory consisting of 52 items, each articulating expectations of behaviors for teachers, was developed. Role inventory items reflected the following categories: (1) teaching behavior & techniques, (2) teacher behavior toward students (nontraditional, teacher goal for students), (3) teacher career behavior, (4) teacher extramural & school behavior, & (5) teacher interaction with parents. The teacher evaluations, by their school principals, for this sample was secured. Systematic differences between M & F elementary school teachers' definitions of how an elementary school teacher should behave were found. F elementary school teachers include significantly stronger emphasis on written work, child care, effective & instrumental needs of children & neatness of students; Ms emphasized forceful supervision of students, & personal & professional dimensions of the elementary school teacher role. F elementary school teachers were evaluated significantly higher than M elementary school teachers. A consistent pattern of role differences correlated with this differential evaluation. There seems to be an association between the ways in which M & F elementary school teachers define the role & the proclivity for more positive evaluation. The patterns are analyzed in detail.

78S10022 ISA 1978 2870 **Rocha-Antuniassi, Maria Helena** (UNESP-Campus Botucatu, São Paulo 18600 Brasil), **Technological Renewal and Work Relations in the Agricultural Sector**

¶ Starting from the analysis of labor organization where rice is grown in a traditional manner in the State of São Paulo, Brazil, presented is a discussion of the coexistence of & interaction between backward & modern agriculture within São Paulo's Ru sector, as well as the role that this interaction plays in capital accumulation. The viability of production relations based on familial labor units, which provide for 80% of the food production led to the market at low prices, favoring capital accumulation in the industrial-Ur sector, tends to increase. The presence of such relations is associated with a regional surplus of labor in agriculture. It also results from the incapacity of the industrial Ur sector to absorb the LF, set free by agriculture capitalization. While LF availability delays the full expansion of technical development in agriculture, its intense exploitation allows for capital accumulation in the Ru industrial sector. Therefore, agricultural problems must be analyzed taking into account the dialectical relationship established between the Ru & Ur sectors in the present conditions of the capitalist system in Brazil. Data collected at the Brazilian Instit of Agricultural Economy of the Secretary of Agriculture were analyzed in two stages, considering first the state as a whole, & then the regions at various stages of urbanization & agriculture capitalization.

78S10023 ISA 1978 2871 **Rogan, Elaine N.** (2727 Second Ave, Detroit MI 48201), **Cross Cultural Study of Mental Health Delivery Systems: Current and Anticipated**

¶ A report derived from 689 psychiatrists practicing in 98 countries who responded to an open-ended questionnaire concerning, among other items, the mental health delivery care systems anticipated by them in the future & the current treatment processes judged to be the most useful. Questionnaires (N = 2,410) were distributed by mail to a random stratified sample of psychiatrists practicing in 110 countries in 1971 & 1975. A list of 65,000 psychiatrists was gathered with the assistance of UNESCO, embassies worldwide, & international psychiatric institutions. Thirty-two % responded, 26% providing the necessary data. These responses were arranged according to eighteen culturally homogeneous regions in order to simplify comparisons. Results show that there are some broad differences among world regions in the mental health care systems projected for the future. These differences centered around the projected usage of large mental hospitals & follow-up care of discharged patients. On the other hand, there was general agreement despite political, economic, & cultural differences of the anticipated usage of out-patient facilities. Data describing current treatment processes ranked psychotropic drug therapy as the most useful in all 18 regions. The broadest differences in treatment centered around the use of electroconvulsive therapy & individual psychiatric treatment. It appears that there is a worldwide dedication among mental health practictioners to provide rehabilitation services within the community. Social therapies rather than psychiatric therapies were given priority. Differences in economic development & political ideologies were more evident in current treatment practices than in anticipated mental health delivery care systems.

78S10024 ISA 1978 2872 **Roos, J. P.** (Karelian Research Instit, Box 111 80101 Joensuu 10 Finland), **Way of Life in Social Change**

¶ "Way of life" is a much used & abused concept. Here an attempt is made to present a theoretical perspective for the way of life studies & discuss central similarities & differences between ways of life in capitalist & socialist societies. It is a surprising fact that very little

theoretical discussion has as yet been attempted in connection with the way of life studies. The concept is considered rather normatively & its substance is considered as given by certain social objectives. Yet, the way of life is connected in a very intricate way with the basic processes of society—production, reproduction of LF, consumption in general—& it constitutes a filter through which these processes are again regulated. Presented is the formation of the way of life from the basic processes to the life spheres of the individual, on the basis of this typology of various ways of life. The societal connections of this typology are then shown & socialist & capitalist variants are suggested. Research strategies for the study & comparison of these variants are discussed. Finally, some concrete examples are given, which have been already confirmed by the empirical materials collected in the "Way of life in social change" project.

78S10025 **Rose, Edward** (U Colorado, Boulder 80309), **The Gele**
ISA
1978
2873
¶ A gele is that great congeries of early lexic forms & ancient notions brought together as a body of Proto-IndoEuropean roots & radical senses. These senses are set forth historically as elementary notions. Discussed are elementary notions as they appear to be anciently linked through such lexic forms as roots & as they would now appear to be brought into the conversational work of members speaking together & listening.

78S10026 **Roskelley, R. Welling & Barton III Sensenig** (Utah State U, Logan 84322), **The Farmer-Scholar Program: A Field Experiment in International Human Development**
ISA
1978
2874
¶ A critical redefinition of the role of the Ru sociologist is called for, from abstract theoretician to applied practitioner engaged in the service of mankind. Practical Ru development programs have already proven successful in such diverse environments as the US, Denmark, Taiwan, & the Philippines. The Philippine Farmer Scholar Program is described in detail, & its dramatic successes are analyzed in terms of the underlying sociological principles that could be applied elsewhere. Participating farmers roughly tripled their income in one or two years & experienced major nonmonetary gains in human development. The approach involved a focus on human development (training people to solve their own problems) rather than specific technical problems. Ultimately, a problem-solving system focused at the village level was institutionalized in the form of "Livelihood Committees" of village agricultural leaders trained to identify problems, set goals, play, & carry out & evaluate their own development programs. Underlying principles identified are human development, reality checking in planning, understanding the farmer's perspective, release-not-relief, self-help, science simplification, grassroots planning through dialogue, institutionalizing a problem-solving system, increasing agricultural productivity, encouraging effective social organization, using unpaid local change agents, assuming that peasant farmers do not lack brains, just opportunities, planning in a multiplier effect, including evaluation as a part of project operations, scheduling an annual cycle of activities, maximizing the program support base, reeducating the educated, & teaching by showing, learning by doing. It is suggested that these principles may serve as generalizable basic principles for successful planning of applied Ru development projects.

78S10027 **Rossetti, Carlo Giuseppe** (Istit Sociologica U Marma, Borgo Carissimmio 43100 Parma Italy), **A Political Sociology of Social-Scientific Knowledge**
ISA
1978
2875
¶ The political context of sociology (& of social/political science in general) has a key role in the formation of social-scientific knowledge. It sets a sort of 'constraining framework', that sets some of the lines of development of social thought in given historical contexts. This may be clear if one compared English & American social science with German & Italian & Austrian social thought at the end of the eighteenth century & the first decade of the twentieth century. English & American social science have developed a tradition of social/political criticism, whereas Germany, Italy, & Austria quite less so. There, social science provided an ideological framework for the authoritarian states & the semi-parliamentary regimes. The principle of criticism, & of the growth of criticism, & the cognitive ethics that it involves, have been institutionalized in American & British graduate schools. In Germany, Italy, & Austria, the lack of a bourgeois revolution, the failure to transform the state, & the patrimonial principles of organization of social & cultural relations, & the particular sort of 'feudal-industrial' state that emerged later, played a key role in maintaining the feudal power system, based on hierarchy & personal dependence, in the social organization of science. The conclusion is that the organization of the state, the lack &/or the consequences of social/political revolutions, & the organization of power relationships among the SCs, are important elements which are part of the "political context" of social science. They may be helpful to try to explain the different "routes" of social-scientific knowledge, some aspects of different styles of thought, & of sociological/political cosmologies in historically specific contexts. This undertaking would be a part of a political sociology of social-scientific cosmologies.

78S10028 **Rossi, Ino** (St John's U, Jamaica NY 11439), **From Durkheim's Notion of Collective Consciousness to Lévi-Strauss' Notion of Collective Unconscious**
ISA
1978
2876
¶ Quotes are taken from E. Durkheim's *The Elementary Forms of Religious Life* to illustrate that Durkheim anticipated important elements of C. Lévi-Strauss's structural paradigm: (1) the principle of elementarism —Durkheim focuses on "the most primitive" forms of culture to discover their "essential" & "permanent" "constituent elements," (2) the distinction between the surface & deep (cognitive) level of culture, (3) the deep structure of culture can be reached only through a metaempirical analysis, & (4) the hypothesis of the isomorphic structure of physical & cultural reality &, by extension, of cognitive activity. By extension, the structure of intellectual activity must be isomorphic with the structure of physical & cultural reality, otherwise the latter cannot become known. Durkheim oscillates between a "sociologist" & a structural orientation: On the one hand, he argues that the "basic categories of understanding," such as the ideas of time, space, class, number, cause, etc, are "the framework of intelligence," they are "inseparable from the normal working of the intellect" because the latter "cannot think of objects that are not in time & space, who have no number, etc." On the other hand, Durkheim argues that the basic categories "have varied with times & societies." He also states: "[The] variations through which the rules which seem to govern our logic have passed prove that, far from being engraven through eternity upon the mental constitution of men, they depend, at least in part, upon factors that are historical & consequently social." Lévi-Strauss contends that the basic categories of thought are engraven in the mental apparatus of men. The variations of different systems of thought are surface variations, that is different expressions of universal material & vocabulary used to think, which, for instance, are different in the case of the abstract logic of Western culture & the "concrete" logic of preliterate cultures. Lévi-Strauss does not uphold the *a priori* position criticized by Durkheim in *The Elementary Forms of Religious Life,* because he sets himself out to prove the existence of mental structures *a posteriori,* ie, through ethnographic analysis. Consequently, Durkheim's contention that we "see relationships in things which the examination of those things cannot reveal to us" becomes a documented proposition rather than remaining a gratuitous assumption.

78S10029 **Rossi, Ino** (St John's U, Jamaica NY 11439), **On the "Empirical" and "Transformational" Notions of Social Structure**
ISA
1978

2877 ¶ The conceptual & methodological differences between traditional structuralism & the recent transformational structuralism of C. Lévi-Strauss & Piaget come into clear focus if we compare their respective notion of social structure. Functional structuralism, exchange structuralism, conflict structuralism, & traditional forms of sociological structuralism share in common an empirical, descriptive, & mechanistic notion of social structure, which is in sharp contrast with the transformational, explanatory, & symbolic notion of the social structure of Lévi-Strauss & Piaget. For traditional structuralists to analyze "social structure" means to analyze directly observable features & patterns of social interaction. On the contrary, for transformational structuralists, the observable patterns of interaction are realizations (surface structures), among many other possible ones, of an underlying deep structure, which is the real object of scientific analysis. The empirical notion of social structure is a descriptive one, because most traditional sociologists consider the interdependence & patterning of the components of social structure as given &, therefore, not in need of explanation. On the contrary, the whole thrust of transformational structuralism consists in explaining the observable patterns of interaction in terms of the transformational & self-regulatory mechanisms which make them possible &, therefore, intelligible. The few traditional sociologists who offer an explanation of social structure often do not invoke social facotrs, but they use either ecological or psychological principles or exchange processes understood in an associational sense. On the contrary, according to transformational structuralists, social interaction is mediated & more precisely is constituted by symbolic & transformational rules which operate like an unconscious steering system of various forms of social transaction. These differences between the empirical & transformational paradigms do not justify the conclusion that transformational structuralists consider the empirical description & statistical study of observable patterns of interaction altogether useless. On the contrary, the various forms of empirical analysis, including phenomenological, historical, & functional analysis, provide an important set of raw data whose apparent heterogeneity, complexity, & inconsistencies are the empirical preconditions & justifications for the symbolic & transformational level of explanation.

78S10030 **Rossi, Ino** (St John's U, Jamaica NY 11439), **The Notion of Unconscious in Transformational Structuralism and in the Theory of Action: Toward a Structural Reinterpretation of the AGIL Functional Paradigm**
ISA 1978 2878

¶ Discussed are certain elements of convergence between the structural paradigm of C. Lévi-Strauss & Piaget, on the one hand, & the Social Action frame of reference of T. Parsons, on the other hand, with the intent of strengthening the analytical power of the latter with selected structural concepts. Those concepts that Lévi-Strauss, Piaget, & Parsons have all borrowed from system theory are discussed, especially cybernetics, mathematics, & linguistics, to point out the theoretical roots of the similarities between Lévi-Strauss & Piaget's notion of deep structure & Parsons's notion of symbolic code. It can be shown that the AGIL functional paradigm consists in a pattern of functional relations based on binary differentiations. Recent studies in schizophrenia have revealed the existence of an unconscious steering system that underlies processes of cathectic adjustments & which is analogous to Piaget's notion of mental "schemas." The formal similarities in Lévi-Strauss, Piaget, & Parsons's notions of social (& psychological) processes consist in the selective & combinatory aspects of the structural notion of transformation & the Parsonian notion of institutionalization. Lévi-Strauss's notion of relational constants & Piaget's notion of self-regulatory mechanisms have striking similarities with the regulatory & integrative functions performed by the symbolic media of exchange as conceptualized by Parsons. A more stringent application of the notion of unconscious & "generative" structure can greatly strengthen the analytical power of the four-function paradigm of the Action System.

78S10031 **Rus, Veljko** (Instit Sociology Philosophy, Cankarjeva 1 Ljubljana Yugoslavia), **Socialist Development in Yugoslavia**
ISA 1978 2879

¶ An attempt to demonstrate the dual nature & structure of the Yugoslav populist movement from 1940 until today. Avant-garde or elitist organizations of the Communist Party coincided from the very beginning with the Liberation Front as a loosely connected mass organization. Thus, self-management is, from the historical point of view, an extension of the Liberation Front & not only a legitimation of the break with Stalin in 1948. As an institutional framework for the populist movement in the area of work activity, self-management has the same social function as previous mass organizations. The relationship between these two types of organizations has decisively influenced the more or less democratic character of different periods of Yugoslav development. Three main development periods are referred to: (1) the period of bureaucratization immediately after the liberation, when the Party strongly dominated mass organizations, (2) the period of liberalization when the Party lost almost complete control over them, & (3) the period of socialization where the Party has tried to exercise its influence over the whole society through mass organizations.

78S10032 **Rutkevich, M. N.** (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhizhanovski st Moscow USSR), **Sociology, Dialectics and Problems of Global Development**
ISA 1978 2880

¶ The application of mathematical methods in sociology means that the main function of theory, ie, the function of scientific foreseeing manifested in forecasts & "senarios," becomes concrete & acquires not only a qualitative but also a quantitative definition. On the other hand, dialectics alone provides us with an adequate notion of the deepest essence of global processes taking place in the world of today, as it is oriented to the cognition of contradictions in their essence. The attention of scientists working in all fields of science is drawn at present to finding ways of resolving global scale crises that have either already occurred or are approaching. That is why the public is especially interested in attempts to set up models of global development, in the center of which there will not be scientific & technological problems taken at their face value, but mostly social, & above all, economic factors. The principle functions of sociology are: (1) as science, to give a theoretical explanation & foresee the future, among their number, by modeling & forecasting, & (2) as ideology, to express the interests of these or those social forces, requiring its turning to philosophy on the whole, & above all, to Marxist philosophy & to its dialectics.

78S10033 **Rybakovski, Leonid L.** (Instit Social Research USSR Academy Sciences, 46 Novocheremushkinskaya st Moscow), **The Migration Processes as a Factor of Social Development**
ISA 1978 2881

¶ Population migration is a structurally multifarious process taking place on a mass scale. The intensity of migration processes, & the directions & results of an interregional redistribution of population are caused by a complex combination of SE factors. At the same time, the migration processes themselves appear to be key factors of social development, influencing it directly & indirectly. In the first instance, redistributive & selective functions are carried out, & also the function of developing population migration mobility, whereas, in the second instance, migration by bringing about changes in the territorial population entities affects economic, social, & demographic development, both in the regions of departure & the places of settlement by the migrants.

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78S10034 **Saal, Cornelis Dirk** (State U Groningen, Grote Markt 23 Netherlands), **Related Concepts in Family Sociology**
ISA 1978 2882

¶ The distinction between the open (nuclear) family & the closed (nuclear) family made by C. D. Saal, & the distinction between the close-knit social network & the looseknit social network made by E. Bott are connected. There is a correlation between the open family & the closeknit social network on the one side & the closed family & the looseknit social network on the other. The process of socialization is strongly influenced by the type of family (open or closed) & the network of relationships (closeknit or looseknit) in which the adult temporarily or finally has found his place. Subcultural differences in family life & subcultural differences in networks are of essential importance for a person's status, a child's earliest role models, & a child's self. Attention is paid to the thesis of R. König that in the (nuclear) family as an intimate group the construction of the social-cultural personality as a "second birth" takes place. This "second birth" deals with primary socialization by means of primary identifications in relation to significant others, & will vary with the type of family & the type of social network. The development of the western family of this century, though differing from country to country, can be described as a change from a "closed, introvert family type" into a "closed extravert family type."

78S10035 **Sabeau-Jouannet, Emilie** (Laboratoire Acquisition Langage U Paris V, 12 rue Cujas 75005 France), **Etude des Aspects syntaxiques et sémantiques de dialogues entre enfants** (Study of the Syntactic and Semantic Aspects of Children's Conversations). (Fr)
ISA 1978 2883

¶ A critical view is taken of the uniformizing vision of language which has obscured the real conditions of communications & their variations. Described is work of a language acquisition laboratory which seeks to identify the modalities of acquisition & functioning according to social groups & communication conditions; & particularly the variables in the relationship between material situation & language production, & relationship to the speaker. The sociological awareness that society is not a sum total of individuals leads to taking the formation of linguistic habits (codes) which are particular to social groups into account. The multiplicity of individual language approaches in a social group invalidates a mechanistic correlation between codes & social groups. This raises the problem of mediations between SE determinants & the particuliar linguistic traits of a social group (cf, material characteristics of life, reproduction of social habits & practices, ideological formations, familial representations vis-à-vis language, education attitudes, academic views). In certain anecdotal aspects of conversation is found the interiorization of group manners of being & living, such as the weight of (good or bad) linguistic consciousness of a family. Taped were dialogues between unilingual French school children (mean age 5.5 years). Each of 20 children was placed in two spoken interactions with an interlocutor of contrasting social environment in the course of spontaneous games (play-dinner, dolls) & drawing. Tapes were made of the youngest section (mean age 3 years) & are still being processed. Results show the great variation of the production of an interlocutor according to the status of the other conversant, & puts into question a too simple global measurement of "linguistic capacities" of an interlocutor: of what & to whom is he speaking? Analysis of these linguistic mechanisms constitutes a critique of the homogenous notion of egocentrism: feed-backs, impacts of one interlocutor on the other restore the foundation of the social interaction of language. The children affirm, oppose, modify or go one better than their interlocutors. Presented will be an analysis of different syntactic & semantic procedures of repeating, echos, & modifications of the words of one child face to face with another of the same age: (1) repetitions & additions, (2) lexical repetitions with modification of the syntactic framework, (3) lexical modifications in the same semantic universe, (4) repetitions in the same syntactic framework in an identically signified function, & (5) repetition of a different signified function. Plays on words are described. This type of dialogue taking place during spontaneous games permits specific thematic elaborations where the principal aspect is the position vis-à-vis another as interlocutor, more than the elaboration of the coding of an imposed reality (transmission of an image with the difficulties of topographic coding, transmission of information necessary for the realization of a common task, explanation of rules of the game in the view of the material). Tr by A. Rubins

78S10036 **Saettele, Hans Robert** (Colegio México Centro Estudios Lingüísticos Literarios, Camino al Ajusco 20 20 DF), **Reflexivity and Language Ideologies**
ISA 1978 2884

¶ It is a necessity to place the sociolinguistic works on values, norms, & attitudes related to linguistic variation into the wider framework of a SofK. Parting from the concept of reflexivity, the copresence of consciousness is emphasized, as an essential characteristic of human speech. But human speech is also characterized by the splitting up of intentionality & reflexivity: speakers are conscious only of isolated & particular aspects of their verbal activity. Which of these aspects are made conscious is the result of socially determined processes which consist in focusing the virtually illimitable reflexivity & in destroying reflexivity by the display of devices which function below the level of consciousness. In this way, language ideologies are formed, defined as systems of interrelated procedures by which speakers accomplish the perception of their verbal activities. It is in this context that the sociolinguistic results on values, norms, & attitudes have to be seen, ie, as part of language ideologies with particular social functions. The investigation into & the breaking open of language ideologies appears to be an essential aim of all language education.

78S10037 **Safai, Marsha** (Centre Research Women's Organization Iran, PO Box 3297 Tehran), **The Effects of Male Migration on Women's Participation in Agricultural Activities in Iran**
ISA 1978 2885

¶ The concern is with the effects of M migration on women's participation in agricultural activities. It is hypothesized that as M migration increases, women's participation in agricultural activities also increases. The relationship between M migration & women's involvement in handicraft production is also examined. Attention is paid to the possibility of a change in traditional family roles, specifically testing the hypothesis that M migration will have an effect on women's financial independence. Since one of the major problems in such a study is existing inaccurate definitions of women's work, an attempt is made to at least begin to redefine the parameters of women's work in agriculture. By examining what women do in agriculture & agriculture-related activities in relation to both men & children's activities, a somewhat clearer picture emerges. A questionnaire will be administered to a sample of women from those households having both migrating & nonmigrating Ms. Four villages will be chosen for sampling. The questionnaire is designed to take into account class differences among Ru women as a factor in their participation in agricultural activities.

78S10038 **Safilios-Rothschild, Constantina** (U California, Santa Barbara 93106), **The Sociology of Disability and Rehabilitation—Research and Social Policy: an International Overview**
ISA 1978 2886

¶ The recent trends in disability & rehabilitation research in developed & developing nations are reviewed & the implications of this research for social policy discussed. Special emphasis is given to the recent acceptance of rehabilitation care as a legitimate area of health care in developing nations. Recent legislation & social policy concerning the disabled & rehabilitation care delivery systems in Ru areas of the Third World will

be discussed in detail. In the lack of formal evaluations of these pilot projects, some of the existing controversies, resistances, & problems are discussed instead.

78S10039 ISA 1978 2887 **Safilios-Rothschild, Constantina** (U California, Santa Barbara 93106), **Structural and Socialization Factors Conducive to Escaping Sex Role Constraints and Sex Discrimination in Mediterranean Societies**

¶ A theoretical model of sex discrimination specifies macro- & microsociological factors under which women can escape at least some sex-role constraints & at least some types of sex discrimination. Different sets of factors & processes operate in different types of societies, depending upon the type of class system, the nature of prevailing ideologies, & the type of criteria (particularistic/universalistic) used. The paper analyzes existing relevant data from Mediterranean societies & proposes testable, theoretical propositions.

78S10040 ISA 1978 2888 **Saidi, Khosrow** (Free U Iran, Regionlcenter Rezaieh PO Box 576), **Die laendliche Familie im Iran nach der Landreform** (The Rural Family in Iran after Land Reform). (Ger)

¶ The Ru family in Iran occupies a special position & role in Ru society, in view of its SE functions. As regards these functions, the idea of family extends further than a demographic unit or a primary institution of the society, & includes the economic & even political realms of life as well. Thus, in Iran the Ru family can always be regarded as a SE entity of the Ru society, in which the inner structure of the family depends much on its economic place as an organization, & on its individual members. In this connection, the special place of the family head as bearer of the economic responsibility & representative of social position in the society must be pointed out. This special place has been established through centuries of feudal or semifeudal social organization. The farmer (family head) as sharecropper, possessor or landless town inhabitant, has always been either the adversary or the champion of the feudal lords. The land reform of 1962 has given rise to certain changes in the social structure, by changing relations of ownership, which were an indication of the social grouping in Iranian towns. The sharecroppers & town inhabitants have become mostly proprietors & owners of the land they cultivated for years. Through the political power & position of the farmers (family heads), the inner structure of the family was authoritatively established & strengthened. The family as an economic institution has lost its earlier, more extensive meaning since: (1) the newly created institutions in the SE area have taken over the role of the now abolished large landowners, & (2) the great Ru-Ur migration following economic development & the demand for labor in nonagricultural sectors have taken place. Consequently, the social & power structure of the family, which until that time, was predominantly patriarchal, has been partly democratized & relaxed. Agro-industrial complexes such as the *Landwirtschaftlichen Produktionsaktiengesellschaften* (Agricultural Production Companies) & the *Produktionsgenossenschaften* (Production Societies), & not ultimately Ru societies & sociocultural institutions such as schools, Ru cultural centers &, recently, party organizations, have contributed to placing the Ru family in a new situation, causing it to move further away from its usual functions & needing reorientation. Not only the Ru family, but also Iranian society as a whole, is faced with new situations, for in spite of feudalism, the Ru family has always been a secure & stable social factor. No disadvantages are foreseen for the new family orientation. The total functioning of the Ru family may be evaluated positively, in view of the social mobility of Iranian farmers. Tr by A. Rubins

78S10041 ISA 1978 2889 **Sales, Arnaud & Manuel La Fuente** (U Montreal, CP 6128 Succursale "A" Quebec H3C 3J7), **Dépendance économique, mouvement nationaliste et pouvoir d'Etat** (Economic Dependence, Nationalist Movement and Power of the State). (Fr)

¶ Since the beginning of the 1960s, Quebec has seen the rise of a nationalist movement aiming at making Quebec a sovereign country. It is not simply a question of cultural sovereignty; but of the repatriation of state economic powers to gain better control over productive investment & to orient development toward the modernization of industrial structure & the lowering of the enormous unemployment rate (almost 11% in 1977). Also at stake is the rise of new dynamic social strata related to the development of the provincial state, since control of provincial political power by francophones is out of proportion to the distribution of economic power of other national or ethnic groups in the private sector. The weakness of French Canadian representation within the bourgeoisie, a sign of Quebec's economic dependence, has considerable repercussions, but it is aggravated by the fact that the government disposes of power only on the level of work management (social policies, education), the management of capital being left to the profit of the federal Canadian government. The election in 1976 of the Quebec Party (independence) to the head of the provincial government upset the political situation by imposing at least major constitutional debate & transformation of Canadian federalism. Here, the push of the independence movement, economic dependence, & the problem of control of development are discussed in the context of an integrated world system. Using the example of Quebec, the clash of two contradictory tendencies is examined: the constraints of the global dimension imposed on internal bourgeoisies, & the pressures for development of national space which, in dependent countries, cannot do without the machinery of the state, especially if the bureaucracy occupies a predominant place in relation to the autochthonous bourgeoisie. Taking into account the constant push of the nationalist movement, the opposition of the Canadian & American bourgeoisie to Quebec's constitutional upset, the structural limits of the eventual intervention of the Quebec state in the matter of capital management are analyzed, as well as surplus sharing with foreign capital & the international DofL. The possible impact of these changes on the relationships between the classes is discussed: the development of an autochthonous bourgeoisie or of a technobureaucracy of the state, & the role of the petite bourgeoisie. Especially noteworthy in this regard is research on national & ethnic industrial differentiation based on the interviews of 300 heads of enterprises, representatives of Quebec industry. Tr by A. Rubins

78S10042 ISA 1978 2890 **Salinas, Raquel, Communication Policies. The Case of Latin America**

¶ After presenting an overview of the international developments that sustain the present concern & activities in the search for a new information order, focus is on how this search is being lived & perceived in Latin America. First, & in order to illustrate the meaning & legitimacy of Third World demands in this sphere, a view is given to some specific characteristics of Latin-American broadcasting & news exchange. On such basis, it is noted that Latin-American dependency in the field of communications is the historically necessary consequence of its structural dependence in relation to dominant industrialized countries, notably the US. A view is then given of the development of the region's awareness in this respect during the present decade. Activities & fora of research institutes & official circles are examined, underlining their growing coincidence in the diagnosis of the region's communication systems & elaboration of alternative measures, specially those related to communication policies. The major related event, the UNESCO-sponsored First Intergovernmental Conference on Communication Policies in Latin America & the Caribbean, is examined in some more detail. In addition to reporting its main conclusions, the event is analyzed in the broader context, specially referring to the forces who opposed the celebration of the meeting & struggle for the maintenance of the status quo. The obstacles to the implantation of communication policies in the

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region are linked to the characteristics of the international structure & the structural imbalances that harass communications also in industrialized countries. US interests & policies in this respect are highlighted as a major factor determining the existence of imbalances. The need for communication policies is underlined, on the other hand, as the major way that Third World countries have to counteract in a systematic & comprehensive manner the multiple forms of dependency in the field of communications.

78S10043 ISA 1978 2891 **Samuels, Richard J.** (Massachussetts Instit Technology, Cambridge 02139), **Extralocal Linkages and the Comparative Study of Local Politics: Notes on the Japanese Case**

¶ It is asked where cross-national studies localities have been lacking, & a review of literature suggests that four consistent axioms concerning extralocal linkages have been independently guiding social science research. The problem has not been one of ignorance of the permeability of the locality; indeed, the last fifteen years have witnessed a major shift from enclosed local studies toward studies detailing local-nonlocal interdependence. The concern here is with ordering the variability with which scholars have utilized the concept of "the open locality." The four assumptions that emerge from the literature suggest that extralocal linkages have been too narrowly viewed as one or more of the following: (1) vertical linkages from the center to the periphery, (2) vertical linkages from the periphery to the center, (3) national-local linkages, & (4) supra-local linkages. It is suggested that just as not all that is extralocal is vertical, neither must the concept be confined to a national system. After offering a scheme for the analysis of the channels of local-extralocal interaction, attempt is made to suggest lessons for research based upon the Japanese case.

78S10044 ISA 1978 2892 **Samuelsson, Gillis J. A.** (Dalby Community Research Center, Sweden), **Methodological Experiences from a Longitudinal Study of Old People**

¶ In 1969 an interdisciplinary study was started in the Dalby region of the pensioners born in 1902 & 1903. The group, comprised of 191 retired people, was examined every other year; four such examinations have occurred. The goal was to get a comprehensive picture of the living conditions of old people in today's society. To be able to understand their present social situation it was necessary to ascertain the influences the earlier society had exerted upon the group. An effort was made to recall the historical development of the labor market, education, housing & health & welfare sources in the local as well as national, setting. The retired were also interviewed concerning their attitudes to different problems in their lives, eg, medical & welfare services, & the social security system.

78S10045 ISA 1978 2893 **Sanchez, Juan Jose** (U California, Los Angeles 90024), **A Critique of the Theoretical Concept of the "Culture of Poverty"**

¶ O. Lewis's theoretical concept of "the culture of poverty," in which he asserts that poverty is a way of life handed down from generation to generation, is invalid because it is faulty in many aspects of the basic methodological procedures of social science: (1) it does not fulfill the requirements of a theoretical conceptual & methodological framework, (2) Lewis's techniques & interpretations are biased & ethnocentric, & (3) his statements are self-contradictory. Thus, since his theory is not conceptually organized, it is scientifically invalid. However, Lewis's propositions are presented here as effects of poverty, created by the SE conditions in which the poor are maintained. Also, a theory is proposed & graphically explained with what is called "the low SE cycle model."

78S10046 ISA 1978 2894 **Sanders, Irwin T.** (Boston U, MA 02215), **Social Reconnaissance Method of Community Study**

¶ The social reconnaissance research method is designed to achieve, with an economy of effort, an analysis or profile of the distinctive social features of a given community. The major data gathering occurs during the one week of field work which the research team (usually composed of at least four or five professional sociologists or graduate students) carries out in the community. This field work is preceded by a familiarization process involving an examination of the census data on the community, recent community newspapers, & a preliminary visit to the community to make initial contacts, inform the press of the study, & obtain additional documents. The selection of informants is a three-stage process. Lists are obtained of those who are well-informed about community affairs; those most frequently mentioned are selected for the first formal interviews, in the course of which the interviewee is asked to name eight of the most influential people in the community. Those most frequently named are interviewed. In addition, as it becomes apparent that certain segments of the community (ethnic, residential, religious, economic) are not being represented by the "influentials" selected above, an effort is made to get the names of those considered as spokesmen or spokeswomen for such groups & they are interviewed. The questions on the interview schedule are intentionally open-ended. Interviewers are asked to record all anecdotes & illustrations since these are often a vital source of information. Each evening in the field a staff conference is held. The checks & balances of team members' perceptions come into play as each shares his/her experiences of the day & suggests further hunches for tomorrow's testing. By the end of the week's field work, even those with originally different ideological perspectives are able to develop an outline of the major features & themes to appear in the final social profile. The team members each then write a section of the report, which incorporates both description & analysis; its intent is to serve as a mirror reflecting back to the community the image of the community gained from the reconnaissance process. Where concrete facts (ie, figures) differ from informant conceptions, the discrepancies are pointed out. Any differences among team members about some social fact are checked out by contacting relevant people in the community. Upon completion of the social profile, its major points or findings are presented to interested people in a public meeting in the community. The printed report is also made available.

78S10047 ISA 1978 2895 **Santos, Alberto** (CEPODE, Paris Cujas 14 75015 France), **Quelques éléments sur la militarisation des rapports de production** (Some Elements of the Militarization of Production Relations). (Fr)

¶ Analysis of the New Deal period contributes to the development of a theory capable of elucidating the influence of the military on production relations. During that period, an economic & financial as well as political international crisis occurred which is revealing of the class character of clashing tendencies within the dominant class, & of the nature of democracy itself. Based on documents of the period, it is hypothesized that a rupture of the industrialization model occurred (already delineated in the 1920s) & that a readjustment of domination relations took place within the US, corresponding to a reversal of hegemony on the international scale (the dollar dominated the pound sterling well before the agreements of 1944, as noted in the Geneva Conference of 1932/33), & that the coherence of these changes passed through military mediation. Analyzed are the role played by the military institution in coming out of the crisis & the nature of the structural countertendency of the militarization of production relations. Accented is the role which the military played in attempts to form a governmental coalition, in the search for an efficacious centralization of financial & political power; however, the undeniable role of state intervention in the management of the crisis must not be neglected. During the 1930s, a period marked by attempts to "temporarily" eliminate a certain number of repressive measures regarding the workers' movement, the exercise of violence was in the hands of the state & passed to the hands of the military. After

considering the relationship between hierarchy, military institution & productive system, & some references to historical characteristics of the US capital accumulation model, the idea that military influence only dates from WWII is discussed. Without defending the idea of military domination over civil society, it is asserted that an analysis of US society cannot ignore the relationship between military institution & the notion of crisis, which, since 1837, has not ceased to be repeated every ten years. The relationships between the military establishment, the U & big capital are discussed. Analyzed is the military as it relates to unemployment, the black movement, the reformulation of legislation & control of social order. External incidences of the Roosevelt Administration's military policy are examined. Tr by A. Rubins

78S10048 ISA 1978 2896 **Sarbadhikari, Pradip R.** (Lakehead U, Ontario), **Cultural Continuity through International Jurisprudence**

¶ The general purpose is to view the way in which international jurisprudence has played a part in cultural continuity. In particular, different cultural systems, in their intrinsic & ideological forms, are modified by functional & economic categories, but are still symbolically represented in a universalist transformation of international jurisprudence. Those developments are manifested in the evolution of the municipal legal systems of Western, Christian, capitalist, non-Western, Islamic, Hindu, Chinese, socialist, & Marxist legal systems. However, these modifications through functional changes, are modified to form part of a new universal law. Yet despite these modifications, there is a cultural continuity that is manifested in symbols that reflect intrinsic value systems & denote their essence. It is worth noting, that the diffusion & the acceptance of symbols require a certain extent of dominance, not necessarily of the symbols themselves, but perhaps of economic conditions. More concretely, in regard to the non-Western noncommunist value systems, they were—& still are—expressions of a different SE stage, which has been transcended by the existing SE structures, either capitalist or socialist. In the course of that change, those value systems—Islamic, Hindu, Chinese—tried simply to respond & adapt themselves to the new conditions, without undertaking any initiative of their own, eg, although the Islamic law at the municipal level has undergone certain modifications, the nature of its philosophy still remains unaltered.

78S10049 ISA 1978 2897 **Sawada, Toshio** (National Instit Educational Research, 5-22 Shimomeguro 6-chome Meguro-ku Tokyo 153 Japan), **Analysis of Influence of Factors Affecting Achievement**

¶ Twice in the past, the International Assoc for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA) has undertaken international educational surveys on such subjects as achievement in mathematics & science. The purpose here is to clarify the relation between mathematics & science achievement & educational conditions associated with these subjects. Data come from IEA surveys in Japan. The overall procedure is to select variables that are statistically significant to achievement scores &/or common variables in each population & to create a composite of variables by using factor analysis. Data are then analyzed by stepwise regression. Achievements are greatly affected by the home environment until students reach lower secondary school. For those with lower grades, the causal relation between achievement & home environment becomes greater. Regarding the sex of students, no influence could be found for either population for mathematics, but sex was a significant factor for achievement in science on the lower secondary level.

78S10050 ISA 1978 2898 **Scheff, Thomas J.** (U California, Santa Barbara 93106), **Labeling Theory: Some New Directions**

¶ An assessment of the state of the evidence concerning the labeling-medical model controversy, including a discussion of the lengthy debate over the Rosenhan study. Discussed are the dimensions & trends suggested by existing studies. Finally, several new directions for research are explored.

78S10051 ISA 1978 2899 **Scheff, Thomas J. & Stephen C. Scheele** (U California, Santa Barbara 93106), **Humor and Tension: The Effect of Comedy on Audiences**

¶ Reported are the effects of humor on tension in comedy audiences, as measured by a mood adjective check list, & by heart rate. In a field study in 2 film audiences, low but consistent positive correlations were found between relaxation of mood, decrease in heart rate, & number of laughs. In an experiment, considerable laughter occurred in the group who heard a comedy tape, & virtually none in a control group who heard a lecture. There was a statistically significant increase in relaxation of mood in the laughter group, a nonsignificant decrease in heart rate, & no change in the control group. Combining the results of the field study & the experiment, the theory of catharsis is supported, since all 6 tests were in the direction predicted by that theory.

78S10052 ISA 1978 2900 **Schuessler, Karl** (Indiana U, Bloomington 47401), **Artifacts in Attitude Measures**

¶ Data consist of responses of a national probability sample of 1,522 adults (18 years & over) to a large number of items expressive of attitudes toward self & others in society. The goal was to arrive at standard scales for measuring such attitudes in the general population. Items were selected on the basis of their characteristics (SDSV, Key, etc) or on basis of their intercorrelations. Comparisons between a priori & empirical scales were drawn. Also constructed were a responding desirably (RD) scale & an acquiescing (A) scale for use as controls in comparing social & economic groups in their reported attitudes &/or feelings. By means of different forms of administration—written, oral, manual—it was possible to evaluate the effect of that factor on frequency of response. Focus here is on differences in response pattern by item form (+ or -) & by administration form (self or other); also on individual differences in uniform answering (agreeing) regardless of item form, & individual differences in not answering. Presented are results on differences between differently worded (+ or -) items & the implications of those results for attitude &/or response set measures. Results on differences between different forms of administration & the implications of those results for measures of attitudes & the like are discussed. Described is the scale for measuring individual differences in tendency to respond uniformly (agree); & the possibility of measuring individual differences in tendency to not respond, & possible correlates of such differences are considered. Comparisons are drawn between attitude &/or feeling measures before & after adjusting for uniform responding & uniform not responding. The object is to determine whether response patterns are significantly changed by what are essentially extraneous factors & whether specific conclusions about sociological factors in mental health (as measured) may be spurious.

78S10053 ISA 1978 2901 **Schuessler, Karl E., Ted Davies & David Prensky, Direction-of-Wording and Form of Administration Effects in Attitude/Feeling Measures**

¶ Concern is with form & method effects in responses to agree-disagree items on mental health & related concepts. The following problems are addressed: (1) the effect of direction of wording on response patterns, (2) the differential relation of acquiescing to responses to differently directed items, (3) the effect of form of administration on response patterns, & (4) the possibility of adjusting for that effect by numerical weights. National survey data (N = 1,522 randomly selected adults) showed that Rs are more likely to agree with negatively worded items than to disagree with

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positively worded; that acquiescing (as measured) is more strongly correlated with negative items than positive; that form of administration has little effect on pattern of responses; & that only in the case of items on social worries is a correction for the latter effect indicated. Standard operations are required if populations are to be compared on mental health & related concepts by means of agree-disagree mental health items.

78S10054 ISA 1978 2902 **Schulz, Muriel R.** (California State U, Fullerton 92634), **Man (Embracing Woman): The Generic in Sociological Writing**

¶ It is often difficult to decide whether or not a writer intends such words as "man," "mankind," & "human" to function generically—ie, to refer to humans generally, without consideration of age or sex. Some solutions are proposed to the problem of analyzing generic usage; & the development of the generic in sociological writing from the eighteenth through the twentieth century is traced. Earliest writers did not usually intend a generic reference, but rather considered human behavior & institutions from a masculine perspective. Although there is an increasingly clear use of the generic in the period under study, there is some evidence that many sociologists continue to have a masculine orientation toward their subject.

78S10055 ISA 1978 2903 **Schutte, Gerhard** (Fachbereich Soziologie U Konstanz, Federal Republic Germany), **Multiple Realities and Ethnography: Schütz's Relevance to the Anthropologist**

¶ The discovery of finite provinces of meaning may uncover hitherto unknown areas in "primitive" societies. Before embarking on such an interpretive & mapping venture important methodological issues must be clarified. Not only is the access the anthropologist has to his material problematical, but the language employed in the ethnographic description draws both from his commonsense reality & from his scientific knowledge. Making use of an illustrative ethnographic example, these questions as well as the problem of interpretation of (what is to the anthropologist) "strange" phenomena are discussed in the framework of Schützean sociology.

78S10056 ISA 1978 2904 **Schwartzman, Simon & Fernando Uricoechea** (IUPERJ, rua da Matriz 82 Botafogo Rio de Janeiro Brazil), **Brazilian State and Society: Towards a Global Interpretation**

¶ Presented is a historical synthesis of the development of the modern Brazilian state since its patrimonial origin. The peculiarity of its patrimonialism is examined against the historical background of Spanish-American patterns of state building. The process of bureaucratization & the institutionalization of a legal-rational pattern of authority during the nineteenth century is examined through the role of the *Guarda Nacional,* a corporation of freemen & *honoratiores* in care of administrative tasks. The dynamics of the modern state are interpreted by examining the trends toward increasing centralization & bureaucratic authoritarianism as well as the collective demands for social & political participation. The role of the positivist ideology, well adjusted to the centralized character of the new bureaucratic administration, is examined. Dynamics are also illustrated by examining two approaches to education in the second quarter of this century: the liberal & scientific strategy sponsored by the U system in São Paulo vs the technical & positivist one sponsored by the federal administration. Original, historical sources are interpreted.

78S10057 ISA 1978 2905 **Schweisguth, E. & F. Subileau** (FNSP, 10 rue de la Chaise Paris France), **Le Rôle de sous-officier dans une armée technicienne** (The Role of Noncommissioned Officers in a Technical Army). (Fr)

¶ The air force & navy are highly technical services where the contingent occupies a small place in relation to the total personnel. Noncommissioned officers are less occupied with leading young soldiers than with executing technical tasks necessary for the proper functioning of material. But the importance of technical skills does not mean that noncommissioned officers are to be considered the same as civilians of equivalent qualification. The particular nature of the army must be remembered: an institution devoted to national defense & thus, having a value system in accord with conservative ideology. Studied are professional strategies of noncommissioned officers; in particular, the mechanisms governing long career strategies, or reconversion strategies. The objective chances of professional success & attitudes toward the military establishment are analyzed. Two axes are delineated: (1) the SE condition of noncommissioned officers, which constitutes their professional specificity (ie, career rules), social origin, level of qualification & professional characteristics, & (2) the way in which one lives in a military society, ie, adherence to a system of values, career satisfaction & projects. The relationship between objective characteristics & professional projects allows assessment of the relative weight of the military establishment & civil society in the determination of behaviors. Data were taken from a questionnaire issued to noncommissioned officers in the French navy & air force (N = 2,000 in each service branch). Tr by A. Rubins

78S10058 ISA 1978 2906 **Schweitzer, David R.** (U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1W5), **Comparative Social Mobility: An Assessment of the Present State of International Comparative Research**

¶ Despite a longstanding interest in the comparative study of social mobility, very little by way of substantive knowledge has been firmly established. The recent massive outpour of comparative empirical results, based on increasingly sophisticated quantitative techniques & standardized procedures, only adds to an already confusing & contradictory body of comparative evidence concerning cross-societal variations in the causes, rates, patterns, processes, & consequences of social mobility. The present state of grounded comparative knowledge in this domain raises serious questions concerning fundamental assumptions that commonly underlie our popular predictions & mainstream approaches to international comparative research. Considerable doubts are cast not only on our ability to formulate meaningful theoretical questions & valid empirical generalizations, but also on the very potency of a social science which continues to operate exclusively within a rigid positivist logic of comparative social inquiry. Presented is a critical assessment of the present state of international comparative research on social mobility, with particular reference to problems of theory, epistemology, & quantitative methodology.

78S10059 ISA 1978 2907 **Schweitzer, David R.** (U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1W5), **The Radical Right**

¶ Among the main topics are: (1) problems in defining, conceptualizing, & measuring the type of phenomena generally subsumed under the "radical right" label in the analytical & empirical literature, (2) a critical review of the popular "status politics" explanation (with its social psychological accent on status-anxiety & prestige-interest factors), (3) its thematic link to the more global "end of ideology" argument, & (4) its evolution from essayist interpretations of American right-wing radicalism to comparative applications in other Western democratic politics, (5) key problems arising from the status-oriented approach to rightist politics & (6) alternative, though less prevalent, explanations in the literature which stress class-interest, personal alienation, socialization, & ecological & political contextual factors. Empirical results are summarized & systematized in an attempt to specify the extent to which the different explanations are supported, qualified, or refuted. While emphasis is on sociological research in the US, relevant research in several other related disciplines (especially social psychology & political science), is drawn upon, & an effort made to incorporate relevant comparative evidence from other nations. Key issues,

controversies, & debates in the field are raised, several research trends are traced, important research gaps are highlighted, & priorities for future research are presented.

78S10060 ISA 1978 2908 **See, Katherine I O'S.** (Michigan State U, East Lansing 48824), **Towards a Theory of Ethnic Nationalism: Northern Ireland and Quebec Compared**
¶ Focus is upon the circumstances under which a stratified ethnic group begins to act as a cohesive political unit & on the ways in which minority leaders mobilize their constituency (ie, the ideological strategies used to garner support) to create a national separatist movement. Although few sociological works focus explicitly on the structural bases for ethnic nationalism (Smith 1971; Symmons-Symonolewicz, 1970), several conceptual frameworks have been employed to analyze nationalism as an instance of more general processes: functionalist analyses of modernization (Apter 1963; Deutsch, 1953; Eisenstadt, 1966), Marxist theories of imperialism (Marx & Engels, 1962, 1971; Lenin, 1968) & pluralist & power conflict theories of ethnic relations (Despres, 1968; M. G. Smith, 1969; W. J. Wilson, 1973). An alternative model is proposed & evaluated through a comparison of recent nationalist movements in Northern Ireland & Quebec. Although some attention is given to the historical origins of these movements, the focus is on recent manifestations of ethnic nationalism. In Northern Ireland, the period of concentration is 1969-1977 & the transformation of the Civil Rights movement with its emphasis upon social & political equality into a more militant separatism by both Catholics & Protestant Orangemen. For Canada, the rise of the *Parti Québecois* in 1968, its emergence out of the Quiet Revolution, & its success vis-à-vis other nationalist groups are analyzed. In both cases, analysis is of the cultural DofL (with special emphasis on the role of the minority elite), the role of the political structure in the maintenance of ethnic stratification, & the constraints which cultural institutions impose on minority group mobilization.

78S10061 ISA 1978 2909 **Segalman, Ralph** (California State U, Northridge 91330), **World Politics and the Poverty of Developing Nations**
¶ The requirements for successful industrial development & economic self-reliance for an undeveloped country are examined. The need for capital can be met only if a stable, relatively democratic political system is achieved with general economic freedom. Otherwise, the climate is not receptive to investment from external &/or internal resources. To achieve such a climate, it is hypothesized, a nation must experience a series of maturational stages similar to the maturational developmental stages of human individuals. Thus, a country must "grow out of" the stages of unrestrained "tooth & claw" anarchy, oligarchy, competing organic tribalisms or "gemeinschafts" into a marketplace gesellschaft community where individuals are motivated, economically & culturally, for a form of individually self-disciplined success. Along with this a society must be able to develop a sizable body of technically equipped workers who eventually become the societal "Mc." The development of such a climate is prevented, in most developing nations by a number of counterforces: (1) the lack of a technologically equipped population with economic readiness due to the effects of antidevelopmental processes carried out by past colonial governments, (2) the juxtaposed competition for sponsorship of client-developing nations by Russia, China, & the US, & intermediate agents such as Cuba who usually are less concerned with economic improvement & are more concerned with military development, (3) the models of government & suggested activities & policies presented by each of the sponsor powers for the client nations which promote events which, sometimes with the best intentions, work counter to the economic development of the client nation. The serious business of freeing the developmental nations from pervasive & deepening social problems cannot begin until these nations are able to shape themselves into an industrial ready condition. Until then efforts to aid such nations may, in reality, be counterproductive & problem aggravating.

78S10062 ISA 1978 2910 **Segre, Sandro** (Via Visconti Di Modrone 32, 20122 Milan Italy), **Classes and Bureaucratic Domination: A Note on Weber's Sociology of the State**
¶ The relations between classes & bureaucratic domination according to M. Weber's sociological approach are considered. Classes are relevant to the sociology of the state to the extent that they influence that particular type of domination which has found typical expression in the bureaucratic administration of the modern state. The classes that are relevant in this perspective are the propertied entrepreneurial classes. However, capitalist influence may be controlled if there exists a strong & effective parliament based on universal suffrage.

78S10063 ISA 1978 2911 **Segre, Sandro** (Via Visconti Di Modrone 32, 20122 Milan Italy), **For a Sociology of the Intellectuals in Imperial Germany: The Approaches of Karl Mannheim and Antonio Gramsci**
¶ The place of intellectuals in imperial Germany (1870-1914) is analyzed. The framework provided by Mannheim's & Gramsci's categories is applied to this study. Focus is on the bonds connecting intellectuals & their role in the formation of the hegemony of the ruling classes.

78S10064 ISA 1978 2912 **Seidel, Gillian** (Modern Languages Centre U Bradford, BD7 1DP England), **On the Discourse of the National Front**
¶ Fascist discourse, as exemplified by the National Front (NF), constitutes a particular type of text in that it is primarily 'action-producing'. By contrast, discourses of traditional party politics stress mobilization, although the NF also appropriates other types of discourse for itself. Whereas earlier studies on fascist language have tended to focus on particular themes, focus here is on three dimensions along which fascist discourse may be read 'correctly' in order to produce antifascist discourse. The patterns of inclusion/exclusion within actual or potential alliances, signaled by pronouns & modes of address, are as central to the study of political discourse as they are to anthropological studies of kinship. Whereas in anthropology, the relationship is established & the literature substantial, the relationship has not been explicitly posited or investigated in political discourse. In the grass roots action committees of May 1968 in Paris, the fluid *NOUS*, rarely defined, may be seen as an attempt to redefine revolutionary actors as distinct from the more 'traditional' left position, particularly the French Communist Party (PCF), & as an affirmation of group ideologies. The non-Leninist cells encoded different ideological messages by using different subcodes in which pronominal play is central.

78S10065 ISA 1978 2913 **Sen, Pranabananda** (Indian Instit Technology, Kharagpur 721302), **Linguistic Pluralism and Question of National Language in India**
¶ Examined is the status of Hindi as the national link language: (1) in India as a whole, (2) outside the regions where it is the dominant language, & (3) in several major cities (since pressure of a link language or lingua franca may be assumed to be greater here than in Ru areas). The discussion is based on census data on languages in India. According to 1961 census reports there were 133 million or 30.38% of the population speaking Hindi. But it seems that Hindi is not 'increasingly' & 'voluntarily' spreading, for in 1971, while the total population of the country showed an increase by 2.5% over the decade, the speakers of Hindi decreased by 2.34%. Again, the proportion of Hindi-speaking people decreases as one goes from the core of Hindi-speaking areas (states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan, Punjab, & Hariyana) to the peripheries. Beyond these peripheral regions lie the non-Hindi-speaking states. Of the major cities, Calcutta, Hydrabad, &

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Bombay have rather small sections of native populations who are bilingual. But of these native bilinguals about 80% to 95% speak Hindi as the other language. The bilingual behavior of the linguistic minorities in other cities shows a weaker preference for Hindi as the other language; the great majority of these bilingual minorities speak instead the local language. In Cuttack & other cities of Orissa there is a much lower proportion of bilingual behavior. In Madras city bilingualism among the majority group is almost insignificant, & Hindi has practically no place among the other language of the linguist minorities. It is Hindustani & not Hindi (standard or Khari Boli) that can claim to be the real lingua franca not only in non-Hindi-speaking areas but in most Hindi-speaking areas too. Besides the internal problem of establishing a standard variety of Hindi & of exporting the same to non-Hindi-speaking areas, some ambivalence is also observed in accepting the language as national link language. There is a growing reluctance among the Ur elites even in Hindi-speaking areas to give up English, for it is felt that English should be learned if the country is to develop economically & technologically. There is also a traditional resistance to Hindi in the non-Hindi-speaking areas, particularly in the South. Finally, the census figures also show little evidence for the assertion that Hindi is already known & is in daily use throughout the country.

78S10066 **Sen, Sunil Kanti** (Indian Instit Technology, Kharagpur 721302), **Indian English**
ISA 1978 2914
¶ An attempt is made to examine certain peculiarly Indian language habits & relate them to social & cultural behavior patterns. Some of these habits are consciously cultivated. Three kinds of Indian English have been distinguished: (1) ornate-metaphorical, (2) exhibitionist, & (3) homespun. Examples of each are presented. The first kind is loaded with 'pudder'. It is generally marked by a medley of metaphors which do not cohere; also a curious fondness for high-pitched language while stating the obvious. The second kind is a recent vogue—pedantic, stilted, full of Latin or French tags; the manner is the result of a cultivated magpie instinct. In the third kind nothing seems to be right but there is, mercifully, no striving for effect. These habits do not derive from the parent language, Sanskrit, which is highly rigorous. Bengali prose, as shaped by Tagore, is perhaps a bad influence on the kind of English written here. Social & cultural behavior lacks a central, coordinating discipline. Bengali thinking, too, is labile & emotion-laden. Hence the 'vices' that mark Indian English.

78S10067 **Šetinc, Marjan** (Self-Management Research Centre, Dalmatinova 4 61000 Ljubljana Yugoslavia), **Agents of Social Change: Education and Educational Opportunities as Indicators of Social Differences**
ISA 1978 2915
¶ To assess the effects of education & educational opportunities on social differences, data were collected within the Republic of Slovenia, by a standard questionnaire distributed to all production & territorial subunits of the Republic. Education represents an essential component of social development, & at the same time one of the basic factors for abolishing social differences among people. To achieve a situation where education will be available to all without regard for SES, new measures in elementary-school teaching processes were introduced (extended school, all-day school, individualization of teaching), which have made preschool assessment of children available to twice as many children as in 1972. The success in elementary schools was thus in 1970 71.8% & in 1976 98.6%. The dropout rate which amounted to almost 30% in 1970, & even more before 1970, has almost completely vanished. The increase in school success is attributed mainly to children from the lower SES. A similar trend can be traced in secondary schools & in higher education. Despite certain peculiarities within the educational system which do tend to preserve certain professions for certain strata of population, it can be concluded that changes in the availability of education have considerably diminished certain social differences rooted in availability & attained education.

78S10068 **Shafer, Robert E.** (Arizona State U, Tempe 85281), **Language Acquisition in the Home: What Parallels for Reading Acquisition in the School?**
ISA 1978 2916
¶ More than a decade of research in child language acquisition has presented us with certain well-accepted if not universal tenets of language acquisition processes in early childhood. Developed are parallels for reading acquisition in the school derived directly from models of the interaction of the child with his/her first "teachers," the parents, older siblings, & other adults. The following concepts are developed: (1) The first adult teachers present language as an integrated system to be learned rather than a set of subsystems. The first teachers (hereafter referred to as adults although that is not technically the universal case) do simplify the system, though not entirely, by presenting shorter & less complex utterances which show greater redundancy, less diversity, & a high incidence of interrogatives, among other features. (2) Adults use what the learner is learning with the learner—they interact through language. Moreover, they interact individually with the learner. The language directed to the child is for that child & inherently entails feedback. To acquire competence language must apparently be used directly with the learner. (3) Adults use the language to be learned directly with the learner but for purposes other than teaching the language. The prime focus is to accomplish something else—to make contact, to entertain, to obtain objects, etc. Because adults & children focus on what is to be accomplished during an interaction, most adults rarely correct the form of the child's talk. Those who do correct it note that their children's language develops more slowly. However, most parents "fit some meaning to even the most fragmentary utterance and respond as best they can to that meaning." Adults then may praise ungrammatical utterances with truth value & correct grammatical ones without truth value. (4) Adults talk in context to young language learners. When a child, even a three-month-old infant, is the conversational partner, the talk concerns something the child can see or is doing or is attending to. MacNamara (1972) suggests that the encoding of here-&-now events is what makes language acquisition possible at all. Adults, then, linguistically encode what the child is already experiencing. (5) Adult language attitudes do not ordinarily reflect a great deal of anxiety concerning language acquisition. The child's "errors" often become grist for fondly told family stories. Adults seem to accept with equanimity that some will learn faster than others.

78S10069 **Shanmugam, Sengunthapuram Vaithilingam** (U Indonesia, Jakarta Timur), **Regional Language and Nationalism**
ISA 1978 2917
¶ Indian languages are now undergoing tremendous changes due to the expansion of their social function. Four major trends, viz westernism, classicalism, purism, & modernism are found in their development. Discussed is the attitude of the language planners to determine the intensity & extent of the trends. The data are mainly collected from published sources. The views of language planners on the three dimensions of the language planning—cultivation, elaboration & codification—are tree-diagramed to determine the range of opinion on the whole of language development. Six categories of language planners can be seen: strongest classicalism, strong classicalism, weaker classicalism, stronger modernism, strong modernism, & weaker modernism. The relationship between the views of language planning & the three emphases of nationalism: unification, authentification, & modernization is discussed. Authentification seems to predominate. A final section deals with sociocultural factors.

78S10070 **Shapiro, Ovadia** (U Haifa, Israel), **New Developments in the Israeli Party System**
ISA 1978 2918
¶ The Israeli general election of June 1977 was the culmination of a process which brought down the Labor Party (LP), after being in power for fifty-five years. The modern Israeli party system (PS) has emerged &

become institutionalized with the LP (formerly Mapai) as its backbone & dominant power. The Lickud right wing bloc, which now replaces the LP as the major power in government, does not seem to occupy the same position in the PS as that held by the LP & particularly Mapai. It differs from the LP in its elite composition, structure, social basis of support, & ideological impact. There is, therefore, a possibility that the age of a PS dominated to a considerable extent by a leading party is over. The Israeli electorate seems to have become much less bound to longstanding party loyalties. The emergence of the new Democratic Movement for Change, which is a result of this development, may indicate a more radical change, namely that new political elites come into existence & gain power within new political frameworks. Changes in the PS should be discussed & evaluated in relation to at least two general sets of problems: (1) The elements of continuity in the PS. In this case the multi-PS as such, the coalition government, & the considerable role still played by party bureaucracies. (2) The changes in the "environment" of the PS, & political systems in general. There exist the various changes in the composition of the population, the emergence of the second generation to various elite positions in the society, & to the electorate in general, & new types of issues with which the population is coping, the experiences of the past, & the expectations of the future. One major point of weakness in the PS is evident, namely the structural distance between the present-day political elite of Israel & many of the groups whose support has brought it to power. This might lead to either strong pressure by the periphery for representation in the center or to a shift on behalf of the periphery towards another form of protest. In either case, a certain form of crisis is possible.

78S10071 ISA 1978 2919 **Sharma, K. N.** (Indian Instit Technology, Kanpur, 208016), **A Profile of Indian Experiment in Development**

¶ The beginning of modernization in India can be traced to the period of colonial rule by the East India Co. It introduced extrinsic concepts of property, revenue administration, & 'modern education', unleashing forces which weakened the corporate character of such traditional collectivities as the village community, caste, kin, & the joint family, besides making the people destitute. By its very nature 'modern education' created a class of people who sought & still seek jobs in formal organizations. The steep rise in population & weakening of the traditional occupational structure, coupled with the slow rate of industrialization have further added to the pressure for jobs as well as various services in formal organizations & bureaucracy. These have proliferated in response to the needs of planned development in a democratic polity. The traditional collectivities have limitations in helping the individual to deal with them on a personal basis. Resource networks & groups have emerged for the mobilization of power of formal organizations for personal interests: transactions in them are based on *do ut des* (I give in order that you give). The relations in them are particularistic, but the expectations in reciprocation of an obligation are undefined. Therefore, fluidity in social relations is endemic. The egotistic pursuit of self-interest through them has seriously undermined the functioning of formal organizations & has created instability in the political system.

78S10072 ISA 1978 2920 **Shelley, Louise** (School Justice American U, Washington DC 20016), **The Geography of Crime in the USSR**

¶ Examined is the way Soviet social controls on the citizens' population mobility have influenced the distribution of criminality in that society. The distribution of crime in the USSR is different from that of most industrialized countries because of the demographic policies & residential controls placed on the general population & the criminal population, in particular. While crime in Western industrialized countries is concentrated primarily in Ur centers, the highest rates of criminality in the USSR are found in those Ru areas & towns where the planned economy has caused the isolation of young men & women & the concentration of recidivists. Soviet authorities have fundamentally altered the usual distribution of crime found in a developed country by moving crime from the large Ur centers of the USSR to developing areas of the Far East & Far North. Soviet population policies concerning convicted offenders & the youthful work force, in existence since the 1920s, have fundamentally altered the expected distribution of criminality for an industrialized nation.

78S10073 ISA 1978 2921 **Shore, Richard P., The Scandinavian Experience: An Exportable Commodity?**

¶ Scandinavian countries, most notably Norway & Sweden, are commonly acknowledged as representing the vanguard of a work reform ("quality of working life") movement that has proliferated throughout the industrialized world. Once regarded as little more than objects of curiosity & treated with considerable skepticism, Norwegian & Swedish experiments with new forms of work organization & self-management have since persuaded a growing, though still modest, number of US employers & union leaders that conventional practices are not immutable & that alternatives exist which can better advance both enterprise & worker interests. How fast & how far this budding commitment to innovation in work design is likely to progress is still uncertain. Even more problematical, however, is the likelihood that the more fundamental & far-reaching legislative & collective bargaining strategies adopted in Scandinavia will prove exportable to the US. Although a number of factors can be enumerated which seem to argue against the transferability of Scandinavian experience, there also appear to be some emerging trends in national circumstances that make this possibility less remote than it was once judged to be.

78S10074 ISA 1978 2922 **Silva Michelena, Jose Agustin** (CENDES, Apartado 6622 Caracas Venezuela), **The New World Political Order**

¶ The objective is to determine the way in which world processes condition, make favorable, or eliminate the alternatives of underdeveloped countries. International relations are seen as strongly influenced by class struggles. These, in turn, are seen as the context of national economic, political, & ideological processes. The process of formation & crisis of socialist & capitalist blocs is examined in the post-WWII period. From this analysis it is concluded that détente stems from the structural needs of the US & the USSR & the "terror equilibrium" established between those two powers. Such a situation forces them to limit their expansionist aspirations to the peripheral zones. Peripheral zones are gradually & progressively being transformed into "hot zones" or "tempest zones." From this perspective, recent political & military conflicts in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, & Latin America are considered. The study of this emerging new world political order considers new patterns of capital accumulation & international DofL which seem to be consolidating in the present decade.

78S10075 ISA 1978 2923 **Silver-Bodard, Catherine** (City U New York, NY 10027), **Conservative Ideology and the Emergence of Empirical Research in the 19th Century. The Case of Le Play**

¶ F. Le Play's significance for the emergence of empirical sociology in the nineteenth century has been somewhat distorted by later concerns, both conservative & Marxist. Le Play sought for sources of social stability which implied neither reactionary or "progressivist" outcomes, but permitted the development of industrial society & enterprise without social disruption. Although Le Play was influenced by conservative & reactionary formulations of the family as a "moral cell" of society, he treated the family as an empirical site where the interaction between labor, employers, community structure, &

systems of property could conveniently be investigated. Traced is Le Play's relationship to dominant ideological & research tendencies of the period.

78S10076 ISA 1978 2924 **Simmons, James Louis** (Colorado Women's Coll, Montview & Quebec St Denver 80220), **Sociolinguistics and Air Traffic Control Communication**

¶ English is the basis of the international language of air traffic control. No sociolinguistic research has been done on the international level of this specialized & fully developed language variety. Considered are the needs & potential benefits of such research. Among the many questions to be explored sociolinguistically for the furtherance of air safety are the language competencies of controllers & pilots, the levels of formality & informality which exist internationally, the nature of language training curricula, & problems speakers themselves recognize. Potential benefits include: promotion of air safety by reducing communications-related misunderstandings, possible improvement of controllers' working conditions by reducing stress which is communications-related, & possible improvement of language training or operating procedures. The opportunity exists for sociolinguistics to study: the workplace as an important bilingual setting, language switching behavior, language use in technologically sophisticated work environments, & the expansion of the scope of the "applied sociology of language."

78S10077 ISA 1978 2925 **Singelman, Peter** (U Missouri, Kansas City 64110), **The Peasantry and Peripheral Capitalist Development**

¶ Explored is the differential development of peasant economies in the "core" & in the "periphery" of the capitalist world economy. While peasants in the core economies historically have tended to be transformed into capitalist Ru entrepreneurs, Ru proletarians or holders of nonagricultural occupations, the structure of colonialism & of contemporary peripheral capitalism have entailed a persistence of peasants, due to: (1) the inherent constraints of peripheral capitalism which limit industrialization, & (2) the functionality of peasant production within the larger economic process. Examined are some of the functions peasant production serves in peripheral capitalism & also the relationships between peasant production & Ru proletarianization. The analysis of these processes suggests as a conclusion that peasants, both as commodity producers & as subsistence producers, "subsidize" industrial development in the peripheral nations. Thus, they partially compensate these nations' structural disadvantages in the world economy without, however, resolving the contradictions inherent in the system. This explains why the transformation of the peasantry in the industrialization of the peripheral nations does not follow the path of the classical transition from feudalism to capitalism in Europe; it suggests that Ru proletarianization in peripheral nations must be examined in connection to the persistence (so far) of peasant production precisely as a concomitant of industralization in the peripheries.

78S10078 ISA 1978 2926 **Singh, Soran** (Tilak Dhari Coll, Jaunpur UP India 222002), **Rural Development in India: A New Strategy**

¶ The Planning Commission in India has set a firm course for the development of Ru areas. It has recommended increased allocations for agriculture, Ru development, irrigation & power; village & small scale industry have been approved by the National Development Council. Emphasis has been placed on expanding education & health services in the Ru areas. Another target is the extension & refinement of the system of medium-term investment planning. The strategies for Ru development entail greater emphasis on planning from below & the cooperation of voluntary agencies. Education has been accepted as a potent factor in accelerating the pace of Ru development in India; thus, the aim of the new government is the "universalization" of education. Health services will now accommodate 80% of the population. Adequate provisions for drinking water, Ru roads, Ru electric power, & Ru housing are proposed. To realize these goals, the services of engineers, agronomists, architects, communicators, MDs & educators will be needed.

78S10079 ISA 1978 2927 **Smith, Philip M. & Howard Giles** (U Bristol, 8-10 Berkeley Sq BS8 1HH England), **Sociolinguistics: A Social Psychological Perspective**

¶ Social psychology can bolster the "socio-" component of sociolinguistics, thereby fruitfully extending its scope, goals, & methods. Since social psychology is concerned with understanding social behavior, & given that speech is an important facet of this, sociolinguistics would become conceptually richer & more dynamic if social psychological theories were incorporated within it. Towards this end, a framework called "accommodation theory" has been developed to provide social psychological explanations for speech diversity in intergroup & interpersonal encounters. A basic postulate of the theory is that people are motivated to adjust their speech styles (ie, "accommodate") as a means of expressing values, attitudes, & intentions towards others. Thus for example, the extent to which individuals shift their speech toward or away from that of their interlocutors is a mechanism by which social approval or disapproval is communicated. The goal is two-fold: (1) to show by reference to accommodation theory how social psychological processes (eg, similarity-attraction causal attribution, social comparison, gain-loss, social identity) can aid our understanding of how & why people modify their speech in social interaction, & (2) to provide a more general, interactive model of dyadic communication which highlights social psychological processes underlying the encoding & decoding of speech. This will then provide the basis for empirical proposals regarding the marriage of sociolinguistics with social psychology.

78S10080 ISA 1978 2928 **Smokovitis, Demetrios V.** (43 Marathonodromou Ave Psychikon, Athens Greece), **Armed Forces and Society in Greece: An Organizational Analysis**

¶ This is the first sociological study of the Greek armed forces; it was undertaken in 1974/75. Focus is on the description, analysis, & understanding of the structure & functioning of the Armed Forces within the context of Greek society, & their dynamic relationships with various sectors & institutions of the Greek society. The role of the Greek armed forces is discussed in relation to national security, political stability, & SE development. Objective & subjective data were collected from various sources: questionnaires, intensive personal interviews, official records, & existing Greek & international bibliographies, in an effort to make comparisons & cross-check, & obtain validity & reliability. Using material from the above sources, conclusions are reached as to the structure & functioning of the Greek armed forces which, as a social subsystem, interact continuously with the other social subsystems with which they maintain mutual ties & interdependencies.

78S10081 ISA 1978 2929 **Sokołowska, Magdalena, Antonina Ostrowska & Anna Titkow** (Instit Philosophy & Sociology Polish Academy Sciences, Nowy Swiat 72 Warsaw), **Creation and Removing of Disability as the Social Category—The Case of Poland**

¶ Using the concept of social disability, three types of contemporary societies are identified according to the variations of the ideally ascribed place for the disabled. As an empirical index, the phenomenon conventionally labeled "visibility" of the disabled in the society is assumed. Type (1), spontaneous participation, is characteristic of developing countries. Type (2), separation, appears in countries which have attained intermediate levels of development. Type (3), integration, occurs in highly developed countries. Type (2) is extensively discussed in relation to Polish society. The process of "opening" is presented from two

perspectives: (A) the social situation of the disabled population, & (B) the societies' cultural background. "Separational" & "integrational" processes which operate are described.

78S10082 **Solache, Saul** (U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Chicano Movement: Three Cyclical Periods of Mexican Migration into the U. S. A.**
ISA 1978 2930 ¶ The Chicano Movement must be seen as the product of a multiple complex of variables. The most important variable, & the receptacle for all other variables, people & the continuous flow back & forth within the Southwest, is often disregarded. The purpose here is to establish a sociohistorical frame with three factors: (1) migration aggregates, (2) historical events, & (3) the typologies of the Mexican &, lately, Latino migrants. These elements combined create the right social, political, & cultural atmosphere for the Chicano Movement. This social phenomenon did not occur in the pre-Revolutionary (1900-1910), Revolutionary (1910-1930), or Repatriation (1930-1950) periods, but in a later period, 1950-1970. The phenomenon is a product of the combination of the three initially mentioned factors. Negated is the fallacy that the Chicano Movement has been a continuous struggle to achieve parity at all levels. The main argument is that the difference in typology has an inherent difference in life styles & ideology.

78S10083 **Sole, Carlota, Faustino Miguelez, Rosa Junyent & Antonio Izquierdo, The Sociocultural Integration of Immigrants in Catalonia**
ISA 1978 2931 ¶ An attempt to analyze the problem of the sociocultural integration of immigrants in Catalonia (Spain) from the point of view of the host country. Special attention is given to the immigrant industrial (&/or services) workers, for their massive influx to Catalonia in the last three decades & their Wc character. The overall process of sociocultural integration depends on the geographical & social origin, level of education & training, age, & sex of the immigrant population on arrival in Catalonia. An indicator of sociocultural integration, as a continuous & dynamic process, might be occupational & social mobility. This could vary according to the economic sector, size of the enterprise, etc, in which the immigrant is employed. Upward occupational & social mobility might indicate how immigrant workers progressively abandon their position as an inferior stratum in the occupational structure of Catalan industrial society & gradually become first-class citizens of Catalonia. Three districts of three industrial towns located in the metropolitan area of Barcelona, where immigrants have settled since 1950, were selected for study. Questionnaire interviews were administered to 46 workers selected by decade & age at which they arrived in Catalonia, sex, & political party. From the calculation of the approximate statistical frequencies of each open question/answer, correlations were drawn between several variables which "measure" the concept of sociocultural integration. These correlations underly the hypotheses to be proved & tested by the survey conducted in Nov 1978. To interpret the provisional results of this first stage of research, quantitative (statistical) & qualitative (historical, political economy) data are used.

78S10084 **Sonntag, Selma Katherine** (U Washington, Seattle 98195), **Transitional Dialects between Bhojpuri and Maithili**
ISA 1978 2932 ¶ A linguistic-sociolinguistic survey was conducted in 22 villages in a 20-kilometer east-west cross-section of the Terai in Southern Nepal, approximately between the towns of Birganj & Janakpur. The purpose was to decipher how & where the transition takes place between the Indo-Aryan language Bhojpuri, spoken in the Birganj area, & the Indo-Aryan language Maithili, spoken in the Janakpur area. The hypothesis was that a gradual continuum of dialects exists between the two languages, as is found in other Indo-Aryan language areas. Field methods consisted of eliciting word lists, common expressions, & verb paradigms. Stories in the local dialects were taped & played back to informants, followed by a series of questions designed to collect subjective data on the listening informants' perceptions of other dialects in the survey area. Data analysis included calculating likeness percentages & mapping isoglosses for the lists. The likeness percentages were statistically correlated with the rating of the informants' opinions of whether other dialects were similar to or different from their own. Results indicate a gradual transition between the two languages, with no clear-cut boundaries, but with a focal area of several villages for Bhojpuri, a similar focal area for Maithili, & a transition zone in between. No indication of either caste dialects or a particular prestigious dialect appeared in the analyzed data. There was a positive statistical r between the likeness percentages & the story-questionnaire rating, indicating that the informants' perceptions of other dialects correspond to linguistic reality. The conclusions reached are that the transition is mainly dependent on geography. Caste is not an influence but social patterning groups do have a small effect. No strong sociolinguistic prejudices exist among the speakers of any of the dialects/languages. The possibility of influence from migration patterns is also raised.

78S10085 **Sreberny-Mohammadi, Annabelle** (Iran Communications & Development Instit, Tehran), **Modernization from Above—The Case of Women in Iran**
ISA 1978 2933 ¶ The history of Iran, especially the recent periods of rapid development, fit into the model of 'revolution from above', as articulated by B. Moore, Jr. Even the 'woman question' was recognized early; Reza Shah formally abolished the veil in 1935, & other formal changes in women's position have occurred, including the establishment of a national Women's Organization under royal patronage. That such changes have had limited effect is shown by the results of a recent national survey of social attitudes. Women still manifest more traditional attitudes & practices than men, & the whole climate of opinion regarding women's roles in society seems not to have changed significantly in most sectors of the population. The Women's Organization is currently the main propagandist for a western-inspired ideology of women's liberation. The gaps between the class & educational backgrounds of its leaders & the bulk of Iranian women, or the tensions between the Islamic & Western notions of women's roles, are frequently glossed over. Interviews with other elite groups of women, including U women, indicate that alternative analyses & strategies are developing. A 'hybrid' type of woman is evolving—religious & veil-wearing, yet active in the public world—a synthesis of the traditional Islamic & modern Western images of woman. Needed is a rethinking of the basic conceptions of tradition & modernity; a reanalysis of the determinants of women's oppression in Islamic societies, specifically Iran; & the development of a new basis for an authentic liberation of women in such places.

78S10086 **Srubar, Ilja** (U Konstanz, 775 Federal Republic Germany), **Schütz's Perception of Bergson as Reconstructed from as yet Unpublished Writing—The Consequences for the Concept of Meaning** (Ger)
ISA 1978 2934 ¶ In his first published manuscript (*De Sinnhafte Aufbau der sozialen Welt* [Meaningful Creation of the Social World, Vienna, 1952]), A. Schütz describes the contribution of subjective meaning in terms of predication. If one takes Schütz's unpublished, first draft of the above (1927) into consideration, then it can be shown that this concept of meaning is a result of his attempt to reformulate M. Weber's problem of meaningful action in the framework of Bergson's philosophy. The attempt to do so generated consequences which molded Schütz's theoretical procedure even before he was influenced by phenomenological considerations. For Weber it remains undetermined whether alter as coactor does actively participate in the constitution of meaning attached to an action or whether alter plays only the role of a reference person for ego. Similarly, it remains unclear whether subjective meaning is based on a projection or whether it

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is based simply on a reaction without reflection. Using Bergson's concept of *durée* in order to specify these ambiguities, Schütz definitely decided on the limits of his approach: subjective meaning attached to an action has to be understood as a performance of the consciousness of ego. The decision is made in favor of a strictly egological analysis. The *durée* understood as an experienced stream of action can only be thematized by means of reflection.

78S10087 ISA 1978 2935 **Stacey, Margaret** (U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England), **An Appraisal by Sociologists and Health Care Professionals of a Child Development Centre for the Assessment of Handicapped Children**

¶ Focus is upon parental perceptions of a pediatric assessment center in the Midlands of England (geared to handicapped children), & on the center's reactions to the report. Accounts of the parents' problems from birth to the time of interview were elicited. Fifty families involving 52 children were investigated in depth. As predicted, the parents' experiences at the center were only a part of a long & ongoing history of interaction with the health service in their attempts to gain understanding of & help with the problems presented by their children. There was consensus among the parents that the center provided the place where their problems were taken most seriously & where they felt they were understood. Those parents who recognized & accepted their child's handicap were able to appreciate this & other services more than those who did not recognize a handicap in their child. The success of the center's role as a coordinator of services is discussed. The aims of the center to be a continuing source of support were apparently nullified by the failure of parents to comprehend & use the offer of 'phone-in' facilities when problems arose. As a source of information the center was shown to be valuable in putting parents in touch with material aids that were available to them, although information that might have been useful to them was made less openly available than might perhaps have been expected. Major underlying sociological problems in the communication process were identified. Staff attempts to avoid the use of stigmatizing language may have increased these problems. More serious were divergences in the goals of parents & of professionals. In particular, parents' wishes to understand 'why' & their difficulties in achieving answers to these questions appeared important. The underlying problem of the inappropriateness in the cases of the majority of children attending the center of the clinical disease-cure model emerged clearly: parents following this model expected diagnosis & cure where, sadly, there was no 'cure'. A recommendation of the sociologists researching parental experiences included the proposal that parents should be included in the case conference & that copies of written professional reports on their children should be given to them. These requests the center staff took very seriously & attempted to meet, but found that they involved a variety of difficulties which are reported.

78S10088 ISA 1978 2936 **Stasiulis, Daiva K.** (U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1), **Pluralist and Marxist Perspectives on Racial Discrimination in South Africa**

¶ The conventional wisdom on South African race relations has been dominated by the pluralist perspective. An attempt is made to demonstrate how the pluralist approach, characterized as it is by institutional & ethnological determinism & an undue emphasis upon select racially discriminatory practices, removed from their structural context, obfuscates rather than explains the nature of racial domination. Moreover, the critique offered by this school of the Marxist approach is a misguided one, directed at a straw man theory unrepresentative of actual analyses of South Africa by Marxists. An alternative approach is offered which is Marxist in orientation & which seeks to explain the patterns of racial discrimination in South African society as an integral part of the growth of capitalism in this country. An illustrative analysis from this perspective is given for the gold mining industry in South Africa. The argument is made that not only is the Marxist perspective able to generate a clearer understanding of the South Africa situation but also that it aids in the formulation of realistic strategies for social change.

78S10089 ISA 1978 2937 **Starr, Jerold M.** (West Virginia U, Morgantown 26506), **The Causes of Youth Protest: A Critical Review of the Principal Theories**

¶ The US student protest movement of the 1960s had a significant impact on the culture of the period, including much social science literature. Most of this literature examined youth protest either in terms of a family socialization or a structural-functional paradigm. Neither paradigm considered the phenomenon in its own terms: as a historically located, age-based movement for social change. The many specific contradictions & inadequacies of these two paradigms are discussed & documented. Finally, K. Mannheim's theory of generational relations & youth movements is introduced as a genuinely macrohistorical approach to the subject which is consistent with its ontological character.

78S10090 ISA 1978 2938 **St Clair, Robert N. & James Eisemann** (U Louisville, KY 40208), **The Politics of English as a Foreign Language**

¶ Since its inception, the movement of teaching English as a foreign language (TEFOL) has been intrinsically related to the Americanization of foreign students & immigrants. This goal reflects a major part of the social history of the US &, in particular, the ideology of the "melting pot hypothesis" with its emphasis on total assimilation & conformity. With the recent revival of cultural pluralism, numerous conflicts have developed as a consequence of disparities in the structure & the content of language programs. These historical developments are reviewed & the factors leading to cognitive dissonance among administrators & educators are discussed. Evidence is provided from content analysis, sociolinguistic studies of self-concept, administrative evaluations of consciousness of students, inquiries of social history, the foundations of education, & detailed interviews. Language teaching is a sociopolitical process. Hence, serious questions are raised about the alleged neutrality of language methodologists to the larger macrolinguistic issues of public polity, socialization, & conflicts of value in the language classroom.

78S10091 ISA 1978 2939 **Stehr, Nico, Peter Zernitz & Richard Grathoff** (U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H4), **The Foundations of Multiple Languages-in-Use in the Social Sciences**

¶ On the basis of the UNESCO resolution concerning the clarification of concepts & criteria in the social sciences, a historical reconstruction of the basic frameworks of the resolution as well as a number of responses to the resolution are undertaken. A detailed elaboration of the structure of multiple, social scientific discursive formations is presented, & an outline of specific research directives is described.

78S10092 ISA 1978 2940 **Steinberg, Valentin A.** (Instit History Latvian Academy Sciences, Riga), **Environment: Social Tendencies of the Interrelation of Global and National Problems**

¶ The capitalist system, by its very nature, is incapable of solving ecological problems; all its energies are directed toward competition, & production is geared to profit. The environment is used, in general, in conjunction with the goals of industry. The only objective basis for global cooperation in this area lies in the fact that bourgeois governments & international monopolies are concerned about the worsening of ecological conditions in the world (ie, the energy crisis). This encourages them to direct some of their profits towards solutions to ecological problems. Thus, they subsidize some research (Club of Rome, etc) & under the pressure of PO participate in

environmental protection projects. The socialist brotherhood of nations embodies a new mode of production & pursues the following aim: everything in the interests of man. Consistent efforts are made for environmental protection. In conjunction with international treaties, several joint global projects are being implemented. The principle of peaceful coexistence creates possibilities for international cooperation in the field of environmental problems. It is stressed (in opposition to a certain view prevailing in the West) that the sovereignity of nations is not an obstacle to global cooperation in the ecological sphere. On the contrary, in the presence of real sovereignity & absence of the influence of international monopolies, all countries can make a suitably large contribution towards the solution of ecological problems in the interests of all governments. Marxism-Leninism looks upon the ecological problem, as it does on everything else, from the standpoint of class struggle. The theory of "convergence" is repudiated in its application to ecological problems. According to many authors (B. Commoner, E. Fedorov), the ecological crisis has distinctly social origins & to fight it, social means are needed. The fight to preserve the environment has become part of the class struggle against social forces which prevent the preservation of natural cycles, which are of paramount importance for man & mankind.

78S10093 ISA 1978 2941 **Stepanyan, Ts. A.** (Instit Philosophy USSR Academy Sciences, 14 Volchonka St Moscow), **Communist Socio-Economic Formation as Highest Stage of Social Development**

¶ The historical process of the birth & development of communist formation has proven & enriched a fundamental idea formulated by Marx about the inevitability of two main phases in the development of future human society—socialism & communism. The establishment of a new social system has ceased to be the property of one country, but has become a cause for the entire socialist system. Moreover, the logic of modern social development prompts transition to socialism for many countries, both highly developed capitalist countries & countries trying to avoid the capitalist stage in their development. The ever growing interest in the new social system makes its adversaries distort the nature of socialism & communism, alleging that they are Utopian & foreign to human nature. At present the summing up of the USSR & other fraternal countries' experience in solving the problems concerning methods & stages of the establishment of socialism is of utmost importance.

78S10094 ISA 1978 2942 **Stephens, John D.** (Brown U, Providence RI 02912), **The Ideological Development of the Swedish Social Democrats**

¶ To explain the changes in Social Democratic ideology from its inception to the present, two factors appear to be decisive. First, the class structure did not develop in the directions which the early leaders expected. The industrial Wc did not become the huge majority of the population as predicted by the Marxists. Instead, small farming declined very gradually & the number of propertyless nonmanual workers grew relative to the number of manuals. Thus the party had to appeal to other elements of the population. In phase three (1932-1957), they made a coalition with the farmers. This necessitated emphasizing what farmers & workers had in common: low income & low educational opportunity for their offspring, & de-emphasizing what they did not have in common: ownership of productive property. Thus, Social Democratic policy was aimed at redistribution & expansion of higher education rather than socialization of property. With the decline in the farming population, the farmers became less attractive as a coalition partner, so the Social Democrats turned toward nonmanual employees. Manual & nonmanual workers share the position of being propertyless employees & ultimately this is what the Social Democrats tried to bring out in their policy. Thus, reform work in the 1970s has focused on expansion of employees' control in the workplace. Recently a plan for collective ownership has been promoted by LO, the blue-collar union central, which is very close to the Social Democratic Party. While the first factor, changes in the class structure, helps elucidate how policy changed according to the coalition possibilities open to the Social Democrats, it is only part of the story. Why did the Social Democrats have to suppress the socialization issue in the 1930s when 72% of the work force were propertyless workers (industrial, service, & agricultural workers & nonmanual employees) & thus had an objective interest in democratic ownership & control of production? Why have Swedish nonmanuals been willing to support expansion of workers' control while the nonmanual ranks in other countries such as Britain have not? The answer lies in the distribution of power in civil society. In capitalist society power flows from two primary sources, property &, for the propertyless, organization. The growing strength of labor organization is the other factor explaining the changes in Social Democratic ideology. After the introduction of universal suffrage in 1917, the Swedish labor movement was no match for capitalist institutions in terms of opinion-making power. The labor movement progressively established a hegemonic presence, in Gramsci's sense, in Swedish civil society. What finally allowed the party to refocus its program on ownership & control of production was the organization of white-collar workers in the postwar period & the concurrent release of that group from the hegemonic political dominance of capital.

78S10095 ISA 1978 2943 **Stichter, Sharon** (U Massachusetts, Boston 02108), **Women in the Labor Force in Kenya: Some Effects on Their Family Roles**

¶ Examined are the effects of new employment opportunities on women's productive & decision-making roles within the home, comparing families. The size & structure of F employment in Kenya is reviewed, & it is argued on the basis of existing evidence that employment per se does not appear to increase the woman's role in family decision-making in any of the three groups. Rather, it is the size of the woman's income relative to that of the M, & the degree of the woman's actual control over the income, that are the most significant factors. A vital part of any development strategy for women should be a restructuring of household, child-rearing, & cultivating tasks, whether through technological advance, government transfer payments, or a new sexual DofL. Without these changes, women's entry into wage earning may simply lead to an increase in inadequately remunerated work burdens without a corresponding increase in status.

78S10096 ISA 1978 2944 **Stinner, William F.** (Utah State U, Logan 84322), **Modernization and Household Size and Structure in the Philippines**

¶ Focus is on the Philippines, a currently modernizing society, & is addressed toward four basic objectives: (1) to assess the relative influence of three membership components (nuclear, extended, nonrelative) on average household size, (2) to analyze the differential response to modernization of the various components of household composition, (3) to evaluate the transmission of the influence of modernization on household size through each of the membership components, & (4) to analyze the variation between Ur & Ru areas on each of the three previous goals. The data are drawn from the 1970 Census of Population conducted by the Philippine National Census & Statistics Office. The universe consists of 67 Philippine provinces. The level of provincial modernization is measured by a summated standardized T-score consisting of the following variables: (A) % of Ms in nonagricultural occupations, (B) % Ur, (C) % of households with a radio, (D) % of population twenty-five years of age & older with one or more years of high school education, & (E) % of households with electricity. Household size & its components are measured by the average size of households & nuclear, extended, & nonrelative membership. The data are analyzed using multivariate regression techniques. Results indicate that: (a) average household size is

primarily influenced by the size of nuclear family membership in both Ur & Ru areas, (b) high levels of modernization are positively associated with larger average household size but the relationship is substantively stronger across Ru areas than across Ur areas, (c) the relationship between provincial modernization & the three membership components varies across Ru & Ur areas, respectively, & (d) in the Ur areas the influence of provincial modernization on household size operates primarily through the extended & unrelative components, while in the Ru areas the mode of transmission is primarily through the nuclear membership component. The results are discussed within the theoretical context of modernization, demographic transition, & kinship change.

78S10097 ISA 1978 2945 **Stolte-Heiskanen, V., N. Visart, C. Gainche, J. P. Aimetti & P. Gaujard** (U Helsinki, Finland, UNESCO, Paris France & Société GSIe, Paris France), **Comparison of Patterns of Research Effectiveness and Their Stability across Six Countries**

¶ The focus is on the exploration of the stability of the relationships between characteristics of research units & various dimensions of the effectiveness of research activity across different national settings. Data were collected by UNESCO by means of a survey of research teams in six European countries (N = 1,222 research units), primarily engaged in work in the natural & technological sciences. A set of indices describing the structure, patterns of communication, influence, characteristics of unit members, morale, & interpersonal relations within the unit, were selected on the bases of observed correlations to measure effectiveness in the sample from each of the countries. By means of residualization, the indices were adjusted for type of institution & field of research. A stepwise regression analysis was performed for the whole sample & for each individual country. The common pattern of relationships of certain indices to given effectiveness measures is described & discussed. The recurrent relevance of certain variables in the individual countries across a variety of effectiveness measures is analyzed. Several "universal" indices such as quality of research planning, communication with end users, & the research morale of the unit heads & scientists are detailed. Theoretical & practical implications are discussed.

78S10098 ISA 1978 2946 **Stonecash, Jeff** (Syracuse U, NY 13210), **Federal and State Programs and Local Political Systems**

¶ The impact of federal & state programs on local policy is heavily influenced in a federal system by local political systems, which have their own conversion rules of political demands, & also vary in the relative weight given to different political inputs such as social needs, political influence resources, or PO. That is, what is converted & how it is converted vary across local political systems. In federal systems there is a heavy reliance on local political systems to implement policy. This has created a continuing dilemma as to whether it is sufficient to inject resources into the community to produce desired policy, or whether local conversion processes must be altered to produce policy. This is essentially a question of the interactions between somewhat autonomous subsystems of a hierarchically arranged larger system, & the larger system. The point of this analysis is to: (1) clarify & formally specify the relationships discussed, (2) elucidate & discuss the importance of the competing & conflicting norms assumed within the US system about: (A) appropriate conversion rules, & (B) what local systems ought to be converting, by policymakers & evaluators, & (3) discuss the reactions to this dependency on local political systems.

78S10099 ISA 1978 2947 **Styrborn, Sven & Lars Dahlgren** (U Umeå, Sweden), **Sex Role Identification and the Development of Self-Esteem**

¶ Children's identification of sex roles was sought, taking Mead's social psychological theory of self as a point of departure. Examined are the relationships among 1,000 ten-year old boys' & girls' verbal ability, academic achievement, sex-role identification, family structure, & self-esteem. The method was to tell the children a story about two children, a boy & a girl "of your age," & to ask the S if the girl or the boy performed the behavior of the story (a modified Brun-Gulbrandsen method, 1963). A significant relationship exists between a nontraditional F sex-role perception & ability, family structure, & self-esteem. Boys' & girls' scoring high on self-esteem & ability tend to be more nontraditional in their sex-role perception. Results suggest the need for research which takes into account not only individual capacities but also the role of the school structure & process, particularly teachers' behavior & attitudes toward high ability & the process of development of self-esteem.

78S10100 ISA 1978 2948 **Suarez, Pablo** (Sociologiska Instit Uppsala U, Pa Box 513 751 20 Sweden), **Attitude Consistency and Validity-Reliability Assumptions: An Exercise in Methodological Self-Criticism**

¶ Several issues relating to procedures & assumptions in the construction & interpretation of composite indices are critically examined, particularly problems of definition, validity, & reliability. The analysis is illustrated with data from a Chilean survey on fear towards Communism as aroused by the 1970 preelection propaganda, known as the "terror campaign." Dealt with is the interdependency between assumptions of attitude consistency & validity-reliability assessments. Different definitions of attitude consistency not only affect alternative-forms reliability estimates, but factorial validity as well. Neither the reliability nor the validity of indices implying attitude consistency assumptions (eg, indices of inconsistency) can be assessed by means of the procedures considered, since the rationale becomes tautological. Other issues include: the ambiguity introduced by everyday language in the definition of indices, obscuring their meaning & concealing the assumptions on which they are built; the arbitrariness of both assumptions & indices, forcing the use of alternative definitions & assumptions, due to the lack of precision of the "imagery" which functions as their original conception when there is no theory on which they could be grounded; the ambiguity of validation by means of factor analysis due to the lack of a unique solution to the problems of rotation & the number of factors to be preserved as nontrivial; &, finally, the probable artificiality of common interpretations of the reliability of difference-indices.

78S10101 ISA 1978 2949 **Suda, Zdenek L.** (U Pittsburgh, PA 15260), **Disengagement of Life-Style Models from the Constraints of the Socialization Networks and "De-urbanization"**

¶ "De-urbanization" can be understood as a gradual change in the nature of economic activities & in the occupational structure of Ur communities, or as a change in the organizational technology of Ur habitat, or a change in life-styles. This last named aspect is addressed. The contemporary change in life-styles is seen as a progressive disengagement of the perceptions of opportunities & life-style models from the constraints of the socialization "matrices," such as family, class, nation & residence. Several possible independent & intervening variables in this process are examined: economic, political, & psychological. These agents, rather than broadening the range of options brought about by societal development, are responsible for the contemporary change in life-styles. The disengagement process affects also the traditional dependency of aspirations & life-style patterns on the type of residence. The habitat, too, gradually loses its power as a determinant of life-style. The Ru vs Ur background is less & less important as a component of the socialization framework. In the industrialization era, a striking characteristic of the more developed societies was the rather Ur aspect of their villages. In what is currently referred to as the "postindustrial period," the borderlines between the two major types of settlement appear to blur in

both directions. However, in advanced environments the "de-urbanization" may manifest itself not so much as a literal "villagization" but sooner as the failure of the Ur context to inspire a distinct uniform image of desirable life-style. It is difficult to decide whether the less distinct boundary between the Ur & the Ru setting indicates the development of a universal style of abode, independent of strata & culture. Should such a trend be ascertained, it would support the much-disputed theory of convergence.

78S10102 ISA 1978 2950 **Suttles, Gerald D., Federal Efforts at Desegregation at the Regional and Local Levels in the US**

¶ While racial segregation continues to be a focus of debate & disappointment in the US, it is frequently overlooked that substantial desegregation has occurred within the nation's larger spatial units. During & after WWII, blacks have become more proportionately distributed by major region, by Ur/Ru residence & among the nation's metropolitan centers. These forms of desegregation occurred largely through indirect governmental efforts on private market mechanisms. Efforts at desegregation achieved high levels of legitimacy because they subscribed to widely accepted notions of voluntarism & choice. It is at the level of the local neighborhood that segregation among blacks & whites has remained almost unchanged. Strenuous efforts have been made through direct public policy & the courts to encourage integration at the local level. These attempts have been largely ineffective & have created organized resistance to local integration. It is contended that the rhetoric of free enterprise in the US tends to describe such efforts as coercive & exceeding the proper role of government. There is reason to argue that more indirect efforts working through market processes are more effective at local desegregation & do not arouse organized resistance.

78S10103 ISA 1978 2951 **De Swaan, Abram, Christien Brinkgreve & Jan Onland** (Sociologisch Instit U Amsterdam, Netherlands), **Institute Formation and Client Selection in Psychotherapy, Amsterdam 1940 to the Present**

¶ A report on a research project concerning the question of how people receive ambulatory psychotherapeutic treatment. In the absence of expert consensus on the prevalence, & even the definition, of mental problems, focus is on the ways in which professionals in ambulatory mental health care have staked out their claims to treatment of certain categories of clients & how they have shaped the referral network. In the course of this competitive process of institute formation & professionalization, those laymen that are close to the professional circles, or highly educated, are the first to adopt the fundamental categories & attitudes of the new discipline in their everyday behavior & orientation: this external effect is called "protoprofessionalization." Presented is a historical sociological study of the emergence in Amsterdam, after 1940, of psychotherapeutic institutes in a competitive process between psychiatric, pastoral, & social work agencies, a competition for certain kinds of clients, for professional prestige, & for government subsidies. The current definitions of mental problems & the indications for therapy are in part the result of this occupational struggle. A qualitative analysis of intake-forms of the major Instit for Medical Psychotherapy shows the social background of clients: although almost all the costs of treatment are paid by the government, only 3.5% of those who come for treatment represent the lower 35% of the population in terms of income, status, & education. To explain these divergences, analysis is presented of the records of initial interviews. These are considered episodes which entail a task, ignored by many clients: to present a fragmented negative autobiography in which the client presents himself as accountable for the problems he relates & to solve the editorial problems of this conversational format. Protoprofessional clients stand a better chance of success.

78S10104 ISA 1978 2952 **Szántó, Lajos & Ágnes Haraszthy** (Research Group Science Organization Hungarian Academy Sciences, 1051 Budapest Münnich F 18), **Research Planning in Teams**

¶ With the increasing demand for reliable information on scientific activity, experts dealing with science policy & research organization require methods which provide the possibility of measuring the qualitative phenomena of those forms of activity which can with great difficulty be measured quantitatively. Focus is on the UNESCO program & methodology which were used to study the factors influencing the performance & planning in research units, between 1972 & 1975, & spanning several countries. The factors influencing the selection of themes of the research units were studied as were structure of themes & time spent on each. Other questions concern what the research workers think about the research activity carried out within the research unit, if they find their work interesting, & to what extent they are familiar with the research work carried out by the unit as a whole. Some aspects of work organization within the units have been studied, eg, planning for financial sources, regularity in applying planning methods within the units. Results include: (1) Work carried out in research teams is regarded as interesting & exciting by research workers who wish to establish close cooperation. The team members' willingness to cooperate emphasizes the significance of teams & sets it as one of the criteria for team work. (2) Research workers are much more familiar with research carried out within the unit as a whole than with the planning of this activity; therefore they do not actively participate in research planning. (3) The research worker's opinion of applying research methods in planning at the unit level is negative. Certain planning methods, eg, morphologic analysis, or such up-to-date planning techniques as the PERT method, are infrequently applied in the planning activity of the research units.

78S10105 ISA 1978 2953 **Szinovacz, Maximiliane E. & Rosemary Blieszner** (Pennsylvania State U, University Park 16801), **Female Employment Status and Female Retirement: Neglected Dimensions in Family Developmental Theories**

¶ Although a considerable proportion of married women are members of the LF at some time during their married life & a considerable number of women reenter & remain in the labor market after their children have reached school age, changes in F employment status & their effects on marital relationships have been persistently neglected in family development theory. This general theoretical orientation also accounts for the fact that F retirement & its effects on marital roles & marital interactions have not been investigated by gerontologists or family sociologists. A valid analysis of retirement effects on marital roles & marital interaction patterns must include information on the employment history & actual employment status of both spouses. A theoretical model concerning retirement effects on spousal roles & marital interaction patterns is presented. This model is partially derived from general propositions of family development, role, & crisis management theories & partially based on earlier findings in retirement adjustment research. The major components of the model include: the couple's life situation prior to the retirement of one or both spouses (eg, resources, level of functioning, skills & experiences, environmental facilitators, role structure & role behavior), characteristics of the retirement process (eg, attitudes toward retirement, timing of retirement, amount of change in life-space), & adjustment to retirement by both spouses as they affect marital roles, marital interaction patterns, & marital adjustment. This model differs from earlier theories in that it approaches retirement effects on the marriage from a couple's rather than an individualistic perspective. Factors such as the mutual timing of retirement between the spouses or attitudes toward each other's employment status & retirement have not been considered in previous theories. Interrelationships

between intrapersonal, interpersonal, & environmental conditions are also considered in the model.

78S10106 ISA 1978 2954 **Szmatka, Jacek** (Instit Socjologii UJ, 31-044 Poland), **Individual and Society: The Unity or Contradiction?**

¶ The main purpose is to demonstrate the basic relationships between the individual & society. To this end the concept of the structure of social reality is presented. The main theses of this concept are: (1) Social reality is a five-level unity—each level of a social phenomena emerges from another. (2) The simplest & most elementary level is that of human beings—their behavior & attributes; the most complex level is that of social systems—whole societies & their attributes. (3) There is no direct relationship between the individual & society—the main mediating structures are those of primary groups. (4) The structure of a social reality is that of social macrostructures, social microstructures, & individual action. (5) There is no contradiction between the individual & society—they are the elements of a broader whole—namely the structure of social reality. (6) With reference to level of society, there is an intense contradiction between the individual & society. (7) The theory of primary groups within social reality explains the functions & importance of these groups in contemporary societies, & their mutual relationships, & the influence between society & the individual.

78S10107 ISA 1978 2955 **Szymanski, Al** (U Oregon, Eugene 97403), **The Class Basis of Social Theory**

¶ Current debates among problematics in social theory today must be understood as essentially manifestations of the struggles among classes. Parsonian grand theory, Mertonian middle range theory, small group sociology, experimental social psychology, reified survey research, etc, all respond to the needs of corporate capitalism for legitimation & control. Historical materialism, on the other hand, responds to the needs of the Wc for delegitimation & practical knowledge by which to overthrow class society. "Critical" theory, phenomenology, ethnomethodology, symbolic interactionism & other such idealist, voluntarist & individualistic, yet antiestablishment, trends are reflections of the life experience of the petite bourgeoisie in monopoly capitalist society. These later currents challenge the hegemony of corporate sociology in their critiques of quantitative methods, iron social laws, & the neglect of individual uniqueness & autonomy. They thus manifest the ideology of the petite bourgeoisie being crushed by the impersonal forces of monopoly capitalism. The middling status of this class leads it to resist giving up its relative privileges & illusions of individuality & autonomy (manifested elsewhere in such trends as "small is beautiful") thus leading them to romantism, anarchism, fascism & reactionary opposition to science as well as blindness to the operation of the forces that are oppressing them. Just as an essential condition for revolution lies in a popular front of the Wc & petite bourgeoisie, a successful challenge to the hegemony of corporate sociology depends on convincing the adherents of the various petit bourgeois fads in contemporary sociology of the necessity of abandoning such notions in favor of historical materialism.

78S10108 ISA 1978 2956 **Tabah, Léon, Les Changements dans les perceptions des politiques de population** (Changes in Population Policy Perceptions). (Fr)

¶ Policy is here understood in the broad sense as defined at the World Population Conference of Bucharest in 1974, & comprises both indirect & direct action. Data were taken from the Division of Population of the UN, notably from research results concerning governments. Both the Third World & industrialized countries are studied. Particular attention is given to attitude changes since the Bucharest Conference. Governments are attaching more & more importance to demographic growth, either because it is insufficient (as is the case with most industrialized countries, notably the socialists), or because it is too high (the case of most Third World countries). These attitudes have been reinforced since 1974. The possible effects of population policies from the present to the end of the century are indicated. Delineated are the possible solutions for changing demographic trajectories by direct action (marriage age, contraception, etc). The ignorance regarding the effects of indirect action (education, changing the role of women in society) is noted. One of the results of the Conference of Bucharest was not only to reinforce action, but to diversify it, including notably measures to lower mortality & obtain better adaptation between population & space occupied. Tr by A. Rubins

78S10109 ISA 1978 2957 **Tabor, Merrick** (U Stockholm, Sweden), **Notes on the Functions of Local Ad Hoc Action Groups: The Case of the Anti-Amalgamation Action Group in Mullsjö, Sweden**

¶ An ad hoc action group is defined as a group which is formed in order to deal with a relatively specific issue which is perceived by the members of the group to be resolvable within a relatively brief period of time. The existence of such a group is, therefore, dependent on the existence of the issue which caused it to be formed. Ad hoc action groups are seemingly able to organize latent opinions in society &, thereby, to avoid the collective goods dilemma without resort to selective incentives or sanctions. Some of the functions of ad hoc action groups are discussed with reference to the antiamalgamation action group in Mullsjö, Sweden, which was formed in 1971 in response to a municipal consolidation reform. This group performed a leadership function in the struggle against amalgamation in which many organizations & individuals in the municipality were involved. The actual membership of the group was relatively small, based on activity rather than formality, & the collective goods dilemma was thus avoided. The actions of the group were often considered a proper indication of the majority within the municipality. Tactics were employed which minimized the need for mass participation. On the few occasions when mass participation was called for, the action was designed not just to minimize the costs of participation, but to make participation intrinsically desirable irrespective of its outcome.

78S10110 ISA 1978 2958 **Tadesse, Zenebeworke** (PO Box RW 514, Lusaka Zambia), **An Overview on the Role of Women's Organizations in Africa: Case Study of Ethiopia, Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania**

¶ Measured is the impact that women's organizations have had on: (1) women themselves, (2) policymakers, & (3) society in general. A multifaceted methodology accounts for SC, ethnic, & regional variations that influence the kinds & degrees of mobilization. Focus is on the actual implementation of policy. The methodology combines a quantitative with a qualitative analysis to interpret available statistics in light of cultural meanings, ie, subjective indicators as well as objective measures. The necessary key to successful social change is not so much enlightened leadership & policies to guide the masses, as conscious masses with the will & means to struggle against any obstacle or person that works contrary to their interest. The question then is: Do women's organizations fulfill this need? Do they attempt to tackle the innumerable & combined transformations that are required to bring about the necessary social change?

78S10111 ISA 1978 2959 **Tamás, Tahin, Makó Csaba & Jeges Sára** (Medical U Pécs, 7624 12 Szigeti str Hungary & Instit Sociology Hungarian Academy Science, Budapest), **Technology of Care, Nursing, Satisfaction**

¶ Presented are some results from an empirical study which explored the effects of technological change (represented by the introduction of progressive patient care in hospital), on nursing & nurses' satisfaction. Two dimensions of

technology were differentiated to characterize intensive & normal care, & three subdimensions were isolated to describe nursing technology in intensive & different normal care units (internal, surgical, & pediatric). A personal interview questionnaire was used to obtain data on the dependent variables: work content, relations with coworkers, conditions, activity of superior, requirements & circumstances of nursing. The Σ of Rs was 299; 81 worked in intensive care, 218 in normal care units. Data were analyzed by multivariate statistical methods. Demographic & social characteristics of nurses were used as intervening variables. The indices of patient turnover, the shortage & relatively high fluctuation of nurses were taken into consideration. The content of work is richer in intensive & internal units as opposed to pediatric & surgical care. The intensive nurses judge the working conditions & the relations with coworkers more positively than the other three groups of nurses. Judgments about superiors is not influenced by technology. The work load was judged surprisingly high among internal care nurses. The nurses' expectations are generally fulfilled in regard the relations with coworkers & superiors, less with the content of work, & even less with working conditions, requirements, & circumstances of work. In general, nurses in intensive care show a higher level of satisfaction; the least satisfied are pediatric care nurses.

78S10112 ISA 1978 2960 **Takahara, Kumiko & Edward Rose** (U Colorado, Boulder 80302), **Sociolinguistic Abilities in Translation**

¶ Superficially, translation may be considered as a set of linguistic operations used to transfer a text of one language into that of another. Yet since linguistic features of one language very often lack exact correspondences in another language, this linguistic discrepancy between two languages must be resolved in some way by some information that is not strictly linguistic. Careful analysis of translation processes reveals that language speakers do not rely solely on actual knowledge of language during the translation processes. It is demonstrated that this is precisely the case, these extralinguistic abilities which enable translators not to find but to create translation correspondences based on some deeper sociolinguistic & sociopsychological bases are characterized. Taken as an example is the translation of topical noun-phrases of English into Japanese. It is shown how the bilingual Japanese translators, despite the absence of corresponding topical noun-phrases 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 noun-phrase cannot possibly be based on mere linguistic knowledge. It is hypothesized that the Japanese translators must reconstruct the English topic noun-phrases 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 this hypothesis, the explicit sociolinguistic rules of translation which the Japanese translators seem to follow are described; these rules in turn capture the cognitive abilities of the bilingual translators under consideration.

78S10113 ISA 1978 2961 **Tchakalov, Boris** (Bulgarian Sociological Assoc, Sofia), **Confidence in the Results of Empiric Sociological Studies and a Quite Possible Prerequisite for Strengthening It**

¶ Using the results of applied investigations or developments is a characteristic feature of contemporary social processes management. A discussion is presented of the role of the manager in assessing & accepting the recommendations of specialists. A suggestion is made for objective criteria which adequately reflect generally accepted empirical indicators.

78S10114 ISA 1978 **ten Have, Paul** (Sociologisch Instit U Amsterdam, Netherlands), **Problems and Solutions in Radio Counseling**

2962 ¶ Counseling typically refers to enclosed situations in which two parties, one the expert & the other the client, discuss the latter's problems in life. The expert is supposed to use 'professional experience' & 'scientific knowledge' in helping the client to formulate his problems & solve them. The client's subjective experience & evaluation of his situation & options are often the main issues, although his material circumstances & available information may also be discussed. 'Radio counseling' is a term used for a genre in which counseling, like telephone conversations, is broadcast. Such conversations are a regular feature of a weekly radio-program broadcast in Holland since Oct 1976. In this program people call the studio to discuss their problems with the host, knowing full well that they are 'on'. The host herself is not an expert, although she is coached & advised by experts. Tapes from this program are used to discuss four classes of problems & solutions to which the participants in the conversations are supposed to attend. These include: (1) problems/solutions considered invariant properties of conversations of any kind; (2) issues specific to counseling-type conversations: definitions of a problem, helping the client formulate his 'own' solution, handling emotional expressions, etc; (3) problems/solutions judged specific to 'radio counseling' as a genre: privacy problems, 'exhibitionism', problems of follow-up, etc; & (4) the existential problems raised & the solutions proposed during the talks. Findings are set in a more general perspective, where the extent to which 'radio counseling' may be understandable as a particularly 'modern' social phenomenon is considered.

78S10115 ISA 1978 2963 **ten Horn, S.** (U Groningen, Netherlands), **Evaluation-Research in Mental Health Services**

¶ How do the out-, day-, & inpatients' Mental Health Services function today? By studying the pathway of individual patients along several Mental Health Services, an attempt is made to evaluate these services. The data for the longitudinal project are collected in a case-register. This register has existed since the end of 1973 & concerns all types of services for an Ur area in the north of the Netherlands with a population of about 40,000 inhabitants; all contacts with patients are collected. After almost four years, more than 2,300 patients were registered. Patients are of all ages & have all types of psychiatric disorder. Findings to the present indicate that 72% of patients remained registered with only one service after their first contact. For these 72% it is important to know whether groups with similar problems are treated differently according to the service they contacted. The other 28% had contacts with at least two, sometimes even three, four, or more, services. A study of these 28% indicates clear gaps & overlaps, which require greater coordination & integration.

78S10116 ISA 1978 2964 **TenHouten, Warren D.** (U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Neurophysiological and Social Aspects of Linguistic Relativity**

¶ Efforts to link language behavior to the thinking process have been hampered by an inability to objectively measure the thinking process while persons are engaged in the elementary operations of speaking & hearing. The theory of lateralization of function in the left & right cerebral hemispheres of the brain, each specialized for a distinctive mode of thought, provides a description of the thinking process, & suggests that a physiological data acquisition system (essentially a second-generation tape recorder that monitors a voice tract & ongoing electroencephalographic [EEG] activity) provides a socioanalytic neurometric methodology for analyzing relations between narrative structure & its associated thinking processes. An experiment in which a Canadian sample of bilingual Chinese, including persons who have learned Chinese first or English first, is presented a corpus of narrative decomposable by occasional & occasioned activities, & by familiar & strange settings, produces a data set for testing a number of specific hypotheses about the involvement of the two hemispheres under various language

conditions. The findings, which show ways in which language marks the brain in interaction with social factors, are interpreted in terms classical & modern aspects of linguistic relativity, as a study in neurolinguistic sociology.

78S10117 ISA 1978 2965 **Terentieva, L. N.** (Instit Ethnography Academy Sciences USSR, Dm Uljanov St 19 Moscow 117036), **Ethnic Situation and Ethno-Cultural Processes in the Baltic Region (USSR)**

¶ Lithuania, Latvia, & Estonia are the newest among the Soviet Socialist republics. Their present-day ethnic situation is characterized by the following features: common State frontiers & ethnic boundaries of peoples of the region, acceleration of industrial development of the republics, new social structures of the nations, general growth of the population, along with the growth of ethnic diversity, growth of the Ur population as compared to the Ru one, higher educational achievement for Ur & Ru populations, intensive changes in the cultural environment, rapprochement of the ways of life of Ur & Ru populations, & equality of nations conditioned by the national policy of the Soviet state. The described ethnic situation promotes the intensification of modern ethnic processes; the major processes are those of the ethnic & linguistic consolidation of the Baltic nations, along with the harmonious combination of these processes & the processes of interethnic integration.

78S10118 ISA 1978 2966 **Teune, Henry** (U Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 19104), **Integration**

¶ Integration is one of several social science concepts subjected to conceptual analysis according to the guidelines of COCTA (Committee on Conceptual & Terminological Analysis) during the past several years. Integration is defined as having a "core" meaning of "connectedness." As a relational property, such a definition raises the issue of whether any relational property can be an ostensive, "primitive," definition. The concept of integration is characterized as both a "property" & "object" concept (used to define units that have properties), quantifiable (with a "quality" resulting from "quantity"), & both logical & empirical (a logical property which also can be an empirical property). As a relational property, integration is a characteristic of systems & not sets, which are unconnected elements amenable to statistical analyses used widely in social science analysis. Three dimensions of integration are distinguished—strength, inclusiveness, & extensiveness. "Political integration" is selected to specify the references of the concept. It is defined in terms of the nature of the units being integrated (political), the structure of the relationship (vertical), the type of relationship (authority), & the normative base (consensus, legitimacy). Certain comments are made about the COCTA guidelines as a means of concept clarification.

78S10119 ISA 1978 2967 **Teune, Henry** (U Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 19103), **Social Ecological Theories of Change**

¶ Theoretical logics similar to that of ecological theory are compared—stimulus-response & input-output models. What systematically distinguishes the ecological paradigm from these is the requirement of a feedback loop from the entity affected by the "environment," back to it. Social ecology is defined as the interaction among levels of social organization. It is different from "human" ecology which relates certain properties of the physical environment to social units. So defined, the central theoretical problem of social ecology is cross-level analysis. Three central dynamics of ecological change are discussed—growth, diffusion, predatory-prey & random variation-adaptation. These theoretical dynamics of change, however, do not distinguish ecological theories of change from other macrosociological theories of change. Three cross-level dynamics of change that are peculiar to social ecological explanation are presented: interaction across units of greater & lesser complexity, conflicts among levels resulting from differential rates of change, & structural differences resulting from varying distributions of information across levels. These cross-level theoretical paradigms, if substantively developed, would provide social ecology as a field with a theoretical identity in addition to those it now has in methodology, concepts, & data.

78S10120 ISA 1978 2968 **Therborn, Göran** (Centre d'Etude Mouvements Sociaux, 54 boulevard Raspail 75270 Paris Cedex 06 France), **The Rule of Capital and the Politics of Democracy II: Parameters of Reversals and Non-Arrivals**

¶ Explored are the reasons for the factions within bourgeois democracy—from the interdependence of the Balkans to that of Africa, & for the reversals of processes of democratization—from interwar Europe to present-day South America. What has been the role of divisions among the dominant classes? What has been the significance of the strength & character of the petite-bourgeoisie? How important have threats from the nonprivileged classes been? What has been the impact of the economic crisis of imperialism & of other internal threats? What has determined the different patterns of military-civilian political relations? Some hypotheses & tentative generalizations are presented.

78S10121 ISA 1978 2969 **Thomason, Burke C.** (Eastern Oregon State Coll, La Grande 97850), **The Social Reality of Reification**

¶ The writings of A. Schütz, & especially his discussions of objective meanings, typification, & taken for grantedness, suggest that a kind of reification is pervasive in social life. Since Schütz carefully suspended all ontological convictions, however, this implicit concept of reification must not entail any critique of consciousness. In fact, reification is essential to collective life. Objective modes of interpretation permit "common" sense in the very process of submerging unique subjectivity. Typification makes intersubjective communication possible & at the same time generates both anonymity & impersonality. The taken for granted character of social patterns produces institutional order precisely by concealing freedom & thus "closing" the world-openness of human existence. By developing a constructionist approach to social theory which remained entirely methodological, Schütz was able to reveal these phenomena without ever condemning the ways we make sense of the social world.

78S10122 ISA 1978 2970 **Ting, Chew Peh** (National U Malaysia, Bangi Selangor), **Race Relations in Peninsular Malaysia**

¶ The objective is twofold: (1) to examine the inadequacy of the class approach in the analysis of the Malaysian plural society, (2) to discuss those factors that are believed to be responsible for the perpetuation of the Sino-malay conflict. Race & class are two distinct phenomena, thus the inadequacy of the class approach in accounting for racial problems. Sources of Sino-malay conflict are discussed under three headings: political, economic, & general social relationships. Politically, the conflicting claims of Chinese & Malays, unequal power relationsips, the special privileges of the Malays, political parties, & electoral manipulations all contribute to perpetuating the conflict. Economic imbalances between the two ethnic groups serve to create problems. Lack of social interaction resulting from physical separation, differences in religion, language & values also serve to exacerbate ethnic tension. In short, constant sources of conflict are to be found not only in the political & economic structures, but also in the cultures & traditions of the two major ethnic groups.

78S10123 ISA 1978 2971 **Titma, Mikk C., Paul O. Kenkman & Ivar A. Aimre** (Instit History Estonian SSR Academy Sciences, Tallin), **Development of Social Structure of Socialist Society**

¶ Studied is the change in the alignment of Ur & Ru populations in Soviet Baltic republics. To characterize these processes, data from the population census of 1959 & 1970 are

used as well as general statistical estimates from 1913 & 1939. Current statistics are also used. To characterize the social mobility which resulted from changes in the DofL, data from empirical research carried out primarily in the Estonian SSR were used. The third area of social structural development, ie, the drawing together of classes & social groups, is characterized by the establishment of interclass & intergroup marital ties. This type of social change is generally not investigated by sociologists because it occurs as a phenomenon only in developed socialist societies.

78S10124 ISA 1978 2972 **Tominaga, Ken'ichi** (U Tokyo, Japan), **Dual Structure and Conflict in "Borrowed" Industrialization Process: The Case of Japan**

¶ A distinction is drawn between "original" industrialization in which development is indigenously achieved & "borrowed" industrialization in which science, technology, physical infrastructure, & modern social institutions are imported from abroad. For the late-coming nations in which industrialism is a foreign culture & industrialization is more or less artificially pushed by the government, the result of early industrialization is unavoidably the dual structure, where the modern sector gains the share of growth & aspires to greater industrialization, whereas the traditional sector is on the periphery of such gains & tends to reject industrialism as against the indigenous culture. Thus the process of "borrowed" industrialization tends to generate tensions & conflicts between these two sectors. In Japan's case, the rise of the Tennō fascism in the 1930s can be sociologically explained as a disturbing response to such tensions & conflicts. In contrast, the high rate of economic & social development after WWII can be explained in terms of successful development of the mechanism of appropriate management of these tensions & conflicts. The major factors within this tension management mechanism are: (1) modernization of the traditional sector through land reform & other postwar reform, (2) leveling of the former differential between the two sectors as the result of postwar democratization, & (3) frequent intergenerational social mobility between the different strata which has been promoted by rapid expansion of higher education.

78S10125 ISA 1978 2973 **Tornes, Kristin** (U Bergen, Norway), **Do Girls "Waste" Their Educational Opportunities? On Barriers for Girls' Educational Careers**

¶ Studied are high-school students in 3 Norwegian cities. Apart from being asked what their preferences & plans are, they were also asked what they expected to be the most decisive obstacle for realizing these. Other variables were various measures of motivation for going to school, scholastic achievement, major subjects, as well as what they would want their future occupation to be. All these variables were tabulated against social background & sex. Results show that the girls have a lesser degree of consistency between preferences & plans the better they function in the school situation & the higher their scholastic achievement. Boys show an opposite pattern, ie, the higher their scores, the greater the likelihood of consistency—which conforms to the accepted ideas of educational research. Looking into what fields the girls with less consistency would like to go into, these are not very different from those of boys in an equally successful school situation. But their plans are more like those of the other girls, & fit in with the well-documented pattern of educational choices. The data also suggest that girls perceive themselves to have far greater difficulties in realizing their preferences than do boys, when their preferences are of a less traditional kind. Girls seem to make their choices & plans by excluding a variety of options, not so much on the basis of educational achievement as on the basis of what they perceive to be compatible with a future role as wives & mothers. Boys on the other hand choose on the basis of previous achievements with an eye to what new options will open up in the future. Thus, although actual educational attainment may not vary substantially between boys & girls, the consequences of school achievement & educational choices have quite different implications for the two sexes given the sexual DofL as it exists today.

78S10126 ISA 1978 2974 **Toschenko, J. T.** (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhizhanovski st Moscow), **Social Planning: Results and Problems of Development**

¶ Forms & methods of planning social processes have been reflected in the first five-year plans for SE development of the USSR. Under developed socialism, objective demands of the society have brought about a new stage in the theory & practice of social planning. Plans have been created for social development in 50,000 working collectives of industry, building construction, transport, communications, collective & state farms, scientific research organizations, & design institutes. Gradually, social planning has found application on other levels of social organization, namely: in cities, districts, regions, republics, & branches of national economy. Questions are raised concerning the purpose & efficiency of social planning & the specific features of its regional application. The analysis of theoretical & practical problems also includes some recommendations for improving social planning.

78S10127 ISA 1978 2975 **Tosi, Arturo** (EEC Project, Bedford Clapham Rd Nr Livingstone School England), **The Teaching of the Mother Tongue to the Children of Immigrant Workers in the U. K. with Particular Reference to the Italian Group. An Analysis of Four Different Points of View**

¶ Provision for mother tongue teaching for children of migrant workers will be set up from 1981 in all member states of the European Community, as it is envisaged in the General Directive on Education of Migrant Workers approved in July 1977. With this new provision, which will be offered in the mainstream school & in the normal curriculum, the European Community wishes to provide children born to immigrant parents with a "genuinely bicultural & bilingual education," involving the language & culture of the new country, as well as that of the country of origin. However, some problems inherent to the language spoken at home & the cultural traits retained by the immigrants from the country of origin appear to complicate the process of development of bilingualism in the second generation. Conflictual social connotations, attached to the two languages component of their natural bilingualism, seem clearly to affect the roles & functions of the two languages in the community & to influence individuals' attitudes, motivations, & choice in learning & using them. These factors have to be taken into account, when diagnosing the linguistic conditions & needs of children of immigrants exposed to two languages, as they are special components of the phenomenon of bilingualism in a community of immigrants, as differentiated from bilingualism in a community of indigenous people. An attempt is made to analyze the nature of those new variables & their linguistic & educational implications. Particular attention is drawn to the ambiguous presentation of the question as "the maintenance of mother tongue & culture of the country of origin," & an attempt is made to analyze separately the implications of bilingual education at a cultural & at a purely linguistic level. Consideration is given to the problem of the discrepancy & the distance between the language spoken at home & the Standard variety taught in the class, in order to explore the possibility of using the Standard variety as a reinforcement of the first language. An argument is developed that the question of mother tongue teaching to semibilingual children is not a problem of whether, but above all of how, in that the conditions of application of the therapy of bilingual education, are at least as important as the principle of the therapy itself.

78S10128 ISA 1978 2976 **Tropea, Joseph L.** (George Washington U, Washington DC 20052), **Behavioral Outcomes of Societal Structure and School Socialization: Illiterate, Undisciplined, Delinquent Youth**

¶ Marxian perspectives have provided a vital contrast to the bourgeois interpretations of the history & effects of the American school, but they fail to specify concrete mechanisms which transform history & economy into behavior. Explicated are relationships among macrosocietal conditions & organization of, & behavior developed within, the school. Addressed are how functional illiteracy, lack of discipline, & delinquency become behavioral results of school socialization. A theoretical framework is presented which interrelates actions of social control & actions of socialization. This framework informs an analysis of the historical-material, political-economic, organizational & cultural factors effecting the school's inability to control & socialize the young; within this context, school authorities' lowering of expectations & exclusion of a particularly troublesome population of youth are understood to be mechanisms employed by authority to minimize conflict. Distinctions made regarding the school's internal organization of its formal sequence of expectations, programs, & DofL provide explicit & testable hypotheses about the nature, timing, & effects of the school's methods of control. Secondary data are employed from experimental & survey research, administrative sources, indexes of classroom interaction & research in the schools & the juvenile justice system. Argued & demonstrated are bases for & effects of, many school systems' inability to control & effectively socialize the young in the US. The systematic & long-term production of a functionally illiterate, undisciplined, delinquent population of Ur, underclass, youth is understood as endemic to structured relations in American society. Problems of controlling & socializing youth within the school domain are concluded to be a result of institutions & social relations which emerged, or are emerging, historically to accommodate to economic development &, especially in the case of capitalist society, to its advanced stages.

78S10129 ISA 1978 2977 **Turkle, Sherry R.** (Massachusetts Instit Technology, Cambridge 02139), **The Cultural Specificity of Antipsychiatries**

¶ Three features make French antipsychiatry different from its Anglo-Saxon counterparts: its link with psychoanalysis, its link with Marxism, & its grassroots base. French, American & British antipsychiatric movements are contrasted to bring the cultural specificity of antipsychiatric knowledge into sharper focus & to underscore that the specificity is dependent on the relation of antipsychiatry to the larger political & social context.

78S10130 ISA 1978 2978 **Turner, Ralph H.** (U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Self-Acceptance and National Identity**

¶ Until a decade ago it was taken for granted that differences in group identity produced more or less automatic direct effects on the identities of group members. Recent evidence, however, has shown that acknowledged unfavorable racial or ethnic identity does not necessarily translate into low individual self-esteem. A similar question can be raised about the relationship between national & individual identities. Examination of popular periodicals & books indicates a low opinion of the national identity in Australia, until recent questioning, a high opinion of national identity in the US, & a mixed or intermediate view in England. A twelve-item self-acceptance inventory was administered to U-wide samples of students from Australian National U & La Trobe U in Australia, UCLA (US), & the U of Surrey, England. Significant differences were found in mean self-acceptance scores, with UCLA students highest & the two Australian U students lowest, corresponding to the ranking of national identities. Other evidence from the questionnaires is examined to shed more light on the relatively low self-acceptance in Australia compared with the higher self-acceptance among the one sample of American students.

78S10131 ISA 1978 2979 **Tyler, Vernon Lynn** (Language Intercultural Research Center, Provo UT 84602), **Building Bridges of Understanding: Interdisciplinary Languetic Analysis of International Interactions**

¶ It has long been recognized that a broad range of contextual factors often have unique & powerful influences in language based communication. This is particularly so between peoples with quite distinct cultural &/or national backgrounds. Reviewed are critical communicative concerns which provide researchers with a multidisciplinary focus for dealing with that which inhibits or enhances such communication. Outlined are the latest methodologies for handling nation/culture-specific miscues (that which offends) & missed cues (which confuse, or are so distinct as to be unintelligible). An intercultural grammar system is proposed for coping with such sociolinguistic concerns, as data (1) which may be required for a message receiver but which are not apparently present in a source situation or expressed message, (2) which are absent or ambiguous for either the message originator or receptor, (3) which are implied but which must be made explicit for message perception, &/or (4) which may need distinct treatment in new national or cultural frames of reference. Content, context, culture, & communicative modes are defined. This new scientific discipline provides for a detailed system to deal with "differences which make a difference" sociolinguistically.

78S10132 ISA 1978 2980 **Tyler, Vernon Lynn** (Eyring Research Instit, 1455 W 820 No Provo UT 84601), **Language Indicators**

¶ The Language Indicators Project is designed to provide help for analysts & translators who work with world cultures. As messages cross cultural boundaries, misinterpretations sometimes result from the distortion or nonrecognition of connotations & culturally conditioned implications. Preliminary research has focused on three cultures/languages: Mexico/Spanish, Japan/Japanese, & Iran/Persian (Farsi). Further research may be conducted in additional language areas. Project research has been focused in three areas: (1) reviewing related literature in search of solutions or potential approaches which may already have been devised to aid translators & analysts, (2) selecting, refining, & developing models to define & delimit the problem, & (3) providing substantive data to help reduce the likelihood of misinterpretation. The literature search has resulted in a file of approximately 1,000 resources: people, institutions, texts, & systems that can be drawn upon either directly or indirectly to help increase understanding of messages from other cultures. A model has been developed identifying the communication chain & pinpointing areas of confusion, static, or other potential problems. Another model delimits in matrix form each context for individual scrutiny. A third model explains the theory behind the Language Indicators substantive aids to help solve the problem—help the translator/analyst to clearly perceive, from the message, the intent of the originator. Substantive data provided for the translators & analysts has been prepared in a learning format. A number of social & political situations are given, with questions to help the user focus on specific cultural differences. Then succinct essays show, from a contrastive point of view, differences in the perception patterns of members of the target culture & members of the US culture.

78S10133 ISA 1978 2981 **Vajda, Mihály** (U Bremen, Federal Republic Germany), **Imputation and Class Analysis: Between Theoria and Empiria**

¶ The structure of the Marxian Theoria is as follows: (1) Implicit precondition—the historical facts of the dissolution of the third order into two distinct classes, & of the conscious movement of definite, but small proletarian

groups. (2) The explanation of the place of these classes in the society with the help of the relationship 'capital'. (3) The reduction of the society to this relationship with the presumption of a historical tendency according to which any other groupings will cease to exist. (4) The construction of a type of 'adequate' class consciousness imputed to the class in itself: class for itself. This construction has nothing to do with class analysis. For the Marxian Empiria, on the other hand, the starting point of any analysis of society must be that of the concrete-empirical situations & attitudes of the different classes & strata of the society. Hence, the differentiation of class in itself & class for itself has for it no meaning at all. The choice between Theoria & Empiria, between imputation & class-analysis is, in the last analysis, an act of practical meaning: a choice between radicalism & reformism. Both of them contributed to the transformation of the world to the highest degree. But the transformation accomplished by them has nothing to do with the very goals of their original ideas. Radicalism did not put an end to the power of an elite, did not bring greater freedom, did not render labor more human & creative, etc; & even if reformism had some success attaining its limited goals, the results of it have nothing to do with the very idea of socialism. It could not change the world of *Verdinglichung* & alienation. Is there no *tertium datur?*

78S10134 ISA 1978 2982 **van den Hout, T.** (Sociological Instit Catholic U Nijmegen, Netherlands), **Social Consequences of Mental Hospital Admission**
Translated by N. W. Bell.
¶ Within the perspective of the mental patient as a person following a career (Hoffman), a number of transition points can be identified. These are simultaneously the end of one career phase & the beginning of another in the development & acquisition of a new identity. Examples of such transition points are admission (including observation), the start & finish of treatment, discharge, etc. Research was aimed at documenting the social functioning of former patients as they themselves experienced it. In 1975, a Σ of 151 expatients from 2 institutions was studied. Data were gathered about their social situations, a number of months postdischarge & retrospectively concerning their situations at the time of discharge. The goal was to identify, from ward & interview information, factors related to good & poor adjustment & changes in adjustment. Social interaction in the family, with neighbors, at work, & in leisure-time activities was supposed to be the most important area for investigation. Based on the quantitative & qualitative results of the study, a subsequent analysis was undertaken. This further study focused on the relationship between the nature of in-patient treatment & the rehabilitation of the expatient in the face of negative social labeling.

78S10135 ISA 1978 2983 **Van Groenou, Willem W.** (California State U, Hayward 94542), **Public Policy on Modernization from a Phenomenological Perspective**
¶ Public policies regarding modernization are either comprehensive or intensive. Comprehensive policies attempt to affect both the material base (development), the social aspects, & the cultural dimension (egalitarian justice). Intensive policies focus on development only. The implementation of these policies has led to a high degree of centralization with an organizational tension between functional specialization & territorial coordination, & between territorial administrators & local political spokespersons. These dilemmas imply deficiencies in the process of setting priorities. They also assume the superiority of the perspective of national views on modernization over local needs assessments. The unrest that results is recognized as a consequence of the policy but it is hoped that a new situation will be created before any radical outburst. Analyzed are the cultural beliefs underlying these policies in terms of a behavioral model or a motivational model. The first stresses performance & assumes a commonality of interpretation. The second reifies the need to achieve. Both models have two types according to a focus on the material base or the social order. Both models have shortcomings that their adherents cannot see. The blindness is to idiographic, ecological, & historical reality. Alternative organizational approaches are suggested.

78S10136 ISA 1978 2984 **Van Nieuwenhuijze, C. A. O.** (Instit Social Studies, 251 Badhuisweg The Hague Netherlands), **Arab Sociocultural Identity in the Perspective of the Euro-Arab Dialogue**
¶ The study of sociocultural identity is hampered by an inclination to initially avoid the phenomenon in its generality. The preference is to address any of its specific manifestations, for scrutiny & occasionally as a starting point for generalization. Such generalization, however, suffers from inherent difficulties. To a direct approach, sociocultural identity has two complementary aspects, namely, the monadic condition turned self-conscious & self-centeredness vis-à-vis the relevant 'other'. The togetherness of these opposed tendencies is of crucial importance under present-day conditions of the emergent One World. Decolonization is not so much the elimination of outside impact as a matter of institutionalizing interaction. Interaction & interdependency, in their turn, are a matter of rendering workable the apparent contrast between virtually monadic independence & new forms of dependency. The Arab case is exemplary in this connection in that, unlike other formerly colonized areas, Arab & European traditions have been interwoven ever since the inception of Christianity & Islam. This is illustrated by referring to some of the issues at play in the Euro-Arab dialogue, namely its style, its terms of reference, & the perceptions of Arab development as one selected substantive issue.

78S10137 ISA 1978 2985 **Van Vliet, Willem** (U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1), **An Evaluation of Activity Analysis as a Behavioral Input into Community Social Indicator Research: The Case for Extended Space-Time Budgets**
¶ In a comprehensive review of space-time budget research & activity analyses, covering the US, Eastern Europe, Sweden, GB, the Netherlands, France, Germany & other countries, three perspectives on human behavior in Ur environments are offered: a choice-oriented, a constraint-oriented, & a dynamic social space-time approach. Each is discussed in detail & evaluated with respect to its contributions to community social indicator research. The latter is conceptualized as containing dimensions of quality of life & accessibility, reflecting at the same time societal trends such as industrialization, urbanization, & changes in values. Three application areas are distinguished: allocation of scarce resources, quality of Ur life, & delineation of geographical areas meaningful to the inhabitants. Community social indicators should include all three. The choice-oriented approach is criticized for its voluntaristic & anascopic character, whereas the constraint approach is seen as too absolute, ignoring subjective experiences of the environment. A multidimensional mobility concept is developed to integrate the existing approaches into a framework to examine constraints on aspired qualities of life. It stresses the usefulness of the space-time budget as a seismograph registering how societal developments & monitoring policies affect the daily lives of individuals & families. It also emphasizes the need to supplement this core instrument with additional choice-constraint-mobility indicators. Finally, a scheme is developed to guide the selection of variables defining the group-specific situations to which activity analysis can be most fruitfully applied.

78S10138 ISA 1978 2986 **Vanek, Joann** (Queen's Coll City U New York, Flushing 11362), **Work and Family Equality: The United States in the 1970s**
¶ Discussion of equality of family roles is shaped by

two views: the economic & the structural-cultural. The former assumes that the allocation of work in families is governed entirely by economic or pragmatic concerns. By this argument whatever differences remain in the roles of husbands & wives, are based merely on a rational allocation of time & skills. Others take a more complex view. In addition to economic or pragmatic constraints, they see the DofL in families as shaped by underlying structural & cultural factors. These include early training, the perceptions of employers, & women's reactions to the difficulties they meet in the job world. The data are based on recent national surveys & support the structural-cultural view. They show that wives now have an important wage-earning role. Nevertheless, work behavior both inside & outside the home is shaped by deeply embedded cultural & structural forces. Additionally, information on attitudes shows that the traditional division of work is supported by deeply ingrained beliefs about the distinctions between the sexes.

78S10139 ISA 1978 2987 **Vardi, Yoav, Dan Jacobson & Arie Shirom** (Tel-Aviv U, Israel), **Democratic or Authoritarian? Leadership Beliefs of Israeli Industrial Managers**

¶ A questionnaire was used to investigate leadership beliefs of middle & top managers ($N = 367$) in a representative sample of Israeli industrial organizations employing 350+ workers. Four belief categories were studied: (1) subordinates' capacity for initiative & leadership, (2) sharing information & objectives, (3) participative management, & (4) internal control (intrinsic motivation). Three specific frames of reference were tapped for each category: general ideological agreement, belief in practicability, & application of belief in actual practice. It was hypothesized that: (A) democratic orientation would increase as one moved from category (1) to category (4), & (B) beliefs would vary according to frame of reference. Results showed that in line with the first hypothesis, & in common with managers from other cultural groups, Israeli managers tended to be distrustful of subordinates' capacities for initiative & leadership, yet endorsed principles of democratic-participative methods of leadership. Moderate support was also found for the second hypothesis, with belief in practicability being less democratic than both general ideological agreement & actual practice, although this was less pronounced for some belief categories than for others. Breakdown by age, education, number of years in the organization, organizational level, & type of ownership failed to reveal predominant patterns. However, managers in the Labor (Histadrut) owned organizations tended to manifest slightly more authoritarian beliefs than their colleagues in the private & government sectors in all four belief categories in the "practicability" frame of reference. The discrepancies in leadership beliefs with regard to both category & frame of reference reflect an interplay of cross-cultural role-related influences, & perceived context-related constraints & expectations.

78S10140 ISA 1978 2988 **Varga, Karoly** (Hungarian Academy Sciences, Budapest), **Predicament and the Cognitive Theory of Motivation**

¶ Himmelstrand & Rudquist's Predicament Theory (1975) presents a realistic alternative to modernization theories in evaluating underdevelopment. Predicament is a construct composed of both objective & subjective elements. If interpreted in the new cognitive motivational model by Heckhausen (1977), its genesis can be explained as a consequence of sudden occurrence of negative action-by-situation-outcome expectancies in a population which, as regards person-specific motive-dispositions, is not supposed to be especially predicament-prone, but which has been forced by adversary situational forces to learn "helplessness," ie, the uncontrollability of existential consequences despite effective action. Helping people escape predicament in the form of "iterative reciprocal education" or "motivational training programs" includes restructuring their person-specific determinants of the motivation-action process. It means restoring the causal link between action & consequence in their belief system, beginning with pointing to the bases of failure in quantity & quality of their own efforts (Dweck, 1973). Further, it involves a change in the weight of incentive values of success & failure to extend positive action valence to difficulties with middle-range ventures. It also means developing an awareness of one's own power sources & of the motives of the adversary actors. Reference is made to empirical results (Brown, 1977, Varga, 1977a,b,) which demonstrate the usefulness of the (motivational) training approach in bringing about changes both in person-specific & situation-specific determinants of predicament.

78S10141 ISA 1978 2989 **Vassilev, Radi** (Instit Sociology Bulgarian Academy Science, Sofia), **Analyse comparative des sociétés globales: problèmes théoriques et méthodologiques** (Comparative Analysis of Global Societies: Theoretical and Methodological Problems). (Fr)

¶ The comparative study of global societies demands that two or more of them be confronted not by one or several social phenomena (variables) taken separately, but simultaneously by all the factors forming the societal structure as an integral system, including the necessary interactions among these factors, & between each one & the whole society. The following fundamental spheres of society as an integral system are delineated: (1) material production with its two aspects of productive forces & production relations, (2) reproduction of individuals as social beings, (3) spiritual production, & (4) communications. The following principal domains of society as integral system are: (A) demography, health, physical culture, education, (B) politics, law, morality, science, the arts, religion, & (C) language, communications, the press, radio, & TV. Each fundamental sphere & principal domain represent: (a) a determined social need continually renewed, (b) subjects satisfying this need by their activity, (c) adequately objectified products of this activity, (d) the relationship between subjects concerning the means & products, & (e) the social management (organization, regulation, control, review) of the conjoined activity. The comparative analysis of global societies has a sociological character & thus can only be realized on a private scientific level, by sociology alone. A comparative sociology of global societies can be realized as a general comparative sociology & as a comparative sociology by branches. The fundamental criterion of the typification of global societies is the criterion of formation, from the notion of SE formation, serving in a way to designate what is common to all concrete human societies at each fundamental stage of historical development. Tr by A. Rubins

78S10142 ISA 1978 2990 **Ve, Hildur** (U Bergen, Norway), **Social Class Differences in the Relationship of Girls to Education, Work and Family Life Which May Be Connected with Their Experiences in the Family, the Peer Group and in School**

¶ The goal is to analyze the relationship between sex-specific & class-specific socialization, with Wc girls as the special focus of investigation. Both Mc & Wc girls & their mothers were interviewed. Emphases are on: (1) Girls' specific values, how they perceive the world, & how & why they plan their future family life & careers as they do. (2) How socialization to the sex role & the class role operates in different ways for Mc & Wc girls, & why patterns of suppression differ by SC. (3) What makes it difficult for women from both classes to understand one another & to work together.

78S10143 ISA 1978 2991 **Verdonk, A.** (Instit Preventive & Social Psychiatry Erasmus U, Netherlands), **City Structure and Mental Illness in Rotterdam**

¶ Analyzed are 24,230 requests for admission to mental hospitals in the period 1 Jan 1961 to 1 Jan

1971. In addition, 14, 430 admissions to mental hospitals in the period 1 Jan 1968 to 1 Jan 1972 have been analyzed in terms of the characteristics of gridsquares of 100 x 100 meters in which they lived before their admission. Studies in the fields of ecology, social-area-analysis, Ur sociology, & geography supplied a broad frame of reference as did studies in deviance & social disorganization. Focus is on the following: (1) What is the geographical distribution in the city of Rotterdam of candidate-patients or patients of mental hospitals (residential quarter & gridsquare of 100 x 100 meters, as levels of aggregation)? (2) What is the geographical distribution in the city of Rotterdam of other forms of so-called deviant behavior (residential quarter & gridsquare of 100 x 100 meters, as level of aggregation)? (3) What relationship can be found between the distributions of so-called deviant behavior & characteristics of residential quarters, in regard to such gridsquares as SC, social diversity, quality of housing, nature of family, crowding & density? (4) Which independent variables best predict requests for admission, admission in mental hospitals, other categories of deviant behavior? Results are discussed on two levels of aggregation: residential quarter & gridsquare of 100 x 100 meters.

78S10144 ISA 1978 2992 **Verhaegen, Benoit** (U Nationale Zaire, Kisangani), **La méthode biographique: son intérêt et ses limites en Afrique** (The Biographical Method: Its Interest and Its Limits in Africa). (Fr)

¶ A brief historical review of the biographical method, its application, & theory is given. Its first applications in the West are discussed: (1) Thomas & Znaniecki, (2) Gottschalk, Kluckhohn & Angell, & (3) Adorno. Applications in rapidly changing & crisis societies are analyzed: O. Lewis, G. Balandier & C. M. Turnbull. Recent developments by Sartre, Goldmann & Berteaux are delineated. Biographical trajectories are validated by the rapidity & amplitude of social changes in Africa. A brief history of sociological analysis in Africa is presented & the importance of historical actors noted. The artificiality & alteration of institutions & structures which constitute the habitual support of quantitative information are examined, as well as the inadequacy & alienating function of theoretical concepts & models borrowed from western sociology. The importance & quality of individual & collective memory, & of oral & written testimony are discussed. The following limits & conditions of the method's application are delineated: (A) the danger of psychologism & idealism, & (B) the necessary reference to historical materialism & to the conditioning of structures, including not only individual conditioning, but reproduction mechanisms as well. The biographical trajectory of a person through the structural environment, from a dialectical perspective of action & reciprocal transformation, together with a materialistic view which considers SCs as the only efficacious actors of history. Tr by A. Rubins

78S10145 ISA 1978 2993 **Waardenburg, Jacques D. J.** (U Utrecht, Post Box 80105 Netherlands), **Social Development and the Islamic Religious Tradition**

¶ The role of religion in development processes has been a long-standing problem. Since an established social tradition with fixed cultural forms is one of the main obstacles to development, it is important to establish what role religion plays. It may either legitimate a given tradition so that tradition & religion are identical, or reinterpret it, selecting valuable elements from it, or lastly, make a resolute break with existing tradition. In the case of Islam, a distinction should be made concerning the concept of tradition itself. The religious concept of *Sunna* as tradition from the time of Muhammad, familiar to certain Muslim religious specialists, is something quite different from the concept of tradition used in the social sciences. Often the existing tradition in a Muslim society is held by its members to be sanctioned by Islam, so that it has an authoritative character for them. Consequently, a local tradition can be criticized on the basis of *Sunna*. But *Sunna* itself in its application is not a fixed entity: there are more & less important elements of it, & in Islamic law *Sunna* itself is only one of the sources on the basis of which actions can be prescribed or forbidden. In Islamic religion there is an built-in system of norms able to supercede both empirically living tradition & to modify normative religious tradition. In present-day Muslim societies various expedients are used to further an evolution of living tradition parallel to the development of society, especially social development. If Islam is declared not to be identical with the existing tradition it can be made into a critical norm which functions as a dynamic principle of development.

78S10146 ISA 1978 2994 **Wærness, Kari** (Instit Sociology U Bergen, 5014 Norway), **The Invisible Welfare State: Women's Work at Home**

¶ E. Allardt suggests that the welfare of an individual can be analyzed by using a tripartite classification of human needs. The dimensions of welfare are named: (1) having, (2) loving, & (3) being. Using data from a time-budget survey of a random sample of the Norwegian population, ages fifteen to seventy-four, an effort is made to calculate the amount of unpaid work which women do to secure the welfare of the children, especially on the loving dimension. Other kinds of official statistics are used to discuss the magnitude of the unpaid work for the sick & the old. From the perspective of greater equality between the sexes it is necessary to increase women's participation in the labor market, especially to increase their welfare on the being dimension, & their independence on the having dimension. From the perspective of welfare policy, however, there is a problem: how will women's increased employment outside the home affect the welfare of socially dependent groups, especially on the loving dimension? A dilemma of the welfare state is how women's equality on the having & being dimensions can be realized without negative consequences to the dependent population on the loving dimension.

78S10147 ISA 1978 2995 **Vojin, Milić** (U Belgrade, Yugoslavia), **Scientific Potential: Concept and Problems**

¶ Although widely used in the science of science, science policy studies, & science statistics, the terms scientific potential (SP) & scientific & technological potential (STP) lack sufficient theoretical elaboration. SP is viewed as the expression of the capabilities of a scientific system. Both the system & SP are related to society in its global form. The adequate measure of SP of any particular system should ascertain: (1) the degree to which the system has assimilated existing scientific knowledge, (2)the range & speed of its assimilation of new scientific achievements, & (3) the capacity of the system to make discoveries & inventions. The achievement of SP in social life depends largely on the development of industry & on the quality of various professional groups & institutions specialized in the application of scientific knowledge to different social activities. The existing international systems of science statistics (UNESCO, OECD) are not sufficiently adapted to the investigation & measurement of SP, because they do not provide data on the results of scientific activity. In the measurement & evaluation of SP in developing countries, the purely statistical approach should be complemented with the qualitative evaluation of those achievements of particular sciences which are most significant both for the growth of SP & for its actual social returns. The measurement of SP in developed countries should include, in addition to the contribution of the system to a more efficient solution to social problems, its inner scientific & social impact on an international scale.

78S10148 ISA 1978 2996 **Volkov, Yourii** (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhizhanovski st Moscow), **The Role of Social Politics in the Development of Social Processes in a Socialist Society**

W

¶ Social processes in a socialist society do not develop spontaneously, but develop instead under the purposeful influence of the politics of the Communist Party which is the leading force in socialist society. Its social politics, which guide the current of social processes, follow three main lines: (1) The steady raising of the people's living standard, especially the improvement of working conditions & the satisfaction of material & everyday life needs. Also included are improved conditions for cultural & political activities. (2) These improvements ensure the progressive development of social behavior & morals, & consequently of social activities in different areas of life, ie, in labor, in the social & political spheres, & in mastering & enriching culture. (3) The politics of the Communist Party ensure, through various technological, economic, organizational, & educational facilities, the progressive development of the social structure of socialist society. The latter is a result of such processes as the strengthening of the important role of the Wc in socialist society, the progressive development of all other social groups, & the gradual elimination of social distinctions between them, the consolidation of their alliance, & the cementing of the social & political unity of the society as a whole.

78S10149 ISA 1978 2997 **Von Raffler-Engel, Walburga** (Vanderbilt U, Nashville TN 37235), **Tacit Knowledge of Verbal and Nonverbal Cues in Face-to-Face Interaction**

¶ An investigation of the correlation of verbal, paralinguistic, & kinesic features in the context of student-teacher interaction. Ss were 12 undergraduates (6 M & 6 F) in a regular semester course in linguistics at Vanderbilt U. The behavior of these Ss was videotaped continuously from the beginning of the first meeting to the end of the last class. The instructor-investigator (F) structured the course informally. This allowed Ss to interrupt the lecture when they needed to ask a question or wished to volunteer a comment. The seating arrangement was in a semicircle with the professor at the right end of the semicircle. The camera was positioned at a considerable distance on the opposite side of the classroom. The operator was largely hidden from sight. The analysis focuses on the preparatory movements of the Ss when getting ready to speak & on the tacit knowledge by Ss & professor of the rules of interaction. Each S showed certain consistent personality features in his turn taking initiation behavior within a well-determined general framework. When he decided to take the speaking turn, the student moved his feet forward, straightened his torso to a more rigid position, his posture became either erect or tilted forward, his eyes gazed around among his peers, & his head moved in the direction of the instructor. At this point, by tacit knowledge, the instructor picked up the cue & encouraged the S to speak.

78S10150 ISA 1978 2998 **Wales Shugar, Grace** (Instyt Psychologii, ul Stawki 5/7 00-183 Warsaw Poland), **Peer Face-to-Face Interactions (Ages 3 to 5)**

¶ Same-age dyads of unacquainted children (without an adult present) were observed in a playroom situation, each child participating in two dyads. Twenty-four sessions in four half-day age brackets (three to five years) were recorded on videotape & analyzed for various types & degrees of naturally forming interaction. The literal face-to-face type was selected for comparison to other types on interaction in respect to content & interpersonal function. Verbal & nonverbal aspects are considered.

78S10151 ISA 1978 2999 **Walker, A. C.** (U Sheffield, S10 2TN England), **Poverty and Old Age in Great Britain**

¶ Examined are official & independent data on the incomes & needs of the elderly. It is argued that poverty in old age is a function of the low level of resources that the elderly command relative to younger adults. Command over resources is in turn primarily dependent on current & past SS. There is, in general, inequality between the elderly & younger adults, with disproportionate numbers of the former living in poverty or on its margins. In addition there are wide inequalities among elderly people, creating 'two nations in old age'. These two nations are distinguished by access to resources such as those provided predominantly for the higher SE groups in the labor market, ie, occupational pensions & other fringe benefits, as well as by age & marital status. One reason for the continuance of widespread poverty among the elderly is that they are viewed socially as a detached minority group, dependent on but separate from the operation of society. Thus, poverty is accepted as an almost inevitable concomitant of old age. A critical examination is presented of policies which promote the further exclusion of older workers from the labor market without the necessary prerequisite of ending poverty in old age. Finally, a preliminary appraisal of the new pension scheme, introduced on 6 Apr 1978 (providing a two-tier state pension) concludes that rather than reducing, the new pension scheme enhances inequality in old age.

78S10152 ISA 1978 3000 **Wargon, Sylvia T.** (Statistics Canada, #8 Temp Bldg Carling Ave Ottawa Ontario), **Canadian Households and Families: The Social Relevance of Recent Demographic Trends**

¶ It has been shown in a major study of Canadian households & families, that, over recent decades, the vast majority of Canadians have continued to choose marriage & traditional family forms, such as the husband-wife conjugal unit, & the husband-wife-child nucleus, but have demonstrated a heightened interest in more private living arrangements for their families. The continuing preference for traditional family forms has been maintained side by side with a certain increase in the lone parenthood of families by the separated, divorced & the never-married, & with the emergence & growth of newer types of living arrangements, such as the nonfamily household, in which persons live together with other nonfamily or nonrelated persons, or entirely alone. Of total nonfamily households in Canada, the one-person type is more frequent than the two- or multiple-person type, & it has undergone a more dramatic growth than the latter over the last fifteen years. In 1971, close to 75% of all nonfamily households were those in which persons lived alone. In relation to the issue of the role & condition of the family in Canada: (1) the increase in divorce & remarriage, (2) the changes in the patterns of family size as measured by number of children, (3) the increase in the lone-parenthood of families, & (4) the emergence of new types of living arrangements each have their own particular & unique significance & effects. However, despite the transformation in attitudes & in the institutional fabric reflected by these changes, the nuclear family & the family household will remain a basic & central institution in Canadian social organization, & will continue to contribute positively to social development in this country.

78S10153 ISA 1978 3001 **Wargon, Sylvia T.** (Statistics Canada, #8 Temp Bldg Carling Ave Ottawa Ontario), **The Non-Family Household and the Family in Canada, 1956-1971. Implications of Recent Changes in Living Arrangements for the Future of the Family in Canada**

¶ Using household headship rates for census years 1956, 1961, 1966, & 1971, an attempt is made to illustrate the importance of considering statistics on nonfamily household heads, particularly those for one-person households, within the context of research on the changing family in Canada. Despite the fact that it has only been a short-term trend, the recent increase in Canada in the tendency for persons to live alone is seen as probably constituting an important change in the contemporary life cycle of the individual & family. A preliminary attempt is made to explain the unprecedented increase in the years since 1956 for persons of certain age & sex groups to live entirely alone. Although the trend towards living alone may be expected to continue,

economic & other circumstances permitting, it is tentatively concluded that this trend does not necessarily affect the central position of the nuclear family as a basic & central social institution in Canada.

78S10154 **Warren, Donald I.** (Oakland U, Rochester 48063), **The Multiplexity of Urban Social Ties: An Integrative Analysis**
ISA 1978 3002

¶ The behavior settings of neighborhood, workplace, & voluntary associations are seen as critical arenas for the emergence & utilization of what have come to be referred to as "tight knot" vs "loose knit" social networks. No longer can these diverse & often segmented parts of the community be empirically or heuristically treated as autonomous. Rather, the degree, level, & content of their meshing should be one of the most important agendas of community sociology. The following points are made: (1) Sense of community & sense of territory have been classically joined as defining the basis of Ur life; other aspects of social bonds are important & alter our view of Ur life. (2) Recent research indicates that each dimension may, in fact, vary independently of the other; a family can stay closer by telephone while next-door neighbors are often total strangers to each other. (3) Critical to the understanding of contemporary processes of Ur structure are concepts that go beyond "primary" groups & formal & relatively impersonal "secondary" groups. (4) A more comprehensive view of Ur structure focuses on a third concept of "mediating," or bridging social structures, such as neighborhoods, voluntary associations & ethnic groups. (5) Ur community research has, in recent years, identified newer versions of such forms, less linked to territory or to self-conscious identity & sense of community; these are variously identified as "social networks," "loose knit ties," & a special form of problem-coping social tie, defined as "Problem Anchored Helping Networks." (6) The more traditional & newer forms of social bonds which are "between" the primary & secondary groups identified in classical Ur sociology represent integrative social ties. They are a cluster of pivotal buffers against too rapid change as well as sources of creative response & social development within contemporary Ur society.

78S10155 **Warriner, Charles K.** (U Kansas, Lawrence 66045), **Approaches to the Study of Social Structure**
ISA 1978 3003

¶ The micro- & macrostructural distinction involves two separate issues: (1) the levels of structural phenomena, & (2) the strategy of explanation of any level by reference to (A) constituent units (microperspective) or to (B) contexts (macroperspective). There are three levels of structural phenomena in contemporary "organizational" societies—the interpersonal, the interpositional, & the interorganizational; each of these is an emergent level that must be described & understood in its own terms, not by reduction to lower level concepts. The attempt to understand contemporary societies in terms of interpersonal or interpositional concepts without interorganizational analysis neglects the most crucial features of interdependency, change, & continuity. The changing nature of the micro-macro problems at each level of structure identifies the location & nature of the empirical transformation processes by which higher orders of structural phenomena are created & maintained.

78S10156 **Weatherford, M. Stephen** (U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Neighborhoods and Neighborhood Schools: Individual and Contextual-Level Effects on Attitudes toward School Desegregation**
ISA 1978 3004

¶ An attempt is made to include ecological or contextual effects in a model of individual political attitudes & behavior regarding residential & school segregation. Focus is on contextual effects at the level of the "neighborhood," broadly defined, in relation to social & political attitudes as well as participation in political organizations. Analysis is performed on data from Los Angeles, a metropolitan area characterized by a very high degree of residential segregation & currently undergoing a heated political conflict over the school desegregation issue, & comparisons are made to other cities where similar data have been reported. Data come from two surveys, chosen by modified random sampling & by cluster sampling techniques, & from an intensive case study of popular participation in the leading antibusing organization. Multiple regression procedures are used, first predicting variation in individual attitudes on the basis of individual demographic, social & attitudinal characteristics, then regressing the residuals on a number of "contextual" characteristics. The attitudinal makeup of the neighborhood is found to account for a small but significant portion of additional individual-level variance in attitudes, & it is an even stronger predictor of individual-level behavior, as indexed by organizational participation. Specification of the findings as a function of proportion minority in the census tract & distance from the nearest concentration of minority population is subsequently pursued.

78S10157 **Webb, S. A. & R. B. Hagedorn** (U Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2Y2), **Problems of Measurement and Criterion Validity among Indices of Mental Illness**
ISA 1978 3005

¶ The measurement of mental illness constitutes a problem of continuing interest to sociologists. Attempts to deal with the measurement problem have focused on both the specific means of measuring illness & the interrelationship between various measures of impairment & other factors supposedly reflecting illness, eg, anomie, alienation, drug use, etc. Both issues are dealt with. 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 "thin" (assumed to be impairment). These clusters of symptoms are then related to a number of criteria items widely assumed to be indicative of stress or impairment. These include self-perceptions of life stress, psychotropic drug use, alcohol use, anomie, alienation, psychological well-being indices, & measures of physical health. This second stage uses data drawn from two national surveys carried out in New Zealand. The first is based on a postal survey of 5,500 randomly selected households in all communities of 5,000+ population & 1,000 households in selected towns & Ru districts. The second study includes 1,279 home interviews from a multistage, stratified sample of dwellings in 50 social areas in 7 major Ur centers.

78S10158 **Weeda, Iteke** (Agricultural U Wageningen, "De Leeuwenborch" Hollandseweg 1 Netherlands), **Some Family Trends in the Netherlands: A Macro-Sociological Point of View**
ISA 1978 3006

¶ Family developments in the Netherlands concerning marriage, births, role patterns, marital success & divorce, & alternative life styles are presented. Information is based upon recent family-sociological research in the Netherlands. The developments are placed within a wider macrosociological picture of society. Anticipated trends in the areas mentioned above are also reported. It is suggested that future research of a macrosociological nature should deal with the question of marital success, or in a broader sense, success in partner-relationships. Longitudinal research is necessary & perhaps international cooperation within this area is possible. The goals here are to report activities of Dutch sociologists in the field of the family & to offer points of interest for discussion about international similarities & differences & possibly for international research.

78S10159 **Wellman, Barry** (U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1), **The Community Question: An Evaluation of Three Arguments**
ISA 1978 3007

¶ Proposed is a network analytic approach to the

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community question in order to separate the study of communities from the study of neighborhoods. Three arguments concerning the Community Question—that "community" has been "lost," "saved" or "liberated"—are reviewed for their development, network depictions, imagery, policy implications, & current status. The "lost" argument contends that communal ties have become attenuated in industrial bureaucratic societies; the "saved" argument contends that neighborhood communities remain as important sources of sociability, support, & mediation with formal institutions, & the "liberated" argument maintains that while communal ties still flourish they have dispersed beyond the neighborhood & are no longer clustered in solitary communities. Both the "saved" & "liberated" arguments proposed viable network patterns under appropriate conditions, for social systems as well as individuals.

78S10160 ISA 1978 3008 **Wertz, Dorothy** (2002 Main Rd, Westport Point MA), **Social Science Attitudes toward Women Workers, 1870-1970**

¶ Social science investigations of controversial subjects tend to be value-laden in their hypotheses & methods. Women's work outside the home has been such a controversial area of research, because such work has traditionally been considered to conflict with motherhood. Women workers have therefore become a special & distinct area for research, to be given different considerations from M workers. From its beginnings in about 1870, social science research on women workers has reflected certain dominant values of the Mc concerning the place of women & their physical, mental, & moral capacities. The values underlying research have tended to lag behind changes in women's actual behavior. Thus, in spite of an underlying assumption for almost 100 years that work outside the home was a form of deviant behavior for women (although justified in special circumstances) more & more women entered the LF. Early values were based on Victorian medical ideas about women's physical & mental weaknesses, to which were added concern for the protection of morals evidenced in the Purity Crusade. The value of protection of motherhood, considered women's primary task, held strong until the 1960s, but most research tended to prove what the investigators already believed. Health research virtually disappeared after the early 1900s, & was eventually replaced by mental health research. The outcomes of much of this research reflect prevalent Mc values, those held by the researchers.

78S10161 ISA 1978 3009 **Whit, William C.** (Rhode Island Coll, Providence 02908), **The Class Basis of the Development of Transportation Systems in United States Cities**

¶ It is hypothesized that class relations shape Ur transportation networks which, in turn, produce the stratification system in US cities. In capitalist-industrial society, class relations have shaped Ur ecology through transportation. This happened in two stages: (1) Entrepreneurs & later monopolists created cities based on rail transportation. In Boston, from 1870 to 1920, the Uc took advantage of this dynamic to develop a geographically class-stratified city. (2) Concerning automotive transportation, once again entrepreneurs & later monopolists imposed a new system of transportation which, though highly profitable, was largely destructive of the Ur environment. The Ucs profitted to the detriment of the lower ones. The poor were left to suffer in the city while the more affluent moved through Ur areas (by automobile) to suburbia. Class relations, through transportation technology, stratified the US city.

78S10162 ISA 1978 3010 **Widerberg, Karin, Social Change and the Law: Women's Legal and Social Position in Sweden 1850-1977**

¶ An effort is made to relate changes in women's social situation to legal changes which occurred during the period 1850-1977; special emphasis is on the developments in the 1970s. Analyzed is the function of law in a capitalist society & how women's movements should interpret the law as an instrument for social change. The following points are treated: (1) women's social position in different classes, as it is reflected in their role in the family, in production, in socialization of children, in family planning & sexuality, & in their participation in women's movements, (2) legislation that abolishes or enacts laws directly related to women (ie, laws which prohibit discrimination against women), & (3) the "causes" & "effects" of such legislation & their relation to the changes in women's social position.

78S10163 ISA 1978 3011 **Wiesinger, Rita Jane** (U Papua New Guinea, Box 4820 Port Moresby), **Changing Perspectives of Education in Papua New Guinea**

¶ Since Independence, Papua New Guinea has gone through a critical period of finding her identity as a free nation. The inherited Australian system of education created such problems as Ur drift, alienation of the student from his culture, the breakdown of traditional values, the loss of identity, & the existence of an army of unemployed educated youth whose aspirations & expectations do not mesh with the jobs available. Alternatives in education are in an experimental stage with the aim of instilling in the child a love for the Ru areas & a pride in his culture. For this reason, subjects such as agriculture, cultural activities, & arts & crafts, are being introduced in the curriculum. The main purpose of changing the education system is to meet the specific needs of independent Papua New Guinea. It remains to be seen whether the onrush of modernization & the influence of industrialized nations on the economy of Papua New Guinea will allow the modified system to develop. Outlined are the effects of the existing educational system on the sociocultural & political development of Papua New Guinea, & the alternatives & innovations being introduced to bring about the desired form of development as envisaged by the Papua New Guineans of today.

78S10164 ISA 1978 3012 **Wierzbicki, Z. Thad** (Instit Philosophy & Sociology Polish Academy Sciences, Warsaw), **The Polish Schism in the United States**

¶ The Polish schism in the US occurred in Scranton, Pa, in 1897, in the name of the Polish National Church. It is the only schism in the history of the Roman Catholic Church in North America. The goal here is to distinguish the national & the universal in the phenomenon of schism. Constructed are verbal models of the conflict & schism: (1) formal (the dispute over property & financial control in the parish), & (2) the factual (class & national antagonism, feelings of discrimination by Polish immigrants, desire for national leaders, & the wish for Polish priests in the parish. Models are based on: (A) empirical research in the Holy Cross Parish of Detroit during 1965 & 1972, (B) sociological analysis of the history & doctrine of the Polish church, & (C) historical comparison of the Scranton schism with that of the consumers' cooperation movement of the "Equitable Pioneers of Rochdale," in England. It is concluded that cultural patterns persisted along with ethnic group influences from Europe, both of which facilitated the emergence, under Polish influence, of some Czech, Lithuanian, Slovak, & even Italian parishes. The typical character of these conflicts & splits incorporated some Polish national traits. The strong shift of the Polish schism toward the left at the beginning, & the gradual shift toward accommodation, & even integration with the Anglo-Saxon culture & society in the US, are discussed.

78S10165 ISA 1978 3013 **Wilkening, Eugene A. & David A. McGranahan** (U Wisconsin, Madison 53706), **Community Growth, Outside Connections and Community Satisfaction in Northwestern Wisconsin**

¶ Community growth & outputs, including state &

federal grants, public housing for the elderly, & industrial park development are studied for villages & small cities (under 10,000 population) in northwest Wisc, a Ru "turnaround" region experiencing recent growth. Although larger communities are gaining in commercial importance relative to small communities, population, incomes, industry, & church membership have been growing more rapidly in the smaller communities. Controlling for community size & location, community growth & community outputs which usually entail state or federal grants are associated with the extent to which community influentials & the mayor travel to metropolitan centers. However, there is evidence that the type of output depends on who has the outside ties. Public housing is most highly associated with the Mayor's outside connections, while industrial parks tend to be associated with the outside ties of influentials other than the Mayor, these others being primarily people with financial interests in community growth. Connections may therefore serve to benefit primarily certain interests. The higher the industrial employment & the greater the outside ties of influentials other than the mayor, the lower the community satisfaction of village & city residents. Even Ru communities are composed of different groups & classes who have divergent interests in the direction of community growth.

78S10166 ISA 1978 3014 **Williams, Glyn** (Coleg Prifysgol Gogledd Cymru, Bangor Gwynedd Wales), **Towards a Political Economy of Language Erosion**

¶ Applying the principles of reconciliation & optimization to language & class involves an assessment of language status defined as the social standing of one language vis-à-vis another language, & the status emanating from one's class. The crucial ingredient is language prestige—the value of a language for social mobility. Where language prestige is low, the minority language may be stigmatic & result in passing with the actor operating solely in terms of class consciousness. Where it is high, language loyalty results. This in turn will depend upon the hegemony of the language group over different economic sectors. Thus, language prestige may be restricted to certain sectors of the occupational structure & even to certain geographical locations where those occupational sectors predominate. Control of the means of production by different language groups is the crucial variable. While this argument accounts for the reconciliation of interests by status maximization where language group & class represent conflicting interests, it does not accommodate reconciliation with reference to risk minimization. Such a process operates in peripheral areas where the minority language serves as the basis for social integration leading to social & material support. Thus, language maintenance operates despite low language status because of the value of the minority language in risk minimization. In such areas the nonpenetration of centralized functions relates to economic marginality. Such a framework, which accommodates the impact of the macro structure on the micro context, allows the language planner to come to terms with understanding the forces that generate attitudes towards language. The different perceptions suggest relevant policy measures aimed at arresting language erosion.

78S10167 ISA 1978 3015 **Williams, John G.** (U Pretoria, South Africa 002), **A Sociological Analysis of Specific Aspects of the Social Milieu and Life-Style of a Group of Top League Rugby Players in South Africa**

¶ Data for the survey were collected from the 19 top league rugby teams in South Africa. Such variables as age, home language, occupations, & the place in which the player grew up were considered. Focus is on mixed touring teams, mixed trials, & whether overseas touring teams in South Africa should play against white & nonwhite teams or against mixed teams. Players from the southernmost part of the country differ dramatically in their political views from their counterparts in the North. English-speaking rugby players are the staunchest supporters of drastic changes with regard to existing political questions concerning rugby in South Africa.

78S10168 ISA 1978 3016 **Williamson, Robert G.** (U Saskatchewan, Saskatoon S7N 0W0), **Eskimos and International Economic Interests**

¶ Contrary to popular belief, the Eskimo has been long affected by the international interplay of political power & economics. The impact of the "outsider" on the peoples of the Arctic area goes back at least to the Vikings. Attention must be given to that earlier history of the Eskimo from the time of those Norse contacts, through the period of Cathay-seeking voyages, to the even more important whaling & fur-trading periods in Eskimo history. Similarly, thought must be given to the Canadian-American building of the distant early warning (DEW) line to detect bombers & rockets as a reaction to the possibility of nuclear warfare. In this period of the DEW line there was an extension in the Arctic Canadian governmental activities that were coupled with cultural change & urbanization among the Eskimos. The chief value of using anthropological & historical analyses lies in the necessary background they give for understanding the even more profound influences being effected in the immediate present. In the past twenty years, the strategic importance of the High Arctic from a military point of view has become clearly recognized. Furthermore, locating & extracting mineral ores & hydrocarbons have attracted important government & commercial investment. The meanings of those national & international activities are discussed in terms of their social, cultural, governmental administrative, & constitutional significances.

78S10169 ISA 1978 3017 **Wilson, Susannah J.** (Wilfrid Laurier U, Waterloo Ontario), **The Media as Agents of Change or as Reflectors and Reinforcers of Existing Systems: A Study of the Image of Women in Canadian Magazines**

¶ The question of the nature of the relationship between mass media content & social change is one which has interested sociologists for several decades. The media are variously seen as reflecting, reinforcing, or changing social behavior. Yet there seems to be little agreement about the precise nature of this relationship. The goal was to provide a test of this relationship which would overcome the methodological weaknesses of earlier studies, by comparing the image of women in mass circulating magazines to changes affecting womens' lives in Canada. The period studied was 1930-1969. Findings are considered within a framework which includes the entire mass communication process from content creation to audience reaction. Overlooking the import of the institutional framework of the mass media has been a serious failing of previous studies concerned with the relationships of media content to society & a probable explanation for the paucity of conclusive findings.

78S10170 ISA 1978 3018 **Winford, Donald** (U West Indies, St. Augustine Trinidad), **Grammatical Hypercorrection and the Notion of "System" in Creole Language Studies**

¶ Hypercorrection throws light on the types of relations which hold between the syntactic systems in the post-Creole continuum of Trinidad. Focus is on such questions as how far the boundaries of the Creole grammatical system extend, at what points this system differs from the SE system, & at what points, if any, the two coincide. The data are the result of a sociolinguistic investigation of two Trinidadian communities, which indicate that patterns of variation in language use reflect certain aspects of social differentiation on the island (Winford 1972). A brief outline of the structure of grammatical variation in Trinidadian English is presented & certain types of hypercorrect phenomena involving three grammatical variables are discussed. The evidence provided by hypercorrection permits identification of the variant forms which

operate in the different verbal systems, & the distinction between these systems. The analysis of hypercorrection has serious implications for the resolution of questions such as those posed in Labov's "Where Do Grammars Stop?" (1972).

78S10171 ISA 1978 3019 **Winkler, Gunnar** (Academy Sciences Instit Sociology & Social Policy, Berlin German Democratic Republic), **Principles and Aims of the G.D.R.'s Population Policy**

¶ The GDR's population policy has resulted in changes in the patterns of reproduction. The following are noted: (1) Population policy is an organic part of the overall policy pursued by the socialist state, & encompasses the aims, measures, & means designed to influence the development of population in the interest of society, the family, & the individual. (2) Population policy is determined by political & economic realities & by demographic factors. (3) It is necessary to harmonize future interests with the present-day needs of families. The chief concerns of the GDR's population policy are: (A) to make social interest in population development conform to the interests of the family; (B) to provide conditions which encourage a greater number of families to have several children; (C) to promote marriage & family life while reconciling women's employment role with that of motherhood; & (D) to ensure population development in both quantitative & qualitative terms. Specified are some of the social measures by which the implementation of socialist population policy is characterized.

78S10172 ISA 1978 3020 **Wireman, Peggy** (Office Environmental Quality US Dept Housing & Ur Development, 451 7th Street SW Washington DC 20410), **The Functions of Intimate Secondary Relationships**

¶ An intimate secondary relationship is one which combines certain traits of primary relationships & certain traits of secondary ones. They have been observed in community improvement associations in a number of settings. Once formed, such relationships can persist on an ad hoc basis, creating a community network of intimate secondary relationships. Intimate secondary relationships provide individuals & communities means of adjusting to an Ur environment & to rapid social change. They have been observed to: (1) ameliorate the effects of rapid geographic mobility, (2) temper or facilitate changing family patterns, (3) facilitate harmonious relations among a heterogeneous population, & (4) create community integration. Functions in areas of rapid mobility include: rapid intimacy, rapid knowledge of character, rapid knowledge of community resources & norms, rapid sense of community, & joint action. Functions in heterogeneous areas include: controlled intimacy, knowledge of character, joint action, accepting all residents as community members, understanding the needs of different groups, accepting a community role for meeting those needs, & creation of a community network of trust relationships. In connection with family relationships intimate secondary relationships can: provide support during marital problems, support changing roles of women, supplement the marital dyad, facilitate changing generational roles, & provide alternatives to extended kin. Intimate secondary relationships can create community integration through: relating newcomers to the community quickly, relating diverse people, relating diverse interest groups, establishing & disseminating community values, & creating & enforcing community norms.

78S10173 ISA 1978 3021 **Wirt, Frederic M.** (U Illinois, Urbana 61801), **The "External Axis" In Community Power and Policy: State Centralism and Local Control over Education in Modern Democracies**

¶ Drawing upon research on state vs local control of schools in the US, a parsimonious index is offered of centralism vs localism, logically derived from the many possibilities of intergovernmental interactions. The index meets three criteria which optimize its use in other nations & for other policies: (1) it detects variations among units of analysis, (2) it is quantifiable, & (3) it is sufficiently independent of environmental (economic) resources of the unit of analysis that multicollinearity is avoided. The concept of local control is operationalized in a State Centralization Index which ranges from total local control to total state performance. Intermediate categories posit different mixes of centralism & localism. The index is illustrated by application to control over school policy in thirty-six areas, using a content analysis of the fifty American states' laws. The analysis permits locating all states on the index, selecting clusters of states for historical analyses, determining the relationship between the centralism-localism value & the environmental context (economic & political) of the states, & grouping the policy areas into functional categories which reflect different degrees of professionalism & institutionalization. An effort is made to demonstrate: (A) the utility of reconceptualizing outputs as values, (B) the application of the Index to other nations, & (C) the consequences of such external control for the agenda, resources, & actors of community politics & policy making in the US & abroad.

78S10174 ISA 1978 3022 **Wiśniewski, Wiesław** (Warsaw U, Poland), **The Place of Education in the System of Values in Polish Society**

¶ Focus is on the problems of education as it relates to the social consciousness of Polish society. Aspirations & values are defined. Data are presented from a study of 6,000 Ss who were over 15 years old & under 45, & who represent all areas of Poland. The question posed concerned the place of education in Ss' system of values. It appears that the place of education in a hierarchical arrangement of values depends on whether Rs are using a past, current, or future frame of reference. Analysis indicates that, contrary to earlier findings, education does not rank first in the values of Polish society. An effort is also made to verify the findings of W. Wesołowski concerning the high esteem given to such values as power, welfare, & education. It appears that welfare & education are more highly prized than is power. That is explained as a result of the propagation of these values within the Polish educational system.

78S10175 ISA 1978 3023 **Witochynska, Olha** (26 rue de Corse, 93600 Aulnay S/Bois France), **Langage des Ukrainiens en France** (The Language of Ukrainians in France). (Fr)

¶ The coming of large numbers of Ukrainians to France began at the beginning of the twentieth century. The first wave of immigration, farmers, contained the lowest social strata; the second wave (after WWI) included members of the Ukrainian government, diplomats, intellectuals, & soldiers who fled Ukrainian communism. The third wave comprised political emigrants from all regions & all SCs, including workers & peasants who did not want to become slaves of the peasant cooperatives & factories. The immigrants of the first wave were almost illiterate & their language was little influenced by French. The other two immigrant groups (mostly polyglots) tended to mix French & Ukrainian phrases. Ukrainian children (of intellectuals & workers alike) are mostly bilingual, but prefer French as evidence by Ukrainian writing. The letters "r" & "l" & the distinction between "è" & "é" are notable characteristics of written Ukrainian, as well as textual copies of French phrases. In spite of all the borrowings, imitations, distortions & errors of slang, the Ukrainian language in France is not only freer than in the USSR, but is richer through its new acquisitions. Tr by A. Rubins

78S10176 ISA 1978 3024 **Wittenberg, Reinhard & Friedhelm Neidhardt** (U Cologne, D-5000 41 Federal Republic Germany), **Structural Dimensions of Successful Graduate Studies in Sociology. Preliminary Results of an International Comparative Expertise**

¶ An attempt is made to compare some central dimensions of the graduate training of sociologists in GB, the US & the FRG. Preliminary results show that a nationwide & structured training system on the graduate level (GB, US) has considerable advantages over a locally restricted & unstructured system (FRG). In comparison with GB & FRG some distinguished sociological departments in the US have advantages because of the relatively elaborate training possibilities, the often excellent opportunities for students to participate in ongoing research, the structural removal of uncertainty & imponderability, & the high system transparency. While fundamental short-term modifications of the sociological graduate training system in the FRG are not feasible, some middle-term consequences are expected, particularly in establishing one or more models of organized Phd training in the FRG.

78S10177 ISA 1978 3025 **Wodak-Leodolter, Ruth** (U Vienna, 1090 Austria), **Working Class Language and Psychotherapy: A Sociolinguistic Study in Group Communication**

¶ Presented are the initial results of a project still in progress in Vienna, concerning the efficiency of group psychotherapy for Wc people & women. Sessions have been tape recorded. Symptoms of mental illnesses manifest themselves in language; the therapy itself is also based on language behavior. Emancipation (healing) should therefore show itself in changing language behavior. Linguistic, especially textlinguistic procedures are used to analyze the tape recordings. The goal is to prove that traditional opinions about Wc people (ie, they are not able to communicate on a metalevel, they are therefore not able to join in a psychotherapy, etc) are wrong. Wc people behave differently; their language behavior (verbal & nonverbal) is different. They are very well adapted to this speech situation & manage it well.

78S10178 ISA 1978 3026 **Wogan, Michael** (Rutgers U, Camden NJ 08102), **Listening to the Brain Listen**

¶ In order to listen to the brains of Ss, bilateral electrodes were attached over temporal, parietal, & occipital areas. Ss were asked to listen to different types of narrative & nonnarrative material, including a serious discussion which was easy to visualize, a serious discussion which was difficult to visualize, a colloquial description, a humorous passage, poetry, music with lyrics, & music without lyrics. The data were examined to identify areas of the brain which were active in processing each type of material, with the material arranged according to dimensions of social meaning & grammatical complexity.

78S10179 ISA 1978 3027 **Wohl, Andrzej** (DLUGA 19 m 28, 0238 Warsaw Poland), **Sport and Social Development**

¶ Presented is an analysis of the concept social development in connection with the development of the sport phenomenon. Distinguished are quantitative changes that are taking place in a dual sense: as changes in the structural sphere, & as changes in the functional sphere. These changes are accompanied by processes of structural & functional disintegration as well as integration on a new, higher level. The next developmental stage involves changes of a qualitative type, proceeding through the structural & functional to changes of the features of sport of the model type. This combination of changes influences the relationship between sport & the social system. Presented is a set of rules which facilitate forecasts of the development of sport as a social phenomenon.

78S10180 ISA 1978 3028 **Wolfe, Alan** (U California, Berkeley 94720), **The Precariousness of Social Democracy: Implications for Repression and Legitimation**

¶ Social democratic governments have constituted the main political coalition of postwar advanced capitalist states. In recent years, such coalitions have become increasingly precarious. Four explanations are offered for this situation: (1) the changing nature of the world system, particularly the decline of the US as a hegemonic power & the impact this decline has had both within the US & on domestic politics in Western Europe; (2) the intensification of the contradictions of state management due to accumulation/legitimation dynamics; (3) the growing dissatisfaction with political parties in general, including social democratic parties; & (4) the specific patterns of political development & public policy adopted by advanced capitalist states. Based upon these observations, the implications of the decline of social democracy are discussed. The breakdown of social democratic mechanism will lead the "core" or "strong" states in the world system to pursue state repression with more direction, while in the "semiperipheral" or "weaker" states greater attention will be paid to legitimation. The latter offers better opportunities for political organization & social change; & some of the implications of this split within the advanced capitalist states are discussed.

78S10181 ISA 1978 3029 **Warshay, Diana Wortman & Leon H. Warshay** (Wayne State U, Detroit MI 48202), **Obscenity and Male Hegemony**

¶ Obscenity is used in the subordination of women. A variety of available evidence—anecdotal, case study, & the more standard research—is examined. The studies largely deal with types & amount of obscene vocabularies & with characteristics of actors, of interactions, & of situational settings. Obscenity is used to control women in two ways: (1) by demarcating M territory, & (2) by labeling women. This is placed within a power & status framework. Some suggestions are offered through which women might change this situation.

78S10182 ISA 1978 3030 **Wright, Peter** (U Salford, Lancs England), **Speech and Social Class in British Cities**

¶ A report of a three-year investigation of the links between the traditional dialects of the hinterlands & whatever English—modified, standard, & nonstandard—is to be found in British cities. Thus far, personal surveys have been conducted of 25 British cities. City shop-language has been separately investigated. Results cover lexical, grammatical, stress, & intonational matters, but the most important ones are sociolinguistic. No suggestion is made that results are in any way final or exhaustive.

78S10183 ISA 1978 3031 **Wulf, Herbert & Peter Lock** (IFSH-Arbeitsgruppe, Rüstung und Unterentwicklung Von-Melle-Park 15 2000 Hamburg 13 Federal Republic Germany), **Consequences of the Transfer of Military-Oriented Technology to the Development Process**

¶ The unprecedented flow of modern arms & arms production technology into a large number of developing countries & the effects on development are considered. Empirical data are presented to measure the effects on the import capacity, infrastructure, & industrial pattern in general. Despite considerable efforts to substitute local arms production for arms imports, self-sufficiency has not been reached in any Third World country. On the contrary, the transfer of military-oriented technology has led to an absorption of scarce resources (foreign currency, qualified manpower, capital). The import of sophisticated capital-intensive technology & the installation of complex arms production programs enhance the dependence on suppliers from industrialized countries & prove to be a negative factor for adequate development.

78S10184 ISA 1978 3032 **Yacoub, Salah M.** (UN Economic Commission Western Asia, PO Box 4656 Beirut Lebanon), **Sedentarization of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Pastoral Populations in Selected Arab Countries**

¶ Discussion of, & concern with, the problem of nomadism in some Arab countries, specifically Saudi Arabia,

Iraq, Syria, Jordan, & Kuwait, are not recent &, for reasons which may be subsumed under the expressed need to bring nomads into the mainstream of economic growth & social change, governments have sought their sedentarization through the use of various indirect & direct measures. No government in the region seems to have developed a well-defined & stable policy on nomadism, & the goal of sedentarization can hardly be achieved within the framework of current development plans. The purpose here is to survey the problem of nomadism & to limn the issues involved in the formulation of sedentarization policies & programs, with a view to helping national planners assess the problem in a realistic & objective way. In addition, spontaneous processes & government sponsored schemes to settle their nomadic & seminomadic populations are discussed.

78S10185 ISA 1978 3033 **Yusuf, Farhat** (Macquarie U, North Ryde NSW 2113 Australia), **Family Structure and Fertility in Indonesia and Pakistan**

¶ The purpose is to present some sociodemographic data on the interrelationship between fertility & family structure in Indonesia & Pakistan. The main hypothesis is that women living in extended families not only demonstrate different fertility behavior, but their attitudes towards the use of contraception, small-family ideals, & their level of LF participation are also different from those women living in nuclear-family situations. Basic data are drawn from 2 sample surveys, one in the city of Lahore (Pakistan) among 1,960 married women & the other among 2,482 married women in the city of Jogjakarta (Indonesia). These surveys were conducted in 1964 & 1971, respectively.

78S10186 ISA 1978 3034 **Zabala, Craig Anthony** (U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Industrial Sabotage in the Automobile Industry**

¶ Data were collected during the last two years at a General Motors assembly plant in Southern Calif, by means of participant observation. Industrial sabotage is but one form of the antagonistic relationship between workers & owners under capitalism. Like any other social action, sabotage can display greater or lesser degrees of rationality. A Marxist theoretical framework which interprets industrial conflict as stemming from exploitation generated by a system based on the private appropriation of the social product must direct attention to the rational as well as irrational dimensions of sabotage. The design describes the links between the individual workers & the formal organizations which may frame their actions: the informal work group, rank-&-file committees & caucuses, the union, & the company. The preliminary data analysis contained suggests a model which differentiates worker resistance along the dimensions of degree of organization & collective identification & action. By categorizing sabotage as privatized, quasipolitical, & political, it is possible to illustrate differences in levels of political perception, notions of leadership, & political goals among workers. Viewed in this fashion, a study of sabotage is more than just a study of worker actions on the shop-floor; it is a study of some of the most fundamental questions of political sociology, including the relations of political leadership to SC. Its occurrence & pattern can be described, to borrow an expression, as "trench-class warfare." The analysis also deals with the problems of culture, human needs, & self-management as they relate to the quality of working life in the US.

78S10187 ISA 1978 3035 **Zagallai, Farida, Programs to Improve the Position of Women in a Traditional Culture: An Evaluation of a Rural Women's Development Center in Libya**

¶ An attempt to evaluate how well the Ru women's development center at the Kufra settlement project (KSP) in Southeast Libya is achieving a variety of stated goals. Key among them, are the improvement of the social visibility of women by helping them achieve a balanced position within the family, & improved self-esteem & self-worth leading to more effective participation in community affairs. Certain methodological procedures attempt to clarify criteria for measuring the achievement of the goals & objectives of the center. The building of a data base on women in the KSP in the context of measuring the importance of the center is part of a broader effort to understand women's social visibility & self-esteem in developing countries. Such a study provides the basis for the delineation of a general model describing the dynamics of F participation in social & economic development that would be useful to policymakers & planners. Furthermore, it illuminates the facilitating or constraining factors associated with the interpretation of women in the larger society of Third World countries. It is in the juxtaposition of the lofty goals of planners & the expectations of F participants that concrete achievements can be evaluated & accomplishments of planned change can be better understood.

78S10188 ISA 1978 3036 **Zamore, Kristina** (Laboratory Clinical Stress Research Karolinska Instit, Fack S-104 01 Stockholm Sweden), **Shift Work and Well-Being. Studies on Blue Collar and White Collar Shift Workers**

¶ Results are presented from several investigations on effects of shift work. The same instruments of measurement as well as the same statistical analyses were used in the investigations, which allow comparison of effects (sleep & digestion problems, psychosomatic & social problems) between different shift systems & between blue-collar & white-collar workers.

78S10189 ISA 1978 3037 **Zarca, Bernard** (CNRS, 15 Quai Anatole France Paris France 75007), **Les Artisans français forment-ils une classe sociale?** (Do French Artisans Form a Social Class?). (Fr)

¶ Do French artisans (self-employed manual workers) form a SC? Have they a precise position in the class structure or do they form a fuzzy social subset—polarized, but so heterogeneous that it becomes impossible to unify it? There exists a dual division of crafts based on their cultural capital & economic capital requirements. Industrial growth has reinforced these divisions & led to a social stratification of artisans. They cannot be sharply distinguished from other social groups which can be easily characterized & sharply distinguished from each other by means of such categories as: capital/labor; self-employed/wage earner; intellectual work/manual work; exploiter/exploited. Different rationalities coexist among artisans. We may distinguish the man who has a turn for business & tries to reach the level of small industry from the man who has chosen to work by himself because he prefers to do what he wants the way he wants rather than to make a good living. French artisans do form a fuzzy social subset. But this subset is polarized. One pole is close to the group of manual workers; the other is close to the group of small businessmen engaged in industry & services.

78S10190 ISA 1978 3038 **Zapata, Francisco** (U Mexico, Mexico City 20 DF), **Systemes de rémuneration et développement social: le cas de Chuquicamata (Chili), 1971-1973** (Reward Systems and Social Development: The Case of Chuquicamata (Chile), 1971-1973). (Fr)

¶ Under the Allende regime in Chile, a system of worker participation in management was undertaken. The system was adapted to the particular conditions of the Chuquicamata copper mine; the role of incentives (collective & individual) was fundamental. Management, responsible to the government after nationalization of copper took place in July 1971, implemented a new system of incentives through which miners were supposed to increase their incomes while giving up such items as fake overtime, long delays in getting to work, & frequent wildcat strikes. It was expected that these incentives, designed with the participation of delegates from the working sections of the enterprise, would facilitate increased productivity. Results were

positive. It can be concluded that a policy such as the one described, that takes the psychology & sociology of the miners into account, can be successful & effectively implemented.

78S10191 ISA 1978 3039 **Zdravomyslov, A. G.** (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhizhanovski st Moscow), **The Economic and Social Aspects of Development (An Attempt at Operationalization for Comparative Research)**

¶ The question of the correlation of economic & social aspects of development is one of the central issues in modern sociological theory. This is true both for Marxist sociology & for various trends within bourgeois sociological thinking. An analysis of the three levels of social & economic interrelation makes it possible to draw a conclusion concerning the abstract character of the category of social action, considered in its Parsonsian interpretation. The meaning of this abstraction lies in the attempt to find a third viewpoint in sociology—one which would be neither materialistic nor idealistic. The starting point of the analysis in this case is the individual or collective consciousness, taken apart from its own prerequisites. The scientific operationalization of the problem presupposes a clear understanding of the specifics of a philosophical-historical, strictly sociological & psychological analysis of the interaction of the economic & social aspects of development.

78S10192 ISA 1978 3040 **Zghal, Abdelkader** (CERTS Tunis, 23 rue d'espagne Tunisia), **La Question nationale et la question paysanne en Tunisie** (The National Question and the Peasant Question in Tunisia). (Fr)

¶ The organic ties between the national question & the peasant question are discussed by showing the strategic role of the intellectuals of the peasant periphery in the choice of fundamental options relative to these two questions &, more particularly, in the concretization of the alliances between the center (Ur) & the periphery (Ru). Tunisian nationalism & other revolutionary ideological tendencies demonstrate the same distrust of specifically peasant traditions & values, & the claims of the Ru population are closer to those of the Ur workers than to the claims of peasant movements. Tr by A. Rubins

78S10193 ISA 1978 3041 **Ziemska, Maria** (Instit Social Prevention & Re-socialization Warsaw U, Poland), **Educational and Psycho-Hygienic Functions in Divorced Families with Well- and Maladjusted Children**

¶ Increasing divorce rate in the contemporary world creates problems for the process of socialization of children from broken homes. From the research on behaviors of adolescents, it becomes apparent that a high proportion who exhibit deviant behaviors come from the broken homes. This is true for delinquent behaviors, suicide, drug addiction, etc. These types of deviations also occur among adolescents reared in complete families, but the proportion is less. It is also apparent that not all adolescents from broken homes exhibit deviant behaviors. Two groups of families were studied ($N = 68$) having children between eight & thirteen years of age, with similar SE & cultural statuses, & living in a small town near Warsaw. The educational & psychohygienic functions were the predominant foci; significant differences were found between the two groups. The data lead to practical conclusions concerning the prevention of social maladjustment & deviant behavior. There is a need to prepare for a postdivorce child-rearing style that would minimize the negative effect of family breakdown on the social adjustment of children.

78S10194 ISA 1978 3042 **Zimmerman, Don H. & Candace West** (U California, Santa Barbara 93106 & Florida State U, Tallahassee 32306), **Male-Female Differences in Patterns of Interruption and Repair in Two-Party Conversations**

¶ The following are presented: (1) a review of the analysis of patterns of interruption between Ms & Fs, (2) new data collected under controlled conditions, (3) some empirical consequences of the distinction between "shallow" intrusions into another's utterance (overlaps) & "deep" penetrations (interruptions), & (4) an extended analysis of what occurs during & just after the initiation of simultaneous speech. Fifteen twelve-minute conversations between pairs of unacquainted Coll students were recorded under controlled conditions. The fact that the interactants were unacquainted (in contrast to the original collections of conversations) was thought to increase the likelihood that "politeness rules" would be observed, thus reducing the potential for interruption. Of 54, 40 (or 74%) of the interruptions in the 5 cross-sex conversations were found to be initiated by Ms, & in each of the 5 conversations, Ms interrupted more than Fs. For the 10 same-sex pairs, the aggregate figures reveal the same symmetry as occurred in the original collection, but this finding must be viewed with caution since at least 4 pairs out of the 10 displayed marked asymmetries & no nonarbitrary means of distinguishing between same-sex speakers is available as is in the case of cross-sex speakers. It was also observed that in terms of the various mechanisms available for the repair of simultaneous speech, the distinction drawn between overlaps & interruptions is paralleled by the differential response of speakers in all 15 conversations: interruptions are addressed via "repair" responses 35% of the time while overlaps receive such attention only 14% of the time. With respect to M-F differences in repair of interruptions, it was observed that Fs tended to drop out or finish their utterance within the state of simultaneity more frequently than did Ms, while Ms tended to continue into the clear after they interrupted. Furthermore, Fs tended not to retrieve their interrupted utterance or to retrieve the portion of the M's utterance which interrupted her more frequently than did Ms. Ms responded in the above fashion 6 times as opposed to 18 for Fs. However, interruptions were initiated by Ms nearly three times as often, & when this fact is taken into account, the differences in M-F responses to interruption disappear. Findings suggest that Fs do not "invite" interruptions by seeming to tolerate them, or failing to "struggle" against them, but are nonetheless subject to such interruptions much more frequently than the converse.

78S10195 ISA 1978 3043 **Zuzanek, Jiri** (U Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1), **Leisure and Cultural Participation: Prestige, Satisfaction and Interest**

¶ Reported are findings from a survey of the prestige of leisure & cultural activities conducted in a medium-size Canadian city. Three interrelated problems are discussed: (1) social variations in the prestige ranking of leisure & cultural activities, (2) the relationship between the prestige ranking of leisure & cultural activities & participation in these activities, & (3) social determinants & personal identification with the prestige ranking of leisure & cultural activities among the Ur population.

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